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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON

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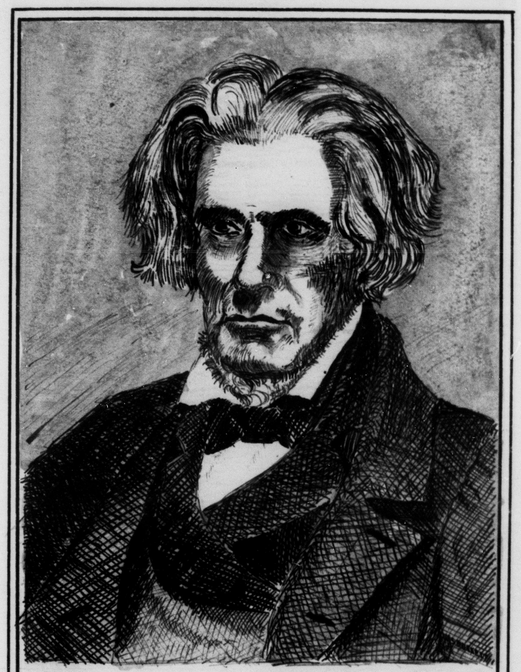
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Because of the diversity of sources and of the fallibility of human memory, it is suggested that documentary material be consulted in verifying data in this volume, as much of the information was obtained through personal interviews.



JOHN C. CALHOUN

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
for
MISSISSIPPI

SOURCE MATERIAL
for
MISSISSIPPI HISTORY

CALHOUN COUNTY
VOLUME VII

Compiled
by
STATE-WIDE WPA HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Susie V. Powell, Supervisor

Illustrated

1936-38

In grateful acknowledgement of his
Sponsorship of the
WPA Historical Research Project
this series of volumes of
Source Material for County History
is respectfully dedicated to the
Memory of

Dr. Dunbar Rowland

Founder and Director

of

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History

1902-1937

FOREWORD

This volume of historical data is one of a series of eighty-two, assembled by the W. P. A. Mississippi Historical Research Project, under the Division of Women's and Professional Projects, Miss Ethel Payne, Director. In 1935, under the New Deal, funds were allocated to the Works Progress administration for that purpose. The project was set up on a state-wide basis, February 19, 1936, with a unit in each county, and employing about 400 persons of work relief status. The plan was unique in that it provided for the writing of eighty-two county histories instead of one state history. Each volume purports to set forth the background of social, economic, and political history of its respective county.

The original Project Proposal, which has been closely followed, succinctly states the objectives and character of the work:

"Historical research and compilation of historic data: Work to consist of (1) searching city, county and official records, (2) interviewing old inhabitants, (3) collecting data, (4) compiling data pertaining to historic, civic and cultural development of locality. Index and condense into handy volumes for educational and reference purposes.

"This compiled data will be made a permanent record. One volume of the historical data will be given to the State Department of Archives and History, one volume to the county library, and other volumes to other designated public institutions. Particular consideration will be given to the making of photographs and sketches of public institutions, municipal halls, schools, churches, and all historic sites and places of interest as well as photographs of old portraits of pioneer citizens and famous men and women who have been instrumental in building and developing Mississippi. Copies of rare documents of historic

and educational value, and pictures of fine old furniture and other valuable antiques will be made in connection with the historical research.

"The Project will promote county museums to collect and preserve records of historical interest, both private and public and of educational value, relics, antiques, documents; and encourage placing of such articles of greater value in the State Department of Archives and History to stop the present flow of these out of the state and preserve them for the enrichment of Mississippi histories."

The content of these volumes is source material for history, rather than history itself. It is a simple presentation of facts and alleged facts, with no attempt at interpretation. The aim is to preserve the intimate, factual history of the citizens of the county for posterity. No attempt has been made to write eighty-two finished histories. Time would not permit, and this was not the purpose of the Project. It is hoped that this source material will prove valuable for reference, and as a basis for further and more intensive research.

The photographs are used to illustrate the volumes, and for educational exhibits. They are also assembled into portfolios of pictorial history of the state.

The collection of such a vast amount of data was made possible by the co-operation and sponsorship of the following organizations and agencies:

State Sponsor: Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Co-Sponsors: Mississippi Forestry Commission, Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Spanish American War Veterans and Auxiliary, American Legion, and the Adjutant General of the National Guard
County Sponsors: Boards of Supervisors, County Officers, Departments of Education, and Municipal Boards

Local units of the organizations named above, church societies, and individual citizens.

The State Press was generous with its space in interesting and informing the public, and eliciting information. Workers were given free access to newspaper files.

Credit is due the county supervisors of the Project and their assistants who made up for lack of training in research methods by tireless zeal and intelligent interpretation of the plans. Their tact and their devotion won the interest and co-operation of the public, without which the data would not have been available.

The state staff of clerical workers, authors, and editors also worked whole-heartedly to assemble the colossal mass of material into logical, readable form.

Susie V. Powell, State Supervisor
Historical Research Project



HON. DENNIS MURPHREE

Former lieutenant governor and for several months, following the death of Governor Whitfield was governor of the State.

INTRODUCTION

By

Dennis Murphree

Thirty-three years ago at the beginning of the summer, when things were dull from a business standpoint around the office of the Calhoun Monitor, my father, Thomas Martin Murphree, editor of the above mentioned newspaper, determined that he would take up the history of Calhoun County where Judge J. S. Ryan had left off and would complete it up to and including the year 1900.

Judge Ryan had written and published a history of the county from its beginning in 1852 up to the year 1875.

So during the summer of 1903, T. M. Murphree wrote a chronicle of events and happenings in Calhoun County from 1875 up to 1900 and his writings together with the record written by Judge Ryan were incorporated into a little book entitled "The History of Calhoun County, Mississippi."

I shall always remember the tedious and hard job which we, the boys in the office, encountered in the printing of this little book. We set every line of this type by hand - there being no linotypes in country printing offices then. We printed the book two pages at a time on our old style Gordon job press and because it was printed on book paper with a glazed surface, it was necessary for one of us to stand beside the press feeder and slip a blank sheet of paper between each sheet as it came from the press in order to avoid smearing or "offset."

We printed five hundred copies of the book, and it was to be sold for 25 cents per copy. Probably 250 copies were finally sold. Walter Jacobs of Harrisburg, Arkansas, was master printer, and Chester D. Ellard of Pittsboro and myself were his assistants. It took all summer to complete the job, and when the book was finally put together, my mother sewed these books together with her sewing machine, a heavy and laborious task.

Naturally, I am indeed gratified to see some agency take up the task of completing a record of the history of my county and of the accomplishments of her sons and daughters.

One of the outstanding traits of the Chinese race is that they reverence and appreciate the deeds and the memory of their ancestors. I feel that any nation or people who have no interest in the history and the accomplishments of those who have gone before will not long survive.

The value of the effort which is being made by this department is incalculable. For one thing, Calhoun County lost her courthouse by fire a few years ago, and with it many records that cannot be replaced. This history written now when many sources are available will take the place of some of those valuable records destroyed.

Too, it is fitting that permanent record be made of the matters of historical interest concerning this county.

I believe sincerely that no county in Mississippi is richer in history, tradition, romance, and accomplishment than Calhoun County.

Her people are the direct descendants of those who crossed the seas in search of independence. The people of Calhoun County are pure of blood because nowhere in these United States will you find a more sturdy Anglo-Saxon strain. Out of a population of eighteen thousand a few years ago, only one single person in Calhoun County was born on foreign soil.

Without the advantages of railroad and highway transportation for three quarters of a century,

naturally there was developed in this county a sturdy spirit of independence, and self-reliance. When these advantages finally came our people did not lose the qualities mentioned which are so worthwhile. Citizens of this county have always believed that to be a man is to stand on your own two feet, fear no enemy, ask no favors, fight your own battles.

Is it not reasonable then to say that this quality of self-reliance, of individual independence, was a great asset to those sons and those daughters of this fine county who have wrought mightily in business and in the history of the state and nation.

As an illustration: General Fox Connor, highest officer on Pershing's staff and world recognized military authority, had always before him in his climb toward the top the indomitable record of his father "Blind Bob" Connor, who maimed and blinded in the Civil War, yet surmounted all difficulties, secured an education, earned a livelihood for his family, gave them training and education as well as put aside a competence.

Probably this very trait of independence and self-reliance is to some degree responsible for the remarkable record of patriotic love of country which citizens of Calhoun County have universally evidenced. Truly they have never lost an opportunity to prove this devotion. Thirteen companies went from Calhoun County to the Confederate service. This at a time when the county itself was only nine years old. In 1917, the third call had been made under the draft law before a single man was taken from Calhoun County. The reason being that volunteers had already filled the quota.

I know that those who have written the new history of Calhoun County will not fail to tell of that other outstanding and dominant trait which is implanted and enshrined in the hearts of Calhoun County folks--Loyalty. No people in

all the world have been, nor are, more universally loyal to their ideals, their county, and their friends than these. And in my own mind, of all the cardianl virtues those of loyalty and gratitude rank most high.

In conclusion, I hope that I may be pardoned if I express sincere personal pride and gratitude that it has been given to me to know, love, and be a part of the life and the people of Calhoun County. My grandfather helped to carve this great county from a virgin wilderness. My father was a devoted son and a servant of Calhoun. For myself, I have been honored far and above my just deserts by the good people of my county.

Truly, I speak with terms of sincerest pride when I say: "This is my own, my native land."

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GENESIS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Lucy Somerville Howorth
Member Veterans Board of Appeals
Washington, D. C.

County government preceded state government in Mississippi, the county of Adams being created in 1799 shortly after the establishment of Mississippi Territory. Though the territory comprising Mississippi had been for many years under French and Spanish rule, those countries left no permanent imprint upon the government of Mississippi, and the first permanent governmental unit, the county, was Anglo-Saxon in origin. By 1817, when Mississippi was admitted into the union as a state, there were fourteen counties, Adams, Claiborne, Jefferson (originally named Pickering), Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Warren, Wayne, Marion, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Lawrence, and Pike.

The first counties were those in the southwestern part of the state along the Mississippi and the Pearl and along the Gulf Coast. The state was settled rapidly in the early nineteenth century, and by 1836 fifty-five counties had been created. The state now has eighty-two counties, the most recent county being Humphreys which was created in 1918.

Our county government is a natural development of the British shire; the history of the shire reaches far back into antiquity; it was an established unit at the Norman Conquest. The Normans accepted the shire as a governmental unit but changed the name to "county." The colonists, particularly in the South, transplanted the county plan of government, and as adapted, it has become the logical unit of local government. As originally set up, the colonies had highly centralized forms of government, and county officers were appointed by the governor. After the Revolution and with the rising surge of democratic ideas, control of county government was localized, and officials were elected by the citizens of the county. Mississippi's first constitution, 1817, provided for the election of the sheriffs and the appointment of other officers; the constitution of 1832 made elective the office of justice of the peace in addition to sheriff. By 1869 all constitutional officers were made elective.

While county government in Mississippi has been described as "largely traditional, copied from institutions

evolved more than a century ago - not in Mississippi, but in other states - and adopted in this state with little essential modification and with little, if any, critical study," other observers have noted that county government in Mississippi has undergone few changes in structure; but in recent years, there has come a marked change in the basis of its support. A new character, "State Aid," has come upon the stage and is demanding modernization of county government, both in structure and manner of the performance of its functions.

Counties have two-fold functions: They are divisions of the state for administrative purposes, and they also have local duties. Counties are bodies politic and corporate, but their powers and activities are only such as are bestowed upon them by the state. The Mississippi Supreme Court has said, "They have no life, no power, no rights, no obligations, but such as have been conferred upon them" (Jefferson County vs. Grafton, 74 Miss. 435). In modern times the county has been given greater power and responsibilities, but it remains a governmental unit created by the state, and not, as is true of municipal governments, by choice of people comprising them. However, though the people did not create the counties originally, county boundaries followed natural lines, and county pride and county tradition soon became and are strong forces. The people of each county develop and cherish its own traditions and exploit its own assets. This has happened because the county is a natural unit. More than that, it is a unit that has made possible local self-government in rural and agricultural communities. It is through the counties that the people of Mississippi have exercised local self-government, which has been defined as "The right of a people within a given area to determine some governmental policies to levy and collect taxes, to make appropriations, and to administer these policies through officers of their own choosing." County government is the heart of our democratic system. That its roots are deep in the past should assure it of greater strength and usefulness in the future.

Chapter I

FORMATION

Calhoun County was created by Act of the Legislature March 8, 1852, from the eastern part of Yalobusha, western part of Chickasaw , and a part of Lafayette counties. This section had been sparsely settled at first, but with the growth of population, the inhabitants found themselves inconveniently situated. Many, particularly those in Yalobusha County, had to travel thirty miles, besides crossing the Schoona and Yalobusha rivers, to reach the nearest county town. These conditions finally led to the establishment of the new governmental district.

Boundaries

The boundaries of Calhoun County begin at the northwest corner of township 12, range east of the basis west meridian; (Chickasaw Cession) thence east to the northeast corner of township 12, range 1 east of said basis meridian; thence south to the northeast corner of township 15, range 1 east of said basis meridian; thence west to the northeast corner of section 3, township 15, range 1 east; thence south to the northern boundary line of Choctaw County; thence west 18 miles, to the southwest corner of township 22, Choctaw survey; thence north to the southern line of Lafayette County; thence due east to the boundary line of Pontotoc County; thence south to the beginning point.

Before these boundaries were set, an election was held in the different precincts of the territory taken from Chickasaw, Lafayette and Yalobusha, so that the people of the regions affected might express their opinions regarding the founding of the new county. The vote was 414 to 38 in favor of the project, in Chickasaw and Lafayette. (1)

(1) Murphree's History of Calhoun County, page 7

Calhoun, at present, is bounded on the north by Lafayette and Pontotoc; on the east by Chickasaw; south, by Webster and Chickasaw; west, by Grenada County.

Shape and Size

Calhoun County is oblong in shape, and contains an area of 579 square miles. It was named for John C. Calhoun, the great South Carolina statesman.

County Seat

When the county was first organized, Hartford (now known as Old Town) was made the county seat. However, on July 15, 1852, the board met at Camp Springs to examine the site for the location of a new courthouse. The proposed town was named Pittsboro, in honor of two members of the board, Messrs. Brasher and Brantley, who had emigrated from Pittsboro, North Carolina, and because it was nearer the geographical center of the county than the original seat of justice. Ebenezer Gaston donated one-quarter section of land on which to locate the county seat.

On the first Monday in September, 1852, the board sold about ten acres for town lots; later during the year the rest of the quarter section, except a lot for a jail, one for a cemetery, public square and streets, was sold.

The first house erected in Pittsboro was Tom Odom's grocery, on ground now occupied by the old Monitor office. Other buildings were constructed by Ed Christopher, Bass, and Driskell. In 1853 the jail was built; in 1855, under a contract with John Binning, the courthouse was erected at a cost of $7,600. (1) In November, 1853, the following board and officers were elected: A. G. Hallum, L. Brasher, S. P. Brantley, Benj. Fuller, and J. H. Parker; J. R. McCright, assessor; T. S. Gore, treasurer; A. G. Hallum, president.

A postoffice was located in Hopwell, Chickasaw County, (later Calhoun) in 1840, and another

(1) Murphree's History of Calhoun County

was located in Old Town in 1843. (This became Hartford when Calhoun was formed in 1852). Cherry Hill postoffice was established in 1846; Benela in 1846; New Erie in 1849. All of these were later incorporated in Calhoun County. (1)

Col. M. D. L. Stephens said in a speech at the Centennial Celebration of the settlement of this section: "There are bright halos of romance clustering around these towering hills and pine-clad valleys, unwritten and unsung in story and in song. A hundred years ago this vast country was a solitary wilderness, inhabited only by the wild beast of the forest and the untutored Indians, whose loud savage war-whoop reverberated through the primeval forests."

By the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830, and by the Chickasaw cession of 1832, the Indians gave up this land, which later became Calhoun County. Prior to 1830, straggling white men and a very few white families had settled there.

Old Settlers and Settlements of Pioneer Days

One of the first was John Craze, who possessed a place four miles east of the present county site, known as the Box, or old grocery place. He married a full-blood Choctaw Indian and lived several years among the tribe. One of his daughters married Martin Murphee, of Old Town, in 1846.

About 1828 his nearest white neighbors lived at what is now Houston, on the east; Pontotoc on the northeast, Old Cuddyhunk northwest, and Henry and James Bounds, some fifteen miles west. Levi Bozell settled near Bishop postoffice about this time.

J. R. and Henry Bounds were among the first settlers in what is now Calhoun County; they homesteaded at the forks of Yalobusha and Schoona rivers; being engaged in the cattle business they found this an ideal range. The first year they rented land from an Indian sub-chief named Bob Cole but later purchased this land.

(1) Early History of Chickasaw County, by Jeff Busby.

Capt. T. L. Beadles born in Tennessee in 1837, came to Mississippi in his twenty-first year, and attended a select school for young men under the tutorship of Professor J. G. Wright at Big Creek. He then engaged in the mercantile business until the War between the States was declared, when he enlisted in Co. F, 29th Mississippi Regiment, commanded by Gen. Walthall. He was in every engagement in which his Regiment participated until the battle of Chickamauga, where he was captured after three days fighting. In September, 1863, he was taken to Chicago and confined in a federal prison until June, 1865. He married Mary Sue Petree, November, 1861; was a supporter of the Masonic fraternity for forty-five years, and held the highest office in the Blue Lodge for several years.

M. M. Boland, a native of Edgefield district, South Carolina, was partly reared in Calhoun County, where he received a common school education. During the War, he enlisted in the Ninth Mississippi Battalion of Cavalry, which was afterwards attached to the Twenty-eight Mississippi Regiment of Cavalry. He participated in the Battle of Fort Pulor, with General Faust in command; he was on skirmish duty a considerable portion of the time, and surrendered at Gainsville, Alabama, May 8, 1865. After the surrender, he returned to his home at Big Creek, started in the mercantile business there in 1871 and was successful for many years, and a great asset to the community and county. (1)

William Boland who was a native of South Carolina, moved to Big Creek in 1850. He was married but had no children, but was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and a highly esteemed citizen of the county. (2)

E. W. Boland, a native of Lexington, South Carolina, was born in 1824, and married Susie Bowers, who was born in 1822, and a native of the Palmetto State. Mr. and Mrs. Boland moved to Calhoun County in 1853 and settled on a plot of land at Big Creek. They lived to a ripe old age and reared nine children, five boys and four girls. He was an active farmer and one hundred percent Democrat. The Bolands were of German lineage, and their descendants are

(1) Chas. F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Boland Family Record

leading citizens of the county. (1)

Other early settlers in Calhoun County were: In the Cuddyhunk neighborhood, north of Schoona were the Pages, Lovejoys, Dr. Roane, Baileys, Ellards, Bentleys, Turners, Cooners, Herveys, Gores, Spradlings, Branleys, Harlins, Shepherds, Bozwells; south of Schoona were the Pittmans, Moormans, Provines, Hallums, Covingtons, Wrights, Pilgreens, Everetts, Lesters, Tindalls, Philpots, Syess, McGaritey, Langstons, Youngs, Johnsons, Robinsons, Hortons, Thomases, Stacys, Sprewells, Jacksons, Parkers, Powells, Tedfords, Ramseys; at Benela were the Enochs, Woodards, Mays, Buchanans, Gastons, Smiths, Keas; at Regan (now known as Pleasant Hill) were the Wells, Hannahs, Bartons, Powells, Embreys, Dillards, Whites, Jacksons, McPhails, Hitts, Bryans, Russell, and A. G. Barton.

The first Baptist ministers in this section were Media White and James Martin; first Methodists were Guthrie and Taggle. (Full names unknown.) (2)

In 1835 the Vances settled near where Slate Springs now stands; Harris and Duncan were there then, but Duncan moved north and settled near Duncan Creek.

Big Creek antedated the forming of the county, having been settled in 1832; even earlier was Cole's Creek, founded in 1830, and named for Billy (or Bob) Cole, the Indian chief mentioned above.

Contemporaries of these two towns were Slate Springs, Reid, New Liberty, Sarepta, Duncan Hill, Rocky Mountain, Wardwell, and Pittsboro.

Memories Revived of Fifty Years Back

Judge J. A. Orr introduced in the legislature a bill for the creation of a new county, to be called Calhoun, and fifty years later was invited by a committee of Calhoun's citizens to deliver an address at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the county's organization near the county seat. Being in ill health he failed to

(1) Chas. F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Rev. W. M. Bounds, Calhoun City, Miss.

attend the meeting but sent the following letter:

"Columbus, Mississippi,
"July 23, 1902

"To the Citizens of Calhoun County:

"You do not realize the will-power required to write this letter. The memories of fifty years thrill my soul with so much that is pleasant and painful that speech is slow and the pen is heavy. The years have been eventful since the creation of Calhoun County; nearly two generations have traveled to the silent city of those who were active in the affairs of men, only a few solitary wanderers remain.

"The County Democratic Convention of Chickasaw met at Houston in June, 1851, and nominated James McCrory and myself for the legislature. Wm. A. Shaw and Uriah Porter were the nominees of the Whig Party. The intense excitment of the canvass of 1851 has passed into history; candidates for the legislature in Chickasaw twice canvassed the county and each made more than party speeches. The agitation of the question of a new county, to be composed chiefly of territory from Chickasaw and parts of Yalobusha and Layfayette, began in 1849, but the two gentlemen elected to the legislature were not anxious for a new county, so the project failed during the session of 1850; all the candidates in 1851 pledged themselves in favor of the county. McCrory and I were elected. The fight began in the House on Monday, January 19, 1852 (see Journal of the House 1852 page 307) on that day Mr. Parks, of Yalobusha, presented a petition of the citizens of the eastern part of Chickasaw. We had no petition from Lafayette. The petition was referred to a committee of four: Parks, Wilson of Pontotoc; Prophet of Lafayette, and myself. On Saturday, the 24th of January 1853, we reported a bill to be entitled an act to create the county of Calhoun. Mr. Prophet moved to strike from the bill all the territory taken from Lafayette. That would have been fatal, for it would have reduced the limit of Calhoun below 576 square miles, the minimum then required by the constitution.

The burden was on us to take a part of Lafayette, one township, against the consent of the people, over the opposition of their representative. The fight was renewed on the 19th of February and again on Friday, the 20th, when the passage of the bill was secured by a vote of forty-eight to twenty-two. It will be seen that Mr. Prophet and Mr. Smith, members from Lafayette, voted against us. The bill passed the Senate with but little opposition on Tuesday, the 20th of January 1852. I introduced and secured the passage of the bill incorporating the little city of Hartford, the head of navigation on Loosa Scoona River from which many a keel boat bore hundreds of bales of cotton to New Orleans. Hartford, under the law of its creation, witnessed the dawning glories of Calhoun County. It was the county site until the county had been fully organized and the new county site, Orrsville, was established. The name, for some reason which I never knew nor asked, was subsequently changed to Pittsboro.

"The first Circuit Court we had in the county was presided over by Judge F. M. Rogers; then by Judge L. E. Houston, who held the office of Judge by appointment under Governor Foote, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Rogers; then came Judge Wm. L. Harris; after him, Judge J. M. Acker; after him, Judge Wm. Cothran, who was the presiding Judge of the last court I ever attended at the opening of the war. From 1853 to 1860, the Circuit Courts of Calhoun were attended pretty regularly by very, very able lawyers. I am admonished that you have eloquent speeches of the day and that letters must not be long. Pardon me for referring to the present, on the 4th of July, 1852, some friends were kind enough to tender me a barbecue at Hartford. In the speech I made up on that occasion I pressed earnestly upon the people of the county the great value it would be to them to develop the wealth which lay slumbering in the countless valleys of Calhoun. I collected for that occasion statistical tables showing the immense acreage lying on the numberless rivers, creeks, and branches of the county. I maintained that the day would come when Calhoun County would not be classed with the poor counties of the state. You have two rivers

running westerly, into which hundreds of smaller streams flow. In porportion of the square miles of your county, outside of the delta there is not a county in Mississippi having a larger acreage of rich valley land. Cane and Lick Creeks, through the energy of my father when I was a little boy, received such impressive attention from me, that I knew the steps across the fields of each. I do not know to what extent those valley lands have been developed; you have a magnificent stock or cotton county; your hills for grazing, and your valley for grain or cotton. But the valleys need be protected. Refer to page 119 of Acts of Mississippi, of 1902. Lee County is the pioneer in this system of canaling the creeks, and lands, which ten years ago could have been bought for two dollars an acre, are now worth forty. The sincere interest I take in Calhoun prompts the suggestions. It was the home of my boyhood. Tender and loving associations cling to it. Many of the happiest hours of my life have been passed within its borders. As the heart of the care-worn traveler has turned care with sad devotion to the scenes of his childhood, so my own soul has often turned with emotion to the hearthstone of my parents on Cherry Hill. (1)

J. A. Orr."

Uniform School System Established

About the only thing the "Carpetbag" Legislature of Mississippi ever did was to establish, under direction of the constitution of 1869, a uniform system of schools throughout the state. This act, in connection with the aid of Chickasaw school fund, gave new impetus to education.

At the time of the organization of the county there was scarcely a school of any note in the county. As early as January, 1853, the Board of Police took steps to procure from the counties of Yalobusha, Chickasaw, Lafayette an equitable distribution of the school funds in these counties and secured about $5,000. This, with the amount received from retail and tavern license and the accumulation of interest on Chickasaw school fund,

(1) "History of Calhoun County", by J. S. Ryan.

increased the fund until, at the beginning of the winter of 1861, it was about $10,000, but at the close of the war, it was found that through insolvencies, depreciation of currency, and other causes, the fund was almost entirely lost. This policy was pursued in Calhoun up to the adoption of the free schools in the county. Good schools started up in almost every neighborhood and hamlet.

Early Newspapers

In 1855, Q. C. Grasty established a press and published the "Calhoun Democrat," which afterward passed under the control of A. M. Reasons and J. R. Burney. In 1859, under the title of the "Calhoun Independent," it was edited by DuBerry and Ryan, the former judge, and the latter, clerk of the Probate Court, the prime object being convenience in the matter of legal advertising, but its existance closed with 1860. J. G. Wright and W. G. Patterson, for a short time in the early part of 1861, edited a paper in Pittsboro called "The Ingleside," but its existence was ephemeral. In 1872 I. T. Blount commenced the publication of the "Calhoun Times," but about the close of the first year, sold out to Williams and Lyons, who continued its publication until the close of 1875. Mr. Blount procured another press and commenced the publication of the "Calhoun Democrat," which continued until October, 1876, when it passed under the control of M. L. Rogers. (1)

Old Mill Site on Shoot-us-a-Spear Creek

Some time in the early forties Auston Vance, a pioneer settler, established a water power mill on Shoot-us-a-Spear Creek, located two and one-fourth miles east of Slate Springs. This mill was used for grinding corn and wheat. During the War between the States and Reconstruction Days this old mill fed a host of people.

About 1870, the mill was sold to Smith Burns, who continued to operate it until 1885, when it was sold to Dr. Fox, and operated by James Fitzpatrick for grinding corn only. About 1905, it was purchased

(1) History of Calhoun County by J. S. Ryan

by Gus Vance, who operated it until 1910, then discontinued it altogether. While James Fitzpatrick was operating the mill, Lina Massey, a young woman artist, painted a picture of the old mill site with James Fitzpatrick standing in the doorway. (1)

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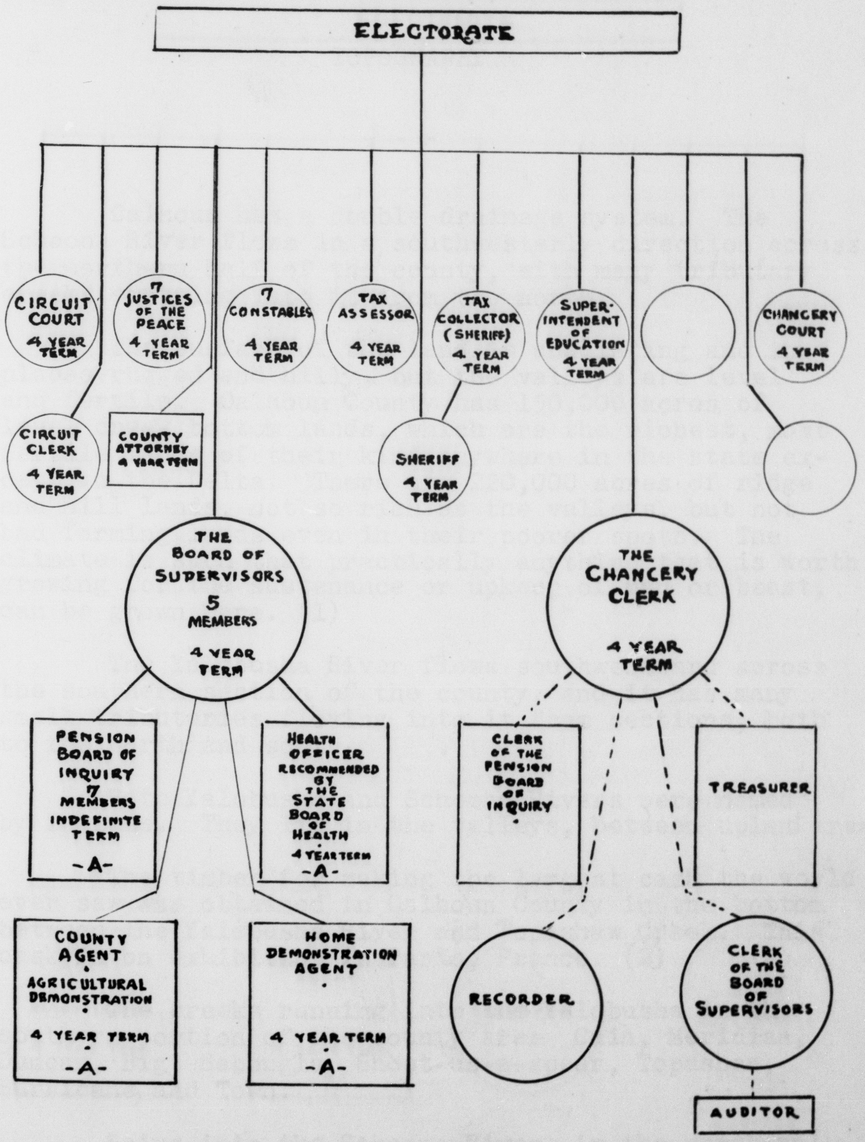
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Boland Family Record

(1) Chas. F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

CHART OF GOVERNMENT-- CALHOUN COUNTY



O. ESTABLISHED BY CONSTITUTION. MADE ELECTIVE BY STATUTE.
□. ESTABLISHED AND MADE ELECTIVE BY STATUTE.
A. APPOINTIVE.
• • • • • • • • • DOTTED LINES INDICATE EX-OFFICIO OFFICE.

Chapter II

TOPOGRAPHY

- - -

Calhoun has a double drainage system. The Schoona River flows in a southwesterly direction across the northern half of the county, with many tributary creeks emptying into it from the north.

The surface of the land is undulating and in places rugged and hilly, but the valleys are level and fertile. Calhoun County has 150,000 acres of level creek bottom lands, which are the richest, most fertile lands of their kind anywhere in the state except in the Delta. There are 220,000 acres of ridge and hill lands, not so rich as the valleys, but not bad farming lands even in their poorer spots. The climate is such that practically anything that is worth growing for the sustenance or upkeep of man or beast, can be grown here. (1)

The Yalobusha River flows southwestward across the southern section of the county, and it has many small tributaries flowing into it from sections, both to the north and south.

Both Yalobusha and Schoona Rivers were named by Indians. They lie in the valleys, between upland areas.

The timber for making the largest cask the world ever saw was obtained in Calhoun County in the bottom between the Yalobusha River and Topashaw Creek. This cask is on exhibition in Paris, France. (2)

The creeks running into the Yalobusha in the southern portion of the county are: Cain, Meridian, Duncan, Big, Sabougla, Shoot-us-a-spear, Topashaw, Hurricane, and Town.

Going into the Schoona River, in the northern section of the county are: Brushy, Persimmon, Savanah, Cowpen, and Lucknuck, and Buckaday creeks.

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(1) History of Calhoun County, T. M. Murphree
(2) Monitor Herald

The origin of the names of some of these creeks is unknown, many of them however are of Indian origin such as "Sabougla," which means "Creek that Bends," Topasharo, Katy Hulta, Buckaday, etc; Cowpen Creek, was so called on account of a cowpen which was located on it; Lucknuck Creek, named by the Indians, comes from the word "Sacha-nacha", which means wet, damp, shallow; Hurricane Creek, took its name because of a hurricane that followed its course once.

In May 1539, DeSoto began his march northward from what is now known as Tampa Bay, Florida. He reached the Mississippi River May 1541; according to his record in history. He spent the winter of 1540 with the Chickasaw Indians, helping to fight other tribes of Indians east of the mouth of Yalobusha River. The line between the Chickasaw and Choctaw territory runs east and west across the southern part of Calhoun County. It is believed by old settlers that the battle that was fought on the north bank of Shoot-us-a-spear Creek was fought by DeSoto's men and the Chickasaw Indians against the Choctaws. For many years there was a large mound on the north bank of Shoot-us-a-spear Creek, about one-half mile east of Highway 9, that runs north and south across the county. There was also a zig-zag breast work around the north side of the mound. It has been handed down from generation to generation that Shoot-us-a-spear Creek was named from the battle that was fought at this place. The story has been told, that the whites said to the Indians "shoot-us-a-spear." The land where the mound was has been cultivated and many arrow heads shot by the Indians, and bullets that came from the rifles of the white men; were found. (1)

The two rivers Yalobusha and Schoona have been deepened by canals for more effective drainage of land adjacent to them. These canals make such lands more valuable for farming and grazing, and the better drainage tends to prevent and check malaria; overflows are not so frequent since the canals were made. About 175,000 very fertile acres lie in the river bottoms.

Elevation

Moorehead Mountain is the highest point in Calhoun County. It is seven miles northwest of Bruce, and is about 300 feet high.

(1) Charles F. Gaston



RUGGED REGION KNOWN AS GAULEY HILL

Here it is believed the Indians had a place dug out under the rocks for a hideout for their women and children when they were at war with other tribes.

The county's lowest altitude is in the bottom land areas, where the Yalobusha and Schoona rivers flow westward across the boundary line. The Yalobusha bottms are, in general, south of Calhoun City, while the lowlands called Cain Creek bottom, lie west of Vardaman; and Big Creek bottom lies south of that branch.

The most rugged upland regions are in the northwestern portion of the county. Some very high, rough hills are in this area.

One Natural Lake in the County

There are practically no natural lakes in Calhoun County, with the exception of one lake formed in the old river bed when the Yalobusha River changed its course slightly. However, there are many beautiful "man-made" lakes for fishing and swimming, such as Murphree or Oak Grove Lake and Griffin's Lake near Calhoun City, White's Lake near Big Creek, Martins Lake, near Calhoun City, and a newly constructed lake near Slate Spring. J. Henry Martin, a retired navy officer, is owner - operator of Martin's Lake. Mr. Martin purchased the old lake and enlarged it, and it now covers several acres. He has had the grounds landscaped and built a road leading from the highway to the lake, which is now a recreation center.

Springs and Wells

Camp Springs are one-half mile north of Pittsboro.

Ordinary wells, both dug and bored, are found in all sections of the county.

One artesian well is located four miles west of Big Creek, about a quarter of a mile off Highway 6.

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Chapter III

SOILS AND MINERALS

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Soils

The predominating soils of Calhoun County are the shortleaf pine area (of which the county is made up principally), brown loam, loess, and flatwood.

The soils from the shortleaf pine region are derived largely from the reddish or orange-colored sands and loams of the Lafayette formation. As a rule this formation mantles the hills and higher lands, but it has been removed by erosion from some of the slopes and the soils in such areas have been derived from the underlying Wilcox and other Eocene formations. These underlying formations are composed of unconsolidated sands, clay, and loams. Isolated patches of soils of such derivation occur throughout the area, but in physical and chemical characteristics they are very similar to the soils of Lafayette derivation. The upland soils are of two general types, a yellowish-gray, fine sandy loam with a silt-like subsoil, and a reddish loam with a red sandy clay and clay subsoil. The stream valleys are covered with a fine, sandy loam soil.

The texture of the upland soils of the shortleaf pine area varies from a sand to a clay, but the principal type is a fine, sandy loam.

The depth of the soil ranges from two to ten inches of the red sandy clay subsoil, with a depth of about three feet. Crop yields are not as high on this type of soil as may be produced by more modern methods of agriculture. Cotton and corn have been the principal field crops. Cotton yields from one-half to three-fourths bale per acre; the yield of corn ranges from ten to twenty bushels per acre; sweet potatoes produce about 200 bushels per acre;

Peanuts, watermelons, and general truck crops do well. Fruits may be grown satisfactorily on the ridge lands; peaches do especially well on red clay soils. The grasses grown are bermuda, broom sedges, carpet grass, and water grass.

Cotton often rusts badly on these soils and Kainit is used to overcome it; from 300 to 400 pounds per acre are usually applied. Cotton seed meal is the nitrogen fertilizer in common use. Good results have been obtained from these soils by the application of cottonseed meal, acid phosphate, and nitrate of soda. This soil is found in the central part of the county.

The uplands contain growths of loblolly and shortleaf pine, post, blackjack, Spanish oaks, and hickory. Most of the virgin forest has been cut from the uplands, but there are large areas of second growth yielding tie and lumber timber. The bottom lands contain growths of red, white and black oaks, loblolly and shortleaf pine, and hickory. There are still considerable areas of virgin forest on the river bottoms.

Calhoun County has some brown loam soil. The silty texture of this soil, with the steepness of the slopes, in many places, causes erosion to be rapid and very destructive, unless the drainage is carefully directed.

The principal soil of the brown loam area is a silt loam, derived by weathering from the loess. The brown loam soil has an average depth of from nine to twelve inches, though the depth ranges up to two feet or more. The color of the soil varies from a light yellowish-brown to dark brown, and sometimes has a reddish cast. The texture of the soil is that of a silt loam.

Crops grown most extensively on this type of soil are cotton, corn, and trucking crops. Cotton yields from one-third to one bale per acre; corn averages about twenty bushels per acre; oats are grown with a yield of from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre; cowpeas, Japan clover, burr clover, crimson clover, rape, Bermuda grass, carpet grass,

and crab grass are grown for pasture and forage. This is good grazing land for cattle and swine. The forests contain growths of cypress, white and red oaks, hickory, ash, and gum. This soil is found in the western section of the county.

The flatwoods soil, as a whole, has been looked upon as unsuited for agricultural purposes, but this has proved a hasty judgment, as it has been demonstrated that some of the soils of this area, when properly cultivated, produce excellent crops. The principal soil is a residual soil, derived from the weathering of a heavy clay. The clay from which it is derived is fine-grained, containing a high per cent of finely divided silica. This clay contains a relatively small amount of lime, and the soils derived from it are consequently deficient in this mineral. The soils formed along the stream in the flatwoods are usually loams, composed in part of particles from that area and in part from bordering higher areas.

Only a small per cent of the residual flatwoods soil is in cultivation. The principal crops that have been grown are cotton, corn, sugar cane, cowpeas, sorghum, and grasses.

The forest areas of the flatwoods contain growths of red, post and Spanish oaks, pine, gums, and hickory. This soil is in the eastern part of the county.

Commercial Stones

The only commercial stones in Calhoun County are sand rock, found only in spots, used for building purposes.

Lignite is found in the county in very small quantities but it is of no commercial value.

There are large quantities of red clay, but it is not put to any commercial use.

Minerals

Deposits of Bauxite are found near Sarepta. Bauxite is the ore of aluminum now universally used for the extraction of metal.

Small deposits of coal were discovered near Derma, but so far Calhoun County's Mineral resources have not been developed to any great extent.

Mineral Wells and Springs Abound in the County. The largest being Camp Springs, located near Pittsboro.

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IN THE FORESTS OF CALHOUN COUNTY

Chapter IV

FLORA

Introduction

"Our predecessors found in Mississippi a country clothed in the green of forests and prairie grasses, interspersed with a variety of wild flowers, herbs, and berries seldom excelled. The usefulness of this flora in providing shelter, fuel, transportation, and food had much to do with early settlements and later in supplying our greatest manufacturing industry with raw materials. Towns, cities, railways, and ports were built, in many instances, almost entirely on the basis of the adjacent virgin forests. The story is filled with romance, woe, and good fortune, as is evidenced by this presentation of the study of the flora of Calhoun County. " (1)

There are no National Reserves or State Parks in Calhoun County, but there is a limited expanse of woodland which is protected from forest fires, waste, and destruction by a forest ranger, ten fire wardens, and a local civilian conservation corps, whose principal work is fire prevention and control. The high lands are wooded, while the bottom lands are cleared and in cultivation.

Forest Trees and Forest Types

Cone-bearing trees are cypress and shortleaf pine. The wood of cypress is light, soft, and easily worked; is especially durable in contact with the soil; and is in demand for shipbuilding, shingles, posts, poles, and crossties.

Shortleaf Pine is heavy, hard, and finely grained, used much for box veneers and building material.

Hardwoods are the oaks, spanish, black, post, water, red, and white.

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(1) Mrs. G. H. Reeves, Chairman Conservation Department, Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, Jackson, Miss.

Other forest trees are silver and sugar maples, sweet and black gum, hickory, and dogwood.

Fruit-bearing trees are oaks, black walnut, pecan, hickory, and dogwood. Acorns, the fruit of oak trees, are used for grazing swine; walnuts, pecans, and hickory nuts are used for human consumption; fruit of the dogwood is much prized as food by many species of birds.

Economic Value of Forests

Forestry is an aid to the farmer in controlling erosion, and trees continually enrich the soil. The fallen leaves and twigs help conserve the moisture by preventing the rain from running directly off and by retaining it for a longer time, thereby giving it a better chance to be absorbed by the soil underneath. The spongy mass of decayed matter called humus, is a fertilizer. Where trees are plentiful, land is not so subject to erosion, because the roots hold the soil and prevent washing; trees check the wearing and washing force of the run-off of torrential rains and distribute water over the surface more evenly. Leaves of forest trees cool the air by transpiration, (evaporation of surplus moisture brought up by the roots), while the very growing process of the tree itself helps to temper the atmosphere. The conserving and enriching of the soil cause an increase in crop income.

The black locust is well adapted for controlling erosion over wide sections of the county; it grows rapidly and produces a vigorous, spreading root system that holds the soil in place. Furthermore, it is a leguminous plant which adds nitrogen to the soil. The wood is very hard and durable, and of particular value for fence posts.

Other trees may prove as successful as black locust in stopping erosion, however, this has not been thoroughly demonstrated.

Farmers can prevent much erosion if they will use caution in clearing slopes above fifteen per cent. If the soil on steep slopes is left unprotected, erosion will usually render the land worthless for agricultural use within a few years. Two recommendations are made to upland farmers, particularly to those located in the silt loam uplands and bluff soils region: Keep

steep slopes in woodland, thereby protecting the soil from erosion and assuring a continuous supply of timber, posts, and fuel; on land that is starting to erode, or already in gullies, plant trees which will keep the area productive.

Location and Extent of Woodlands

The greatest extent of woodlands in this county is on the highlands, the bottom-lands having been cleared and in cultivation.

"There are 370,560 acres in Calhoun County, and according to census figures, only about one-third of this land is in cultivation and open pasture. A large part of the income in this county has been from its forests, but unless more care is used in cutting and protecting timber, this form of income will soon be gone." (1)

Cutting And Handling Timber

With axes and saws felling crews cut the trees down, after which they are carried out of the woods with skidders and logging teams to be deposited on the ground of a near-by mill. The logs are then sawed into lumber, which is usually sold to the mill owner, who ships it to distant markets.

Products from the Home Forests

Many small farms have woodlands of various sizes, from which is obtained timber for various uses about the home. Such as fuel, lumber for building material, furniture, plow tools, handles, posts, pales, etc. Fuel is sold by many farmers in the early fall, as felling the trees and cutting the wood furnishes employment after crops are "laid by."

Marketing Farm Timber

Prices, locally, vary of course with the prevailing lumber market, but range from $25 to $35 per 1,000 feet. There is no cooperative marketing, but logs in this territory are usually sold to the mills, and in turn sold as lumber in carload lots by mill owners, and shipped to distant markets. Hickory, beech, gum, and oak are the principal timbers marketed and shipped to all parts of United States and some to foreign countries.

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(1) Monitor Herald, Feb. 4, 1937

Abundance and Proportions of Timber

Only a very small percentage of cypress is now found in the county - approximately 500 acres. The predominating types of trees are: shortleaf pine, oaks, gum, and hickory. These cannot be estimated by acreage, but pine is far in the lead.

Comparative values of forest and farming lands is as follows: 21,222 acres of timbered land in the county assessed value being $40,025; 72,008 acres of farming land, assessed value being $605,173; 253,083 acres of uncultivatable land; the total rural acreage of the county being 346,324 acres.

The income from forest products is greatly in excess of that from farming. According to figures given out in 1935 by the Forest Ranger, 43,000,000 feet of forest products were shipped out of the county, bringing into the county $1,075,000. In addition, there was a large amount used locally, on which no estimate could be made.

Protecting the Woods

The time elapsing between the start of a forest fire and the arrival of fire fighters may mean the difference between quick suppression and a disastrous conflagration. Consequently, the Forest Service, in planning for fire protection in the national forests, must determine for each area the necessary "hour-control," or the maximum time that a fire can safely be allowed to burn in a given fuel type under "average bad" conditions before the first suppression forces arrive. A portion of the hour-control interval is needed for discovering and reporting the fire and for get-away; what remains is available for the firemen traveling to the fire. Hour-control time is determined by the value of resources, the degree of inflammability, and consequent rapidity of action deemed necessary to hold losses below a specified limit.

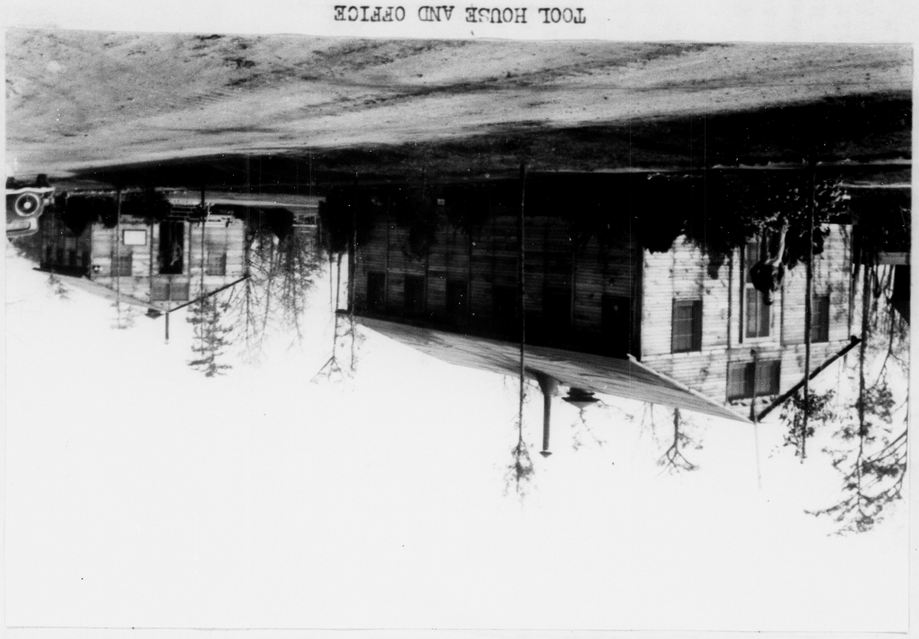
The objective of transportation planning is the design of such a system, together with the placement plan for protection personnel, which at the least annual cost per unit of area will enable fire fighters to reach any fire within the allowable travel time.

Shovels and axes have always been the standard forest-fire-fighting tools; other tools have been adopted or invented for removing inflammable material



TOOL HOUSE AND OFFICE

CCC Camp No. P-64



from advancing fire, the method being to construct a fire line or trail and enable fire fighters either to stop the fire directly, or afford them a place from which to backfire.

Water has never, until recent years, been considered a practicable means of controlling forest fires, largely because it was scarce in regions of a fire hazard. In the earliest days of the Forest Service, however, water was used, usually in "mopping-up" a fire. Thus originated the five gallon orchard spray pumps. They were heavy, however, difficult to carry, and were but little used.

About five years ago the first back-pack pump outfit was adopted for fighting forest fires. Now a very essential part of fire-fighting equipment, the outfit consists of a five gallon galvanized iron water can carried on the fire-fighter's back.

Forestry is relatively a new project in boys and girls 4-H club work. Forestery clubs are organized in more than half of the thirteen central states, with approximately 2,000 4-H club members enrolled. The project is carried on with the expectation that, through the phase of extension work, farm boys not only will come to have a better understanding of the forests and be led to recognize the existence of forestry problems, but they will also learn how to conserve the present wooded areas and will become interested in providing forests for future use.

The practice and knowledge gained from satisfactorily completing this project do not, necessarily, make foresters of the boys, but do equip them with the ability to appreciate the forests, to know how to handle and protect the woodlands on their own farms, to participate in reforestation and forest-fire-prevention activities, and to assume their part in boys and girls 4-H club work. (1)

Forestry Service

The Calhoun County Forestry Service is headed (1937) by Forest Ranger, J. A. Bishop, of Sarepta, who helped organize and start the service and has

(1) Agriculture Year Book, 1932

ably developed it until it is functioning smoothly and efficiently.

The service was started here in 1935, when the County Board, at the insistence of local citizens, put a two cents per acre tax for such service. The State Forestry Commission, headed by Fred B. Merrill, cooperated to the fullest extent, and promised that for every dollar raised by taxation in this county he would secure four dollars from the federal and state governments to supplement expenditures made in the county. He has made his word good, and now the investment in towers, observers' homes, telephone lines, etc., amounts to many thousands of dollars.

Forestry service, in cooperation with the county Civilian Conservation Corps Camp, has built about 125 miles of telephone lines, five observation towers, four homes for tower observers, many of them equipped with running water and other modern conveniences, a number of new roads with splendid bridges, and has been active in fighting forest fires.

Mr. Bishop has an organization in this county working under him consisting of twenty-eight men, whose duties are to prevent forest fires by educational and practical demonstrations, fight fires after they are discovered, man the observation towers, cooperate with the Civilian Conservation Corps in many lines of work, help farmers secure trees for growing timber, keep the telephone lines, towers, and observers' homes in repair, and patrol all sections in the county on the look-out for fires. (1)

Planting Demonstrations

A number of planting demonstration projects are being started in Calhoun County to show the farmers and timber owners the benefits to be derived from planting their abandoned fields and bare timbered lands with valuable species of trees. These demonstration areas vary in size from one to ten acres, and are scattered throughout the county.

Only a few of the land owners wishing to cooperate with the Mississippi Forest Service in the demonstration work could be accepted, due to the fact that Calhoun County was allowed only 100 acres for this purpose. Land owners cooperating in this work buy

(1) J. A. Bishop, Sarepta, Miss.

trees to set out from the Mississippi State Forest Nursery, and the labor for planting these trees is furnished by the local Civilian Conservation Corps Camp at Calhoun City, under the supervision of the State Forest Service personnel. Pines cost only $1.50 per thousand; black locust only $2.50 per thousand, and these seedlings will be planted 6x6 feet apart, or approximately 1,210 trees to the acre. Later, these trees will have to be thinned to allow for development of the final crop, which will be from two hundred to three hundred trees per acre.

Black locust is the main species to be planted, with a number of the cooperators desiring short-leaf and slash pine in Calhoun County is an experiment, for this is far north of the natural botanical range of this species. The results obtained by watching the progress and development of the slash pine on these small areas will show whether it is practical to grow this species in this part of the state. In its natural range, slash pine is a very valuable tree, and is the fastest growing pine in the United States.

The land owners cooperating with the Mississippi Forest Service agree to protect the planted areas from fire and livestock for five years, for it is very necessary that these lands to be protected. Exhaustive field studies by the United States Forest Service and state forestry departments have shown that fires reduce the growth of trees one-half, besides killing outright young trees and injuring the older ones; also destroying game, and deteriorating the fertility of the soil. (1)

Celebration Draws Big Crowd
(Monitor Herald - August 15, 1937)

"The anniversary celebration of the local Civilian Conservation Corps Camp and the Forestry Festival held in Calhoun County was a success in every way. The crowd was variously estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000.

"Arrangements had been perfected to take care of the event in a thorough way and a bush arbor had been constructed, seating about 1500 people. Loud speaker service made the addresses of the speakers audible to all who cared to hear. Cars were parked in orderly rows and squads of Civilian Conservation Corps boys were on hand to help with all phases of the program.

(1) J. A. Bishop, Sarepta, Miss.

"After welcoming addresses were given, W. O. Lawrence, camp superintendent, introduced Gov. Hugh White, who made a splendid address, in which he reviewed the purposes and accomplishments of the forestry service and complimented the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp work in this county. Gov. White stressed the value to the state in the present program of conservation and growth of timber, and said that there was every reason to believe that the work being accomplished would yield fine profits in years to come.

"As a side remark, the Governor came out in a positive statement that he favored the construction of a paved road through the county, and said he was going to keep hammering at the legislature until such a road is granted.

"Gov. Dennis Murphree also addressed the gathering and made a speech in which he thanked the Governor for his interest in Calhoun and promised full cooperation in any attempt to secure paved roads for this county. He spoke of the work of the Camp and forestry service in this section and praised the advancement being made.

"Other speakers included Fred. B. Merrill, State Forester; Dr. Van Philpot, Houston; Dr. W. C. Walker, Houlka; Col. I. D. Sessums, State College; A. K. Dexter, Chief of Fire Control; Q. T. Crowson; J. C. Holton, Commissioner of Agriculture; Si Corley, State Game Commissioner; J. B. Toler, State College; J. H. Cain, Jackson.

"The picnic was worth much to the people of this section, both in a recreational way and as a means of giving them a comprehensive idea of the aims, purposes, and achievement for the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp and Forestry Service. The speakers discussed the use that can be made of the forestry service by farmers and business men of the section, and showed what it means to a county on to have rural telephone service, new roads, bridges, observation towers, etc., to aid in community affairs and to help preserve valuable timber to owners." (1)

(1) Monitor-Herald, Stanley Murphree, Editor.

Tree Survey

For the purpose of locating historical trees in the county or other interesting or unusual trees, a survey was conducted by this project and proved of much interest and value.

Where two white oaks once stood forms a historical spot in Calhoun County, remembered by many old settlers.

One bright moon-light night, October 20, 1885, W. T. Wise, in search of Dock Bishop and Bob Lamar, who were suspected of slaying the "Armon Boys" in Pontotoc County, was led by Jim Bishop to his fatal doom. Wise came to Sarepta a few weeks previous to this and after being there a short time, came in contact with John A. Mathis, spending some time in his home, while he conducted his investigation. Jim Bishop, who was a cousin of Dock Bishop, lived with Mathis at this time.

Mathis and Bishop told Wise they would help him capture the boys if he would follow their instructions, which he agreed to do. He was told to follow a paper trail which really led into the woods where the boys were hiding. The trail ended near two white oak trees on a settlement road running from Pittsboro to Sarepta, about three and one-half miles north of the Brashed crossing on "Schoona River." By moonlight, Wise followed a trail of paper dropped on the old settlement road, and when he reached the last piece, a few feet away from the two white oaks, one on the left and one on the right side of the road, he halted, as he had been instructed to do, and immediately, four shots were fired from behind the trees.

This tragedy occurred in the early part of the night and the shots were heard by neighbors near by. Wise was dragged to the side of the road, carried into the woods a short distance and buried in a shallow grave, which was covered with leaves and brush.

In the early morning of the next day, John Mathis rushed to the home of some of his neighbors, spreading the news that Wise was missing, and an immediate search was started; the search continued throughout the day, but practically all hope had vanished near sunset that evening.

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Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Bennett of the searching party sat down on a log to rest; a few feet away, one of them discovered a fresh clod of dirt, and upon investigating, they found it to be a new-made grave. Immediately, they spread the news that the body had been found; an inquest was held, but there was no trace of the guilty party. Wise was buried in the Sarepta Cemetery; his grave still unmarked.

Dock and Jim Bishop and Bob Lamar surrendered to the sheriff a few days later; Dock was tried, convicted and hanged; John Mathis left the county, but Jim Bishop and Bob Lamar were never tried.

Many years later, John Mathis confessed, saying that he, Bob Lamar, and Jim Bishop committed this murder; this confession was published after the death of Mathis.

The place where this tragedy occurred is still pointed out to visitors, but the trees have been cut, and the land is being cultivated. (1) (2)

Large Trees

There is a large red oak tree on the old Grenada and Coffeeville road, one-eighth of a mile from Cross Roads Church. This tree measures twenty-one feet in circumference, and is one of the largest in the county. It has never been topped and some of the branches measure one hundred and twenty feet from tip to tip. (3)

A large post oak, located one-eighth of a mile from the highway, south of Derma, in front of the home on Clint Dees' farm, measures nine feet and ten inches in circumference. It was topped before the War between the States, by Mr. Woodard. (4)

A large cypress tree is growing in Schoona bottom, about one and one-half miles from the highway, west of Bruce. This tree measures thirty feet in circumference and is the largest one we have in the county. (5)

(1) Baily Harden
(2) Charlie Barfield, Sarepta, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss.
(4) Elmer Reese, Derma, Miss.
(5) C. F. Gaston, Derma, Miss.

A large red oak, located one and one-half miles south of Derma, on the highway, in J. E. Gaston's front yard, measures fourteen feet in circumference. It was topped before the War between the States by Hugh Gaston, who was killed during the conflict; the tree was cut to about twelve or fifteen feet from the ground, and has limbs from fifteen to thirty inches in diameter, extending in every direction; the bottom limbs reaching fifty feet from the body of the tree. This is one of the largest trees in the county, and has been well cared for because of its size and beauty. (1)

Freak or Unusual Trees

A freak oak, located in the southeastern part of the county, near the Davis Line School, not far from Chickasaw County border, is very old. From its earliest history it has had a fourteen inch knot encircling it six feet from the ground; the tree measures ten feet in circumference, and some old residents remember when this knot was near the ground, and was used as a seat. (2)

A very unusual white oak tree is located near the home of H. G. Johnson, one mile south of Big Creek, on Highway No. 8. About four feet from the ground this specimen divides into two distinct ones, uniform in shape and size, and every precaution has been taken to preserve it. (3)

An unusual pine is found in the eastern part of the county, about two miles from the Chickasaw line. This tree grows straight for about four feet and then has curved into a circle, which will measure about eighteen inches in diameter; from this point it grows straight again, and measures about three feet in circumference. This tree is not very tall but has large limbs above the circle; and is being well cared for because of its unusual growth. (4)

Flowering Trees

Chinaberry trees are found mostly in hilly countries, and occasionally in low places. There are two varieties of this tree - the umbrella and the tall, straight type. They have small lavender

(1) C. F. Gaston, Derma, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) Mrs. Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss.
(4) Elmer Reese, Derma, Miss.

blooms, which are most fragrant, and after they fall, a very peculiar shaped berry appears. Both species are located in the eastern part of this county, about a mile from the Chickasaw line. (1)

The poplar, a soft-wood tree of great height and rapid growth, is often planted for ornamental uses. There are different species of this tree - one is known as the silver leaf because its leaves are silvery grey on one side. Some grow to be very large in circumference and have a creamy-yellow bloom that resembles a tulip. Some of these trees are found on J. M. Smith's place, two miles north of Big Creek. (2)

The dogwood tree blooms early in the spring before its leaves unfold. It is one of the first to blossom, and bears beautiful flowers with either a pinkish or white hue; its bitter bark has astringent properties and is sometimes used as a medicene. This tree is common in the county, growing all over this area. (3)

Red or scarlet maple grows in abundance in this county and is very beautiful; in early spring, before the leaves appear, it puts forth exquisite drooping crimson blossoms; its young foliage is red, and in autumn the leaves are among the first to take on a deep golden hue. Some of these trees are found about six miles east of Derma. (4)

In Maytime, locust trees flaunt their plume-like clusters of creamy white or reddish flowers, scenting the air with their honeysweet perfume. The graceful sprays of its pale green leaves form a beautiful setting for these delicate blossoms; and in September, pods appear on the flower stalks. These trees are found around Gauley, about four miles west of Calhoun City. (5)

Holly grows in swampy lands, and early in spring, clusters of small white blooms appear, which are very fragrant. The leaves are heavy, with needle-like prongs; in the fall it has small red berries on it, and is one of the most popular native evergreens, being used for decorative purposes and for Christmas

(1) Mrs. Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss
(2) Ibid
(3) Elmer Reese, Derma, Miss.
(4) Ibid
(5) Mrs. Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss.

trees. This tree is found all over the county. (1)

There are very few magnolia trees in Calhoun; they have large, wax-like leaves and large white blooms, which are most fragrant. These trees grow to be quite large; two are growing in the yard of Mrs. Will Moore, Calhoun City. (2)

Wild Animals and Birds of the Forest

Only a few wild animals are found in the forests now, but game birds are plentiful in the hunting season; song birds break the stillness of the woods and fields.

Among the wild animals are the opossum, fox, raccoon, mink, skunk, and wildcat. They prey upon domestic fowls and animals, and are valuable for their hides, being hunted and trapped in season.

The principal game bird is the bob-white, which is ten inches in length, his upper parts being varied with chestnut, grey, and black; throat is white, margined all around with a blackish tint; a white line extends from the forehead over the eye and down the sides of the neck; tail feathers are bluish-gray. Throughout most of the year this bird feeds on berries, seeds, and mast, but also frequents grain fields, especially after harvest, to glean fallen kernels. Most of its life is spent on the ground, where it scratches for a living. The bob-white is cheerful, active, industrious, and brave; its nesting place is hollowed from the soil under a bush or fence, or in the woods beneath a log. It is so clever in the art of concealment that it seems to disappear before one's very eyes. The quail is an ideal game-bird, being one of the most sought and generally appreciated birds in the country.

The blackbird is common here; males are wholly or in part black; females are brownish. The red-winged blackbird, a handsome inhabitant of the marshes wears a bright scarlet epaulette on each shoulder, and are game.

The dove is twelve and one-half inches in length. Its most outstanding characteristic is a cooing call,

(1) Elmer Reese, Derma, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss.

which can hardly be considered a song. The tail of the mourning dove is long and pointed; wings are also pointed; central tail feathers are bluish-grey; head and neck being overlaid with blue; sides of the neck with shining iridescence; a bluish-black spot shows under the ears; tail feathers, except the middle ones, are grayish blue, somewhat banded with black and tipped with white; the bill is black; angle of the mouth is carmine and the eyes brown; feet are red. Its nest is a poor makeshift, composed chiefly of a handful of twigs thrown together so loosely that the eggs are in danger of rolling out. Hatching requires two weeks, and three or four broods are reared in a season. The mourning dove is very helpful because it feeds extensively on weed seeds and frequently eats insects, especially grasshoppers; but on the whole, it prefers a vegetable diet. It is a game bird.

Turtledoves are small pigeons, whose nests are built in trees, females laying two eggs. They are dull grey in color, and sometimes called game birds. (1)

The bluebird is lovable because of its bright color, pretty ways, and its sweet song. It appears among the earliest of the birds in the spring to nest in hollow stumps, fence posts, or other places near houses and people. They are fine songsters, whose cheerful notes may be heard throughout the entire season, though most frequently in early spring. The bluebird has a bright blue back, with reddish throat and breast.

The American goldfinch is popular because of its pleasing song and its fondness for those who tend it. It is a beautifully colored finch, in which red, yellow, black, and white are pleasingly mingled.

Sparrow, the name given to a large group of finches, usually have a brown plumage, streaked with black. The sparrow, about six inches long, lives in and about cities and towns, where their big, clumsy nests of straw and hay become objectionable. They show great attachment for their young, and are familiar, not to say impudent, in their ways. They subsist almost entirely upon grains and refuse picked up in the streets.

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(1) R. E. Yarbrough, Calhoun City, Miss.

The Baltimore oriole, one of the most beautiful of birds, is a relation of the black bird. It is about seven inches long, has a black head and brilliant orange upper parts. Orioles weave a long, graceful, pouch-like nest, usually far out on the tip of a huge limb, where it is shaded by overhanging leaves. They are courageous and quite able to protect their homes from stronger and larger birds. Its sweet, clear song, bright colors, and destructiveness to insects, make it a great favorite with everyone. It is called Baltimore oriole because black and orange were the colors of Lord Baltimore.

The cardinal, or red bird, is a showy North American finch, with fine red plumage and a crested head; a black patch is conspicuous on each side of the bill. The cardinal whistles beautifully, and his clear, ringing note is listened to with joy, especially over southern states. It is easily tamed and in city parks it often learns to come to the call of people who feed it.

Our active little bird, of the creeper family, is the house wren, distinguished by its small size, slender beak, short rounded wings, mottled plumage, and erect tails. The house-wren builds its nest in boxes prepared for it, or in crevices, wherever it can find them, seeming to have no fear of human beings and never hesitating to attack cats, dogs, swallows, or other kinds of birds, whenever they intrude upon its habitation. The eggs are from three to nine in number and are white or spotted. The song of the wren is melodious and flute-like, and its amusing ways make it popular everywhere. It is a busy foe to insects.

The mocking bird is generally considered our best native singer, not only for its delightful song of its own, but by imitating other birds; it is claimed that some can be taught to whistle tunes. The lilt of the mocker is always associated with the rare and lovely things of southern homes, in a few of which it is a favorite cage bird. It is rather dull colored, light brown above and white below, with some white on its wings and tail.

A large family of small, sprightly birds, closely related to thrushes, are called warblers. They are

perching birds and have long, sharp beaks; many of them being remarkable for the clearness, sweetness, and flexibility of their songs, and also notable for the brilliant coloring of patches of feathers upon different parts of its body. Our warblers are: the blackcap, goldcrest, willow warbler, and green warbler. Their nests are usually rather crude, though some are finely formed, daintily built, like those of the humming bird.

Chickadees are active little fellows, continually flitting from branch to branch, devouring seeds and insects. They live in trees or bushes, and hop, climb or cling, often head downward, prying into crevices in the most curious manner. Their shrill, wild notes are sometimes varied by pleasing musical sounds; the chickadee is sociable, and with a little care may be kept about quiet homes, and will come and feed from the hand of a human friend.

The thrush belongs to the highest group of singing birds. None are very large and most of them have dark plumage, frequently spotted or striped, and with light or spotted underparts. They live in wooded places, chiefly on the ground, and are generally solitary in their habits; thrushes are celebrated because of their powers of song and are favorites throughout all parts of the world. Our best species, the brown thrush, is rather slender, with a loud, prolonged note.

The meadow lark has a most pleasing song; it is a medium-sized bird, having a bright yellow belly below a bronze-mottled plumage, with a rich, crescent-shaped collar across its breast. Its home is in damp meadows, where it builds an oven-like nest in a hole in the ground.

Swallow is the general name of a family of birds that somewhat resemble the swifts, with long, powerful wings, short, broad beaks and comparatively small, weak legs and feet. They take their insect food on the wing, aided by the wide gape of their bills. Swallows are exceedingly rapid and graceful on the wing, turning, doubling, flying aloft, skimming the water's surface, and even drinking while in flight. They build nests on the rafters in barns or under the eaves of houses.

The sparrow hawk, eleven inches in length, the smallest, handsomest, and most sociable of our hawks, will often build a nest in the hollow of an old orchard tree near the farm house, or in a dead tree along the road. This hawk searches the ground for grasshoppers and mice, occasionally capturing small birds or chickens. During breeding seasons it catches nestling birds to feed its young, and creates havoc among the songsters. The hawk is a bird of prey, famous for its strength and remarkable power of flight, has claws that are sharp and hooked, and its curved beak is armed with a keen point. It works by day.

The screech owl is ten inches in length; the great horned owl is twenty-four inches; the barred owl, twenty inches in length. Owls are nocturnal, work by night while other birds of prey, such as hawks, work by day. The owl captures its prey with its feet and if the victim be not too large, it is swallowed whole. The screech owl is so called because of its trembling, mournful cry. Its upper parts are brownish gray, everywhere mottled with lighter and darker shades. It feeds upon crayfish, frogs, toads, lizzards, and fish.

The crow family contains about two-hundred species that live in nearly all parts of the world. Our common American crow is eighteen or nineteen inches in length, with a compact glossy plumage and some greenish reflections. As gregarious birds, they sometimes gather in large flocks, are readily domesticated, and it is said that some can be taught to imitate human speech. Crows make amusing pets and sometimes show uncanny intelligence, but are michievous, and seem to take pleasure in annoying people; so the bold thievish crow is generally unpopular, while on the whole he is probably beneficial, because he eats insects.

The head of the turkey vulture and the upper portion of the neck are bare. Black plumage and feathers of the upper parts are margined with grayish brown. This bird soars in the sky, looking for food, and may discover a carcass and then alight to partake of what, to it, is a good meal. Strong hooked bill and claws enable it to tear the flesh

for eating. It does not build nests; the female lays eggs on the ground or in rock cavities, caves, hollow trees, or stumps. The turkey buzzard is famed for its majestic and sustained flight, which can be maintained for hours without flapping its wings. It is two and one-half feet in length.

The catbird is a common American thrush, so named because its calls sound like the mewing of a cat. In thickets and shrubberies it lives an active life, chiefly in the pursuit of insects; its plumage is a deep slate color above and lighter below, with a reddish brown patch on the lower tail coverts. Its song is varied and fine, largely in immitation of other birds. (1)

Wild Flowers

Blue flags, found in damp places over the county, have light green, sword-like leaves and three-part flowers at the tip of their stalk. The flower is a beautiful violet-blue, variegated with yellow, green, or white. The stamens are hidden, but bees and butterflies follow the veining of the petals straight to the nectar. The oblong, green seed-pod has three lobes, each of which contains rows of closely-packed flat, round seeds. It grows from fifteen to thirty inches high, and blooms in the months of May, June, and July.

The marsh buttercup, found in moist, damp places, blooms during the months of April, May, June, and July, opening only a few flowers at a time. It is a smooth, spreading plant, and grows from one to two feet high, or more.

The pasture rose is a thorny, low bush, usually with a single flower of five petals, surrounding a yellow center, and is found in dry, rocky places. The stamens are turned strongly outward; the plant grows from one to three feet in height, leaves being quite small and of a dark green color. The flower has a faint, wild fragrance when it blooms in the early summer.

Red clover, found in fields and roadsides, is our most common field clover. It usually has

(1) New Reference Library- Dixon - Hanson & Co.

three soft, bluish-green leaflets, strongly marked with lighter green. The stem and leaves are somewhat hairy, and at the base of the leaf stalk, are two white leaf-like wings; the blossom heads are composed of tiny, pea-like flowers filled with fragrant honey.

Poison ivy is found by the roadsides, in meadows, and in the woods. It resembles the harmless Virginia creeper, and the poison ivy being three-pronged and the latter five-pronged. The flowers are greenish-white. The vine is shrubby in the south; but more of a runner in a cold climate. Poison ivy acts only on contact and causes painful inflammation.

The common violet is seen everywhere with its deep green, heart-shaped, scallop-edged leaves, and smooth stems; the color ranges from light-purple to pale violet, the lower petals nearing white at the base. This violet grows from three to seven inches high, and is fertilized by bumblebees. It blossoms in April, May, and June.

Wood violets are commonly found in dry locations; their leaves, with mottled undersides, nestle close to the ground; the fine-hairy stem and flower tower above; petals are reddish-purple and are bearded or fringed.

The rootstock is short and thick, and grows obliquely. The upper side of the leaf is a dark green.

The primrose, found on roadsides and in fields, opens its showy, silken flowers, a few at a time, toward sunset. Their lemony-fragrance attracts the moths that fly at dusk, and after a single night, the petals wilt. In late summer, when enough seed has been grown, the flowers stay open all day. The light-green leaves are alternate and seated mostly on the hairy stem, which grows from one to five feet high.

Wild morning glory blossoms in June, July, and August, and is found on roadsides and in fields.

Hedge Bindweed is a vine sometimes as much as ten feet long, with flowers of bell shape like morning glories. The stem is smooth with arrow-shaped leaves of greenish gray; the color of the flower fades

from pink with white stripes, to pure white; it closes in the late morning, but on moonlight nights, stays open for the moths..

The hairy, aromatic plant, catnip, is a great favorite with cats, who eat and roll in it. It blossoms in July, August, and September; the pale lilac or white flowers grow in clusters. It is common everywhere, growing from two to three feet high.

We have a common but popular aster with strong stems, and leaves broadening at the base, where they clasp the stem. The flowers grow in great clusters, and are among the showiest of aster varieties. It grows from two to six feet high, or higher, and thrives in rich, loamy soil.

Black eyed susan, found in dry, open fields, is a rough, hairy plant about two feet high, with narrow leaves, and long, leafless flower stalks. In Europe it has become a favorite garden flower. With abundant pollen, it defies the farm r who tries to stamp it out of hay fields. It is the state flower of Maryland.

The fragrant thistle flower is found in fields and dry pastures. Its heads are crowded with tiny magneta-lilac or nearly white florets, very fragrant, and rich with honey. Small prickly leaves often grow just below the blossoms and prevent ants from crawling up the stems. The scales of the cup have a slight sticky strip, and this acts like fly paper to crawling insects.

The pale-green, hollow stem, supporting a yellow head of as many as two-hundred florets, marks the dandelion. The stems are from ten to fifteen inches high and the leaves are deeply toothed. The stocky, bitter root of the dandelion goes deep; its leaves are often cooked for spring "greens." Dandelion blossoms close at night or in rainy weather, and are found on lawns, in fields, and along the roadsides; it blooms in the spring very profusely, but has no odor.

Water lilies grow in bodies of water to a height of five or six feet; have huge leaves and a cream-colored bloom.

Goldenrod is a well known wild flower.

Mistletoe, a parasite which grows on some trees, has pretty green foliage, and white wax-like berries; is much used in decorations, especially at Christmas time.

Milkweed and morning glory are two other wild specimens that are natives of this country.

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Chapter V

INDIANS

Major and Minor Tribes

The early history of Calhoun County is concerned with its first inhabitants, the Chickasaw Indians, who were found roaming the forest when America was discovered, and who occupied mainly, the north central part of the state. Hon. Chas. D. Carter, Congressman from Oklahoma, a Chickasaw Indian by birth, and a leader among them says:

"The Chickasaws and Choctaws, ruled by two brothers, Chacta and Chikasa, camped for the night on the 'Mighty Water Misha Sepokani' (Mississippi). After debating the question (as to whether they should journey farther) a vote was taken. The leader of the taller and fairer clan rose and majestically strode out, uttering: 'All, who believe the promised land is farther toward the rising sun, follow me!' His entire clan rose and followed; the other clan grabbed spears and tomahawks to restrain them by force, but the old head 'Mingo,' arose and exclaimed, 'Follow them not, they are rebels.' Thus the division came, making two tribes of one. Thereafter, the Chickasaws came to known as rebels." (1)

The Chickasaws

There is no record that the Chickasaws were ever tent, tepee, or wigwam dwellers. The first explorers found them living in log houses, more or less comfortably roofed with grass, reeds, and cypress boards; with outhouses and well tilled fields, or "patches," chiefly in communities or villages.

In the larger places there was an orderly arrangement of the houses, with a central square, much after the modern country town, though occupying a larger area. In time of war, their main villages were well fortified at strategic points. During the French war

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(1) Hon. Charles D. Carter, senator, Oklahoma
The Chickasaw Nation by James Malone

against the Chickasaws, the extensive and serviceable defenses of this character, were the marvel of the invaders, and were attributed to the skill and integrity of the builders of the fortifications DeSoto found in important villages of the Mobilians, neighboring and kindred to the Chickasaws.

Among the Chickasaws the man was the lord of the household - the hunter, the warrior, and the counselor; the women did all the work, both household and field, and they were respected and loved by the warriors. They kept their houses clean, and always, near-by, was a small field which was planted after the cherries and wild berries were ripening, so that the birds would not molest their gardens.

"They lived along the banks of the Tombigbee, Tallahatchie, and Yalobusha rivers, and had fortified strongholds - one was near what is now Memphis. The Chickasaws received scant praise for the acts of heroism which were recorded in history, viz: The signal defeat of the French at the Battle Ackia, Lee County, and other battles against them, during the French and Indian War.....

"The Chickasaws as a race, are tall, erect, and moderately robust; a perfect human figure, with regular features and well shaped limbs; an open countenance, dignified and placid, the forehead and brow so formed as to strike you instantly with their heroism and bravery; small black eyes, full of fire; nose inclined to the aquiline; reddish-brown complexion, and long coarse, lustrous black hair. The women are slender and graceful; more delicate of frame, with cheerful, friendly dispositions, their countenances beaming with sunshine. They shared with their men that martial spirit; it was not unusual for the women to chant war-songs in times of an attack. Not an instance is known of the braves leaving their women and children to the barbarous hands of the enemy." (1)

Bertram says: "I have been weeks and months among them, and have never observed the least sign of contention and wrangling and never an instance of an Indian beating his wife, or even reproving her in anger." (2

"DeSoto found some houses with out-houses for the storing of grain; the maize was kept in a barbacoe, a house with wooden sides, raised high on posts, with cane for floors.

(1) The Chickasaw Nation, James Malone
(2) Bertram's Travels 1792, pp. 487-488

"Shawls and blankets were made by the women from the inner bark of trees, from grass resembling nettle, which, by kneading out, became like flax. The women used them for covering or dresses, wearing one about the body from the waist down, another around the shoulders with right arm free, gypsy fashion; the men wore a shawl over the shoulder in some manner, with a deer skin around their loins. Some were colored red, black, etc.

"Paustoobee, a young Indian chief said: 'We believe there are four beloved things above: the clouds, the sun, the clear sky, and He that liveth in the clear sky.' So there were three beloved things visible, and One invisible, who was looking down on them from the blue sky, shedding the glorious radiance, which made the heavens smile and filled their souls with delight."

" The Chickasaw natives are not so numerous as the Choctaws, but more terrible on account of their intrepidity. They were attacked by the northern and southern Indians, and then by the French, and none were able to drive them from their country, the finest and most fruitful on the continent.

"They were more friendly to the English. In their cedar barks, or canoes, shooting boldly into the waters, they maintained their savage independence and weakened, by dividing, the French empire.

"They were deeply religious and less superstitious than any other tribe; they never went to war without first, not only holding war councils, but having elaborate religious cremonies and long fasting.

"Greatest care was bestowed upon their children; they were never allowed to stand upon their feet before strength of their limbs would safely permit. Children were never whipped by their parents, but when guilty of misdemeanor, were sent to an uncle, who inflicted a severe rebuke or required slight penance, and made appeal to their feelings of honor or shame. They were given lessons and instructions in the arts of swimming, boating, hunting, running, wrestling, etc. There were no orphans; fathers and mothers died, but their children were adopted by near

relatives or other members of the tribe, and became as much their own child, as those born into the family.

"They were given to all sorts of games amusements, ball games being a favorite pastime, and however much they were disposed to gamble, betting on a ball game was strickly forbidden. They were fond of music and dancing, playing on flute reeds and were noted as warriors; but when occasion required, they expressed themselves well, sincerely, and eloquently." (1)

"Very few native kings are recorded as having ruled on the American continent, and Ishtehotapah, the king of the Chickasaws, was perhaps the last of them. The king had a chief counsellor, who really had greater influence than royalty itself, and the council of aged men and warriors was supreme in all their deliberations to attest the permanency and stability of their government, as well as community life; their ancient council-house, southeast Pontotoc, was there when DeSoto came in 1540, and stood on the same spot in 1832, when the Treaty of Pontotoc Creek was signed.

"The reverence, solemnity and dignity of an Indian council, has never been excelled by any deliberative body on earth. All affairs of the tribe affecting war, peace or domestic tranquility were considered in council, and after the voice of age and wisdom had spoken, and a vote had been taken, a dissenting voice was never raised in opposition.

"The Indians only had four laws, which, however, were flexible and inexorable, as follows:

"First, the law of murder, which placed the slayer wholly and exclusively in the hands of the oldest brother of the dead man, or next of kin, in the same male line. If the killer escaped, which was very seldom, his kin became subject to his penalty, after execution of which, he might return, but lost his tribal standing. 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' is a summary of this law.

"Second: Whipping for a minor offense, after submitting to which, the culprit did not lose caste, and the matter was never referred to again.

"Third: Adultery was punishable by death. Children

(1) The Chickasaw Nation, James H. Malone

born out of marriage were never known among the Chickasaws.

"Fourth: The property of deceased parents went to their brother or sister, and not to their children, the latter being adopted by their kin or the tribe.

"The ancient divisions of the tribe were called Yakosi, meaning 'here stop.' No person of the same Yakosi could intermarry. The penalty for violating this custom, similar to our laws on consanguinity, was that the man forfeited his rights and privileges, together with his children, but the wife forfeited nothing.

"Chickasaw courtship was the simplest thing imaginable. When the man had definitely made up his mind and assured himself th t he had rightly interpreted the promptings of his heart, he made up a small bundle of wearing apparel or clothing particularly adapted to the girl; this he carefully wrapped in a dressed deer skin or cloth wrapper and sent it by a trusted ambassador to her house. The love token was received by the maiden's mother, who kept it for a few days before presenting it to her daughter. If the latter approved of her suitor, she accepted his present and the lucky swain was duly notified; if she refused the package, the unfortunate lover had to select another object for his affections, make up another package, and do the same thing again. Prompt acceptance spared him many ordeals. He painted his face and decorated his person with the best he had in apparel and jewels, and showed up forthwith at the house of his lady love. She was on the lookout for him; met him a few rods from the door and proudly escorted him into the house and introduced him to her parents, relatives and friends, therein assembled. In the family circle, the youth then presented the maiden with a ham of venison or some other part of an animal of the chase, and she, in turn, gave him an ear of corn, a bag of potatoes, beans, or some product of the field. That indicated that he was to provide the meat, while she made the bread. After the 'party' was over, the groom sought his couch under the bride's parental roof; the mother prepared her daughter for repose and brought her to the nuptial chamber. Bright and early the next morning they set out together for their own cabin; thus, they were married." (1)

(1) History of Pontotoc by E. T. Winston

"Tafula, or Indian hominy, was their favorite dish; it was made of pounded corn and beans boiled. After fermentation with wood ash lye, it was put into a large bowl or burnt clay crock, set on the ground or improvised table and all the family gathered around, each using the dipper-shaped shell, which was the common implement for bowl-to-mouth service. Another food preparation was Bota Kapusi (cold flour) made of parched corn, pounded very fine, and mixed with water, making a thick soup which was a necessity on war expiditions, because of its sustaining properties. There were of course, the staple meat dishes, which forest, field and stream furnished in boundless quantities, and delicacies of many sorts, made from wild honey, nuts and fruits.

The Chickasaw cooking pots, made of burnt clay, and fragments of them, are yet to be found in plowed ground, on the sites of their habitations." (1)

The Choctaws

"Accounts given of the Choctaws and other Indians by the early European travelers are largely tinged by national prejudices. The Choctaws were far more friendly to the French than to the English, and therefore, Adair characterized them as of a base, ungrateful, and thieving disposition, fickle and treacherous, ready-witted and endowed with a surprising flow of smooth, artful language on every subject within reach of their ideas; in each of these qualities they far exceed any society of people I ever saw. They bear intense love for their native country and would undergo any kind of danger in defense of it.

"On the other hand Mons. Bossu, captain in the French marines, who traveled through Louisiana at even an earlier date than the period described by the Englishman discovered not a few virtues, interspersed with vices, not uncommon to various representatives of the white race. He spoke of the Choctaws as entirely the friend of the French.

"Captain Bossu continues:

"'The Choctaws love war and are acquainted with stratagems; they never fight in order, or stand their ground. They only harass and tease their enemies much, without being cowards; for when they come to close engagement they fight very coolly. Some of the women are so fond of their husbands as to go into war with them,

(1) The Chickasaw Nation, James H. Malone

standing by their sides in the battle, with a quiver full of arrows, and encouraging them continually by telling them they ought not to fear their enemies, but die as true men.' Though the Choctaws were said to have been very unsanitary they were described by the French officer as affectionate and truthful.

"It may be said that the friendship existing among the relatives, a thing uncommon in Europe, is worthy of imitation. The mutual love of the Indians toward each other incline them to assist each other when they are infirm. This sincere devotion particularly shows itself in the last rites which they pay to their friends and relatives, by their tears and grief, even when they exist no more. Almost all the assemblies of the Choctaws are held in night-time.....

"William Bertram, an English botanist, who visited the gulf coast of Mississippi in 1777, thus notes the strange burial custom of the Choctaws:

" 'As soon as a person is dead, they erect a scaffold eighteen or twenty feet high in a grove adjacent to the town, where they lay the corpse lightly covered with a mantle. Here it is suffered to remain, visited and protected by the friends and relatives, until the flesh is putrid, so easily to part from the bones. Then, undertakers carefully strip the flesh from the bones, wash and cleanse them, and when dried and purified by the air, having provided a curiously wrought chest or coffin fabricated of bones and splints, they place all the bones therein. It is then deposited in the bonehouse, a building erected for that purpose in every town, and when this house is full, a general solemn funeral takes place. The nearest kindred or friend of the deceased, on a day appointed, repair to the bonehouse, take up the respective coffins and, following one another in order of seniority, the nearest relative and connections attending their respective corpse, and the multitude following after them, all as one family, with united voice of alternate Allelujah and lamentation, slowly proceed to the place of general interment, where they place the coffins in order, forming a pyramid; and lastly cover all over with earth, which raises a conical hill or mound. Then they return to town in order of solemn procession, concluding the day with a festival, which is called the "feast of the dead." '

"Bertram has a footnote to this paragraph to this effect:

" 'Some ingenious men with whom I have conversed, have given it as their opinion that all those pyramidal artificial hills, usually called Indian mounds, were raised on these occasions and are generally, sepulchres. However, I am of a different opinion.'

"The author concludes: 'The Choctaws are called by the traders, flats, or flat-heads, all the males having the fore and hind part of their skulls artificially flattened, or compressed; which is effected after the following manner: As soon as a male child is born, the nurse provides a cradle or wooden case, hollowed and fashioned to receive the infant lying prostrate on its back, that part of the case where the head reposes being fashioned like a brick mould. In this portable machine the little boy is fixed, a bag of sand being laid on his forehead, which by continual gentle compression gives the head somewhat the form of a brick from the temples upwards; and by these means they have high and lofty foreheads, sloping off backwards.' " (1)

Legend of the Flood

"In the far distant ages of the past, the people became so wicked that the Great Spirit resolved to sweep them from the earth, except Oklatabashi and his family, who alone were good Indians. He told Oklatabashi to build a large boat, into which he should go with his family, and take a pair of all birds and animals. Oklatabashi did as he was commanded, but as he went out into the forest to bring in the birds, he was unable to catch a pair of sap-suckers, yellow hammers, and the large red-headed 'Indian hens,' these birds being so quick in hopping around the trees, and clinging so tightly to the branches with their sharp, strong claws. So he gave up the chase and returned to his boat, closed the door and the rain began to fall.

"The flood increased in volume for many days and nights, until thousands of people and animals perished. Then the rain ceased and darkness covered the earth for a long time; the living creatures that survived groped, here and there, in the fearful gloom. Suddenly, far in the distant North, a long stream of light was seen. They believed that amid the ranging elements, and the impenetrable darkness the sun had lost its way and was rising in the north. All the surviving people rushed toward the apparently rising sun, though utterly be-

(1) History of Mississippi, "Heart of the South," Dunbar Rowland, Vol. 1

wildered, and not knowing nor caring what they did. Instead of the bright dawn of another day, they saw, in utter despair, only the mocking light that foretold the flood was at hand, rolling like mountain on mountain and engulfing everything in its resistless course. All earth was overwhelmed in the mighty rush of waters, except the boat, which, guided by the Great Spirit, rode safely upon the surging waters.

"During many moons the boat floated on the sea; finally Oklatabashi sent a dove to see if dry land could be found, and it soon returned with a beak full of grass, gathered from a desert island. Oklatabashi, to reward the dove, sprinkled a little salt on its food. Soon afterward the water subsided and dry land appeared, but the dove, having acquired a tast for salt, continued its use by finding it at the salt-licks, where cattle and deer also resorted. Every day after eating, she visited the lick for salt to aid her digestion.

"In the course of years the bird became a grandmother and took great delight in feeding and caring for her grandchildren. One day, however, after having eaten some grass seed, she unfortunately forgot to take salt, and for this neglect, the Great Spirit punished the dove and her descendants by denying them forever the use of that relish; when she returned home that evening her grandchildren began to coo for salt, but the grandmother bird having been forbidden to give them any, they cooed in vain. From that day to this, doves everywhere, on the return of spring, continue to coo for salt, which they will never again be permitted to eat." (1)

Nacochee and Sautee

"In the shadow of the Yona Mountain,
In the valley where the spruce pines wave;
On a lonely mound by the river's edge,
Is Nacochee's and Sautee's grave.

"An Indian Legend tells us,
How, century back, they met;
And plighted their vows to each other,
And those vows are unbroken till yet.

(1) History of Pontotac, E. T. Winston

"Sautee was tall and handsome.
Nacochee no pen describe;
For she belonged to the Cherokee nation,
And he, to the Chickasaw tribe.

"How the chief of these tribes had forbidden,
That those Indian lovers should wed;
But Sautee came and stole the girl,
And to the mountains, they fled.

"For weeks they were gone, not a trace could be found,
But the search was kept up without pause;
For the Cherokees thought Sautee had gone
To the land of the Chickasaws.

"Then the willing chief of the Cherokees,
Called his warriors to his side;
The race began - Luce has lost his child,
But for Sautee to win was a bride.

"At last to the mountain the lovers were traced,
Then upward they climbed, hand and hand;
At last the cliffs on the Yona they reached,
Naught could they do but to stand.

"Below, and in pursuit, came the chief and his braves,
The race to him nearly won;
Sautee kissed, the last time, the girl by his side,
In the rays of the setting sun.

"Nacochee begged for Sautee's life,
But they sternly answered her "no;"
By the brawny hands of two braves,
He was hurled to the rocks below.

"Twas the father's command she witnessed the death,
And the air with shrieks she rent;
'Sautee, Sautee, Sautee,' she cried,
Then over the cliffs she went.

"On the cruel jagged rocks below,
Those dusky lovers died;
And the sorrowing chief had them carried away,
And buried side by side.

"On a picturesque mound in the valley below;
When time and all else shall cease;
Sautee, beside his beautiful bride,
Shall sleep in eternal peace." (1)

(1) History of Pontotac, E. T. Winston

Prominent Indian Men and Women

Billy Cole, a Choctaw Chief, was prominent, being one of the signers of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. George S. Bains, who held the position of United States assistant factor, at St. Stephens from 1805 to 1825, to encourage trade with the Choctaws, was well acquainted with the tribe, and defines it as follows:

"The Choctaw district was divided into three districts, and each had its principal chief. Mingo Puskshennubbee ruled the western district, situated west of Pearl River; Mingo Homostubbee was shief of the northern district, which adjoined the Chickasaw County; Pushmataha ruled the southeastern district. His residence was near the present site of Meridian. Major John Pitchlyn, United States interpreter, resided in the northern district, near the mouth of the Oktibbeha, on the Tombigbee.

"Alibamo Mingo, for many years, was the great chief of the Choctaw nation; Paya Mattaha was principal and great leader of the Chickasaw nation; 'Ittawambamingo', later known as Levi Colbert, was a great chief of the Chickasaws; Sequoyah was another of the Chickasaw leaders."(1)

"The first Treaty concluded between the Chickasaw nation and the United States was dated 1786, at Hopewell, which is in the present state of South Carolina, and is signed by Piomingo (by making his mark), who is therein described as head warrior and chief delegate of the Chickasaw nation.

"Piomingo was known as the 'mountain leader,' which could have had no relation to his name, and so must have referred to a locality. Again, we have sought to solve that problem, and have done so to our satisfaction, and agreeable to any authority we have consulted. The only mountain in Chickasaw territories that Piomingo could have logically made his home, is a peak that rises abruptly out of Schoona bottom, in Calhoun County. Schoona River flows around the base of this mountain on the north side, and it is a noted fishing and hunting place.

"Little is known of Piomingo's early life, and data concerning his later years is obscure. He was of the greatest service to the white settlers, especially in middle Tennessee, and to the history of their

(1) History of Mississippi, "The Heart of the South," Dunbar Rowland, Vol. 1

struggles, are we chiefly indebted, for all we know of him. It was, in a great measure, through his influence that the Spaniards were forced, in 1797, to abandon Fort Fernando, Governor Gayoso had caused to be built where Memphis now stands.

"Every Mississippian and Tennesseean should revere the memory of old Piomingo and his compatriots of that epochal period in Chickasaw history. Little remains to tell of him. He fades from the picture as many another Indian patriot--old, useless, forgotten. While he lived, though he was the friend and compatriot of some of the greatest figures in our own history, and did as much for his country as any man that lived.

"Perhaps the most interesting fact to our generation, relative to Piomingo, is that he was the first of our citizens to cherish the ambition to have his children educated. In a letter of William Blount to General Robertson of September 10, 1795, it is stated that Piomingo requested President Washington to take into consideration his children, and particularly his daughter, whom he wished to be taught to read and write; the appeal was granted under the limitation that no permanent order would be made until the probable expense had been reported.

"Thus we have attempted to portray from fragmentary sources the greatest of the Chickasaws. He was valorous in war, loyal and steadfast in his alliance, wise and courageous in council, and devoted to his family, nation and friends. He was honored in various ways while living, but passed from the state of human action - abruptly into oblivion." (1)

(1) History of Pontotac, E. T. Winston

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OLD KILGORE HOME, BIG CREEK

Built in 1843

Chapter VI

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

Old Homes and Their Treasures

Mississippi is rich in beauty, history, and romance, and the old homes now standing, which were built by the pioneers of Calhoun County, with their treasures, form the links that bind us to the early days of the historic past. Hidden away in private parks or groves of stately trees by the roadside old colonial homes of this county are found, and within many of them are veritable museums of priceless treasures. These homes were surrounded by acres of fertile lands which were tilled by slave labor, bringing forth an abundant yield from year to year. A cordial welcome was extended to all who sought the hospitality of the homes; here the elite gathered to spend many happy hours in feasting, music, and dancing--romance and history were in the making.

The purpose of this chapter in the unique history of Calhoun County is to take one back to ante-bellum days, to live again in memory in the old homes whose builders are gone, lo, these many years, and whose walls are fast falling into decay. Let us revel in this past glory, which the pictures, sketches, and stories herein reveal.

The J. A. Spencer Home, located in Slate Springs, was built and owned by Smith Burns in the early part of the nineteenth century. A portion of the material used in the building was taken from an old school building used before the war and which stood on the building lot; rocks used for the foundation of the chimney for school building can be seen embedded in the earth. Mrs. J. A. Spencer, who owns this home, remembers the Federals having searched the house for valuables during the war and one of her much prized relics is a bookcase of solid walnut made about one hundred years ago by her grandfather, Odom Pryor. She also has in her possession the old spinning-wheel which belonged to her mother, Mrs. Mary Jane McKee. (1)

The old Kilgore House, which Madison Hampton built in 1843, stands on the crest of a hill with a sweeping view toward State Highway 8, one-half mile west of Big Creek. It is in good repair and retains its original

(1) Mrs. J. A. Spencer, Slate Springs, Miss.

appearance; is a two-story building with a chimney at each end; and the chimneys, as well as the building, have been well preserved. Hampton was a Methodist preacher of the days of the War between the States and donated land on which a church was built, and is still in use. Mrs. Tom Kilgore, who now owns this home, has in her possession a beautiful spool bed which she has had for many years. The interior of this home is beautiful, and its furnishings are in harmony with other artistic appointments. (1)

The old home of Captain Thomas Lafayette Beadles, located one mile north of Highway 8, between Big Creek and Calhoun City, was built in slavery time; slaves did a great part of the work, also made the brick used in the building. There is a wide hall with rooms on either side. Uncle Jeff Davis, who came to this county in 1835, was the carpenter. Captain Beadles was engaged in the mercantile business until the breaking out of the War between the States, when he closed out his business and enlisted in Company F, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Infantry, commanded by Colonel E. C. Walthall. He participated in all the battles in which his command took part and had command of his company on several important occasions. He was a member of Chapel Hill Lodge No. 227-A., Free and Accepted Masons, and was master mason for several years. (2)

Bob Moore Home, south of Derma, was built in 1850, having a foundation of pine logs. All the front is boxed in and the back is weather-boarded. This house contains four big fireplaces, all having artistic designs above them and about the doors carved by hand. This very high house consists of eight big rooms, with a wide hall extending through it. Mr. Moore served in the War between the States, at the beginning of which, R. H. Conner bought this house, where he lived and reared his family. One of his boys was made a general in the World War and has also attained fame and honor in other walks of life. Conner lived in this house until 1925, when it was sold to the Mabrys. (3)

The Spencer Home was built about 1852 on a four-acre plot of ground a short distance south of the courthouse square. It consists of six rooms and a narrow hall opening into a long and wide east front porch. It is painted white outside bordered with blue. Dr. Spencer

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(1) Mrs. Tom Kilgore, Big Creek, Miss.
(2) G. W. Denley, Big Creek, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Howard Edmondson, Vardaman, Miss.

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(2) G. N. Beasley, Big Creek, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Howard Edmondson, Vardaman, Miss.



HOME OF MRS. ELLEN EDMONDSON

Built before the War between the States

first lived in this house; later it was sold to Dr. Hardin. In 1906, J. A. Shannon bought it and is still living there. (1)

Sam Spencer's home at Pittsboro was built before the War between the States. It is a double-log house, ceiled inside and out, and its two main rooms are divided by a hall opening onto a long front porch which faces north. This house is now owned by Sam Edd Wooten. (2)

The Revis Home was one of the first homes built in Pittsboro. It is on the west side of the square, faces east, is painted, and has been kept in good repair. T. M. Patterson, Dennis Murphree, and others have lived there a number of years. (3)

The Enochs Home, about two miles south of Derma, one-fourth mile from the highway, is on what is known as Benela Hill. Benela, in the early history of the county, was a thriving little village of about five stores and one saloon; this home was located in the heart of the village. In 1867 the home was built and owned by Captain T. T. Enochs, who lived there until his death. The house is a two-story building, front porch upstairs and downstairs, with four large upright posts above and below. A large hall runs between lower rooms and the dining-room; kitchen is on back porch along the side. Chimneys are at each end of the house with a lightning rod and date of building on one. Enochs was at one time a man of considerable wealth, but the home now belongs to the Federal Land Bank. (4)

Dr. Lawrence's home is situated on land purchased by Hugh Gaston from the Federal Government sometime in the early forties. The first house was built out of poplar logs hewed out with an ax. In the seventies, Dr. Lawrence purchased the tract of land and used the logs in building a barn that is still standing. A two-story house of nine rooms was built, which was a modern home for those days. Dr. Lawrence lived there fora number of years, but J. E. and R. T. Gaston, son and grandson of the pioneer Hugh Gaston, have owned the home for the past twenty-four years. Home and farm are in fairly good condition with a considerable amount of good timber of different kinds. Dr. Lawrence belonged to the

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(1) W. R. Byars, Pittsboro, Miss.
(2) M. A. McCay, Pittsboro, Miss
(3) Mrs. J. S. Shannon, Pittsboro, Miss.
(4) Charles Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

Methodist church and was a useful man in his community. (1)

Austin Woodward's home was partly built by Wiley Woodward before the War between the States, and completed just after the war. It was a two-story building with porch along the front, and was recently bought by Clent Dees. Woodward, one of the leading citizens of this section of the county during Reconstruction Days, had considerable amount of property, and helped build and belonged to the Methodist church, the only church in Benela; he also put forth every effort possible to build and maintain a good school. (2)

Ante-bellum homes in Big Creek community are those of William Boland, built in 1850, and Walter Boland, built in 1854, and are of Colonial design. Another house of interest is that of C. M. Terry, built on the Creekmore place between 1835 and 1840.

Major H. H. Horton's home dates back to the days of the War between the States. It is just north of Pittsboro, faces south with a Colonial style porch, is painted white, and has six rooms. Major Horton moved in this house about 1878 and reared his family. F. J. J. Martin bought the place in 1902. Major Horton was the grandfather of Mrs. H. H. Creekmore, and an uncle of the father of Mrs. Dennis Murphree. (3)

Charlie Loor's home was one of the old pre-war type, and the owner lived there during the days of the war. Later it was owned by Hon. W. J. Patterson, who lived there a number of years, but it is now owned by W. J. Reid. (4)

Antiques and Relics

J. W. Baker has an old muzzle-loading shotgun that was brought to this county by his father at the age of twenty; the gun is nearly eighty years of age. He also has a razor that is said to be more than a hundred years old. (5)

J. W. Lester has a razor-hone made in 1817 by one of the Berrys and has been handed down through several generations. This rock is made of petrified hickory about 2 x 6 inches. (6)

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(1) Charles Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) Mrs. J. S. Shannon, Pittsboro, Miss.
(4) W. J. Reid, Big Creek, Miss.
(5) J. W. Baker, Big Creek, Miss.
(6) J. W. Lester, Calhoun City, Miss.



TABLE OF MRS. ELLEN EDMONDSON

Which was owned by a Mr. Hall during slavery time. The small drawer in the table was where he kept his money.

J. Y. Huffman has a half-dollar made in 1853, and given him by his father. (1)

Mrs. Walter Parker, Big Creek, has a shoe pattern that was used in making shoes before the War between the States. It was handed down to her for a keepsake; was the property of her great grandfather Boland who came to this county in 1853 and settled at Big Creek. (2)

Tildon Pryor, Calhoun City, has a blanket that his mother made before the War between the States. She carded the bats, spun the thread, and made the blanket on a loom. He also had a hand-made bedspread that was made about the same time. They show wear but are in fairly good condition. The Pryor family has a muzzle-loading shotgun and a powder-horn that goes with it. The gun, a favorite of his mother, Mary Jane Pryor, was used on one occasion during the war to march two Yankees away from her home who had come to take it. (3)

In the home of J. W. Lester, Calhoun City, is an interesting basket made of green broom-straw and willow somewhere in South Carolina by Mrs. Lester's great grandfather sometime in the forties. (4)

Mrs. Mason Carter, Big Creek, has a spinning wheel, the age of which is not known, but it dates back beyond Reconstruction Days. She bought it from Mrs. Maurine Bounds. She also has a rocking-chair that she bought from Pany Aven about fifty years ago - said to be a hundred years old at that time. The chair shows considerable wear and has a cow-hide bottom. (5)

Ruth Lowe has a dinner horn more than a hundred years old made by her grandfather in 1835. She also has an old model single barreled pistol that her grandfather bought in 1832. (6)

J. M. Bounds, Calhoun City, has a violin made in Germany in 1736 with date printed in back of it, and name of Antonius Stradivarius Cremoensis Anno, brought to Calhoun City by E. J. Cook in 1889 from Dallas, Texas. The front is made of spruce-pine,

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(1) J. Y. Huffman, Derma, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss.
(3) Tildon Pryor, Calhoun City, Miss.
(4) J. W. Lester, Calhoun City, Miss.
(5) Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss.
(6) Ruth Lowe, Pittsboro, Miss.

back and sides of curly maple. Finger-board fastened on with screws shows considerable age. The sound holes have been reworked where mice had cut in. Mr. Bounds still plays the violin, and it has an excellent tone. (1)

There is an old-style flat-top piano in the home of J. E. Gaston one and one-fourth miles south of Derma, that was bought by Dr. Buchanan in 1870. This piano is in good condition except that it needs tuning and the tops of some of the keys are gone. It has been in the family since the date of purchase from Marshall and Windell Piano Company, New York. (2)

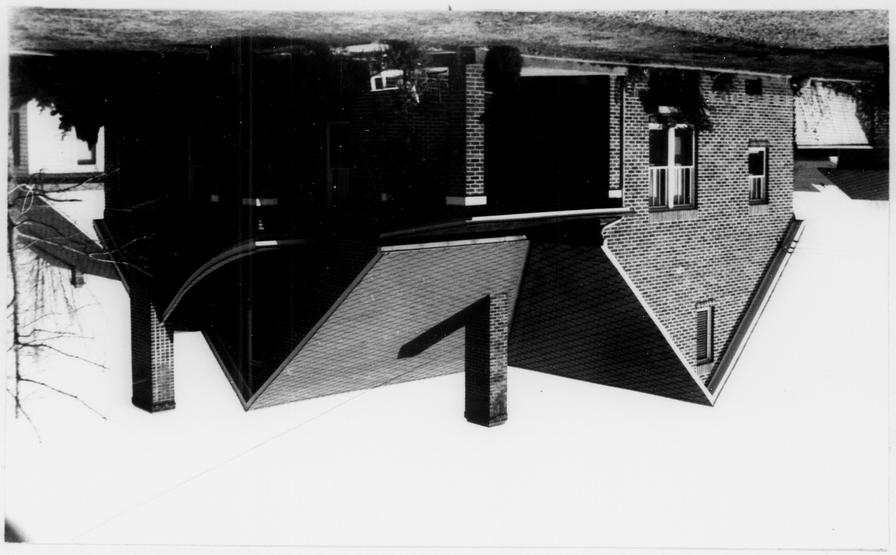
Descendants of the Boland family have many heirlooms and relics in their possession. Mrs. W. J. England, a descendant of the family has the following to say in regard to those treasures: "A work of art in my possession is a woven basket, having a plaited handle, dyed with dye made of bark, and was made by the Indians. A bedroom suite is in my possession, which is an heirloom of the Boland family. The bedstead is of spool design, much used in pioneer days. The dresser is thirty-seven inches high, containing four spacious drawers, over which is a compartment four inches high, on top of which is a lovely mirror. The washstand is small but like the other pieces, is solid oak. "I have two bedspreads - one of red, white, and blue, which is homespun and hand-woven; the other, white, tufted in eagle and star design with a center of hearts." A lovely wine-colored dress worn by Mrs. William Boland more than a hundred years ago, is in good state of preservation and treasured by Miss Blanche Shipp because of family traditions as well as age. Also two young men's vests, the workmanship of these being entirely by hand, as they were made before sewing-machines were in use. (3)

A forty-five inch single-barreled shotgun, used in pioneer days, is owned by G. W. Denley. (4)

"I own a bedspread which is over one hundred years old. The seed was hand-picked from the cotton out of which it was made, the thread was homespun, then the spread made on a loom. I also have my father's masonic apron (a high officer's apron) which

(1) Charles Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) Mrs. W. J. England, Big Creek, Miss.
(4) Ibid

MODERN HOME OF MRS. CARL JOHNSTON



is over one hundred years old. I have a table which was owned by a Mr. Hall during slavery time. It has a small drawer where Hall kept all his money, being a wealthy man. The table was willed to me." (1)

Mrs. J. S. Warner has in her home a pair of spectacles brought from Scotland by Mr. Warner's grandmother in the seventeenth century, which have square and very small lenses. She also has a four-post bed, a chest of drawers with marble top, and a center table, each more than a hundred years old, and treasured because of family tradition. (2)

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(1) Mrs. Ellen Edmondson, Wardwell, Miss.
(2) Mrs. J. S. Warner, Big Creek, Miss.

References

Baker, J. W.,	Pittsboro,	Miss.
Burns, Mrs. Pearl,	Big Creek,	Miss.
Byars, W. R.,	Pittsboro,	Miss.
Cantrell, Mrs. (Gauley community)		
Cruthirds, Ed.,	Big Creek,	Miss.
Denley, G. W.,	Big Creek,	Miss.
Edmondson, Mrs. Howard	Vardaman,	Miss.
Edmondson, Mrs. Ellen,	Wardwell,	Miss.
England, Mrs. W. J.,	Big Creek,	Miss.
Gaston, Charles,	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Huffman, J. Y.,	Derma,	Miss.
Kilgore, Mrs.,	Big Creek,	Miss.
Lester, J. W.,	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Lowe, Ruth	Pittsboro,	Miss.
McCoy, M. A.,	Pittsboro,	Miss.
Pryor, Tildon,	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Reid, W. J.,	Big Creek,	Miss.
Shannon, Mrs. J. S.,	Pittsboro,	Miss.
Spencer, Mrs. J. A.,	Big Creek,	Miss.
Warner, Mrs. J. S.,	Big Creek,	Miss.

HUGH WILLIAM GASTON



Chapter VII

WARS

Early Wars

The section which now comprises Calhoun County was not settled during the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812; the first white settlers came to what is now Calhoun County in 1828. James P. Moreland, a citizen of the county, fought in the Mexican War, but he was living in Alabama at the time.

Captain Edgar Enoch, of Oldtown, was a soldier in the Mexican War and was later captain of Company F, Fourth Mississippi Infantry, in the War between the States.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Mississippi seceded and became a member of the Confederate States of America in 1861, when the War between the States began.

Calhoun County, though reluctant when plunged into war, was loyal and enthusiastic. Thirteen companies were organized in the county: eight infantry companies under Captains Duberry, Lyle, Price, Middleton, Paris, Stephens, Clark, and Summer; five cavalry companies under G. N. Wheeler, Horton, Wheeler, Owen, and Duncan. These averaged 140 men each, and many who lived near county lines joined companies of other counties. At the lowest estimate, Calhoun County furnished 1800 men for service, and the bones of her loyal sons were left to bleach on every great battlefield of the war.

The Calhoun Avengers was a name given the Duberry company, with Hugh William Gaston as second lieutenant; he was later made captain and killed in Atlanta, but his grave is unknown. This company, organized in the early spring of 1861, was formed mostly of boys between the ages of fourteen and twenty-four. Only four men out of the entire company returned after the war, the majority of them having

been killed in one battle with Lee in the Valley of Virginia.

During the war, when a battle between the Federal and Confederate troops was being fought at Coffeeville, the thunder of the cannon could be heard at Pittsboro. The county records were moved from Pittsboro Courthouse by Jim Harrelson, now deceased, who was a mere boy at the time. The records were moved by ox-team, and in fording the Yalobusha, one book was washed away; the other books were kept in homes of citizens living south of the Yalobusha until after the war, when they were returned to the courthouse. (1)

The only local surviving veterans of this war (1936) are: B. F. Barton, Derma; F. Sheffield, Pittsboro; O. H. K. Burke, Big Creek; T. A. J. Fynn, Slate Springs; R. R. Morgan, Vardaman.

War Memories

Mrs. C. B. Boland, of Pittsboro, gave the following information:

"My father, R. N. Provine, enlisted in Company F, 29th Mississippi Regiment, at Pittsboro in March, 1862, and was elected third lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant and commanded the company through the battles of Murphreesboro, Chickamauga, and others. He was captured at Lookout Mountain and sent to Johnson's Island prison, where he remained until the close of the war."

Some of the recollections of R. N. Provine, while a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island in 1864-65 are given:

"I was captured at the battle of Lookout Mountain the latter part of November, 1864, and we marched the second night after being captured to Bridgeport on the Tennessee River; there, we were put on the train and sent to Nashville and confined in a hotel used by the army for such purposes. We had one light meal there and went to Louisville, Kentucky, where we were kept in barracks one day and night and given one very light meal, a block of fat meat about an inch square on a slice of bread. A negro soldier

(1) J. S. Ryan and T. M. Murphree, History of Calhoun County

was stationed near us to see that each prisoner took only one piece. The next evening we were marched through the city, and it was consoling to see handkerchiefs waving from the windows and streets lined with men, women, and children. Grards did not allow conversations between us and the people, but citizens of Louisville threw little packages of food to us over the heads of the guards, and how we could grab them!

"We went over the Ohio River on a ferry to Jeffersonville, Indiana, and boarded a train for Johnson's Island. We were several days on the road without food, except at one place where the train remained most of one day. In the early morning the citizens of the town learned that there was a train load of Confederate prisoners at the station, and soon four women came, two carrying a basket of fine apples, and the other two, a basket of dry sliced beef, and asked the officer of our guard if they could give it to the prisoners. He replied that they could, after which the people of the town began to flock to the train with all sorts of food. The officer saw that there was too much sympathy for us and absolutely refused to let anything more be given to us. He stopped all conversations, making us pull down the windows. The apples and beef were all we had enroute to Johnson's Island, except a few loaves of bread bought by a few prisoners, who chanced to have a dime or two, from bakers who carried it along the line of prisoners at a town where we stopped the evening before we arrived at Johnson's Island. Charlie Cosser and I were sitting on a seat together and trying to trade our pocket knives to a boy who had some bread, when a man with a lot of bread came along and broke off a loaf and gave it to us.

"Just after night we got to Sandusky and were sent across the bay to Johnson's Island. I had one blanket when captured, but was given another when turned into prison, where I bunked the first month with a citizen from East Tennessee, named Gilbert. He had only one blanket given him, and the mattress tick on our bunk had no straw in it. On the night of January 1, 1865, the thermometer went several degrees below zero, and we would have

frozen to death had it not been for Captain John Long and Lieutenant Jones from Arkadelphia, Arkansas, who had been in prison for some time and had some quilts and offered to lend us part of their cover; so I feel indebted to them for saving our lives. I have tried to find them since the war but failed.

"We had very fair rations with what was allowed to be sent to us from friends outside, until the summer of 1865, when our food was cut down and outside supplies stopped; then our sufferings began in earnest. It was much worse in the long, cold, dreary nights of winter. We had pickled beef six days and pickled pork one day of the week, and often the greater portion of our beef would be bones which we took a rock and pounded to get all the substance from them and made soup. We would eat soup and beef for dinner and only have a slice of bread for supper and breakfast.

"After the first few months I bunked with Lieutenant Bonney of our regiment; I slept on front of the bunk; and Bonney, on the rear; we would not dare turn over unless we both turned at once. We would lie there too hungry to sleep, hearing only the lonesome cry of the guard every half hour. About this time I would get up and feel in our little box, where there were four slices of bread, one for each of our men (Martin Marshall, Charlie Cosser, Bonney, and myself), and get two slices. We would lie there and mince our bread; it would be just enough to ease our hunger, so we could go to sleep; but the bad part was, next morning we would sit and see the others nibble theirs and we had none.

"There was an organization in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois known as the "Sons of Liberty," which caused the Federals much uneasiness. They watched very closely to keep down an uprising. We had many friends in Canada; many banished for their sympathies for the South; others left on their own account.

"Our friends in Canada and the Copperheads, as they were dubbed, had an agreement to meet and release the prisoners at Johnson's Island. We could not keep up with their movements, except now and then we would get what was termed an underground wire - just enough to keep us on the lookout. Finally, in the summer of '65, signals were thrown out

on the bay; the next morning all was wild with excitement - the Federal officers on top of their barracks with field-glasses, and the old gunboat which lay then on the bay to help guard us, had the black smoke boiling from its stack and put out across the bay. Oh, what expectation passed through our minds for a few hours!

"The Federals would not answer any questions we asked them, but in the evening we learned that three boats had been captured on the Canada coast and nearby islands. Friends who had come near Johnson's Island were disappointed at not receiving answers to their signals. We learned that they had been betrayed and they had abandoned their plans. Parties from Canada returned and scattered the boats.

"We used every means to pass the time the best we could; had a little theatre in prison, and the closing scene one night created the wildest excitement I ever witnessed. We had a string band with instruments made by the prisoners with their pocket knives and pieces of broken glass, consisting of violins, guitars, banjos, etc. When the curtain went up there was the band, with the leader waving a Confederate flag and all singing with the band:

'Rally around the flag, boys,
'Rally once again,
'Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom.'

"The prisoners could not be held down while the play was going on, and when the end came it appeared to me the top of the house would go off; my hair felt like the quills of a porcupine.

"I was in prison seventeen months and held up pretty well until about the time of the surrender, when my health began to fail. We expected to be discharged in a few days after the surrender, but to our surprise, the authorities absolutely refused to release the prisoners at Johnson's Island. The prisoners were all commissioned officers, and the Federals were saying all sorts of things about them. They had caused trouble enough and would cause more. The talk was: 'Well, what will we do with them? We dare not kill them. The civilized world will not stand for that. How shall we get rid of them?'

It seemed they finally agreed to send the prisoners to Dry Fortugas (had never heard of it before), where a man never lived more than three years; therefore, they would soon be out of the way. The reason we were never sent there was because there were thousands of good men in the North who were opposed to the cruel manner in which the war was being prosecuted, wanting to preserve the union. When that radical, South-hating element proposed this, the most barbarous thing ever proposed by men before, the liberal element composed of Democrats who had been friends to the South for many years, rose up and said, 'You shall not commit this most heinous crime.' There was such an uprising against it they had to submit.

"My recollection is General Lee surrendered to General Grant on April 9, 1865, and it was the twelfth of June before they agreed to release the prisoners. They were released the thirteenth of June. I got home on June twenty-seven, but I do not understand why General Grant did not enforce his order. We were not allowed to get any papers except the radical South-hating ones; no paper that did not abuse the South was allowed to come in the prison. Before the order came for our release my health had gotten so bad I had given up hope of ever getting home to see my wife and baby. I did not think I could get to headquarters to take the oath; but, with the help of two others, succeeded in getting there, and the thought of getting to see my dear ones at home was a great stimulant. After getting home in my almost hopeless condition, I slowly improved, but it took two years to get entirely well." (1)

Calhoun Soldiers in All Military Branches

Our men served in all the branches of military service. The army and navy had to be supplied with men, horses, mules, food, ammunition, and general equipment, and no county in all history responded more nobly than did Calhoun in this inland, isolated, thinly settled section of country. They not only furnished men, but helped feed and clothe soldiers and freely gave of their money. Very little of the war was fought in this state, none in this county. There was very little communication between the soldiers and their families; few letters were received

(1) Mrs. C. B. Boland, Pittsboro, Miss.

from soldiers and a few sent to them.

The ones left at home underwent great hardships and sacrifices for the war. At the famous Siege of Vicksburg our soldiers mingled with the others under the able command of General Pemberton; much fighting and suffering fell to their lot.

Some county men served under General Johnston over the line in Tennessee when the Battle of Shiloh was fought near Corinth. Our soldiers were in battles of Virginia and of other states. Various skirmishing parties and scouting expeditions were active.

Although the southern soldiers fought, bled, and died for a lost cause, they are worthy of all praises. They not only displayed bravery, courage, endurance, and intelligence on the field of battle, but on return home at the end of the war, they served their country just as splendidly and faithfully during the trying Reconstruction Days.

Only a few war veterans are now living; they are provided for in their old age by pension, either federal or state. Those who are homeless find the doors open to them at Beauvoir, where they are well provided for. Wives and widows of the soldiers receive the same benefits as the soldiers. (1)

Letters from the Front and War Prisons
1862 - 1863

"Camp near Goldsboro, N. C.,
Jan. 9, 1863.

"Dear Margery:

"I sit down to write you a few lines to let you know how we are getting along; we are at Goldsboro, N. C., and have been here about three weeks. We are all well; my health is improving, and the boys are in fine health. There is smallpox in the regiment, but none in our company; as fast as a case makes its appearance, it is sent to the hospital. Nearly all of our men have been vaccinated before it makes its appearance, so I think it will not be very bad.

(1) Esther Bennett, Calhoun City, Miss.

"I have not gotten a letter from home for nearly two months, and I suppose it is on account of the Yankees being in our country, but I hope it will not be so long. I am at a loss to know what to write, for I have no news but what you have heard, only our visit to this place. The Yankees were reported on the advance from New Bern to Goldsboro for the purpose of destroying the railroad, and we were ordered here but did not get here until the Yankees had gotten here and our force engaged them on the other side of the News River, which runs just south of Goldsboro. They had a terribly sharp little fight. Our forces were ordered over the river and formed in line of battle just at night, but just at that time firing ceased, and the Yankees withdrew their forces under cover of night; so we were kept there in line of battle about half the night, when it was ascertained that the enemy had left to parts unknown to us, so we have been here ever since and do not know how much longer we will stay, but we may stay here all winter. I did everything in my power to get a chance to come home before we left Richmond but could not get a furlough, which was a sad disappointment to me, and I expect has been to you, but we must try and reconcile it to our minds to be separated until times change; I will come home as soon as I can, but can't tell when. I want you to take the best care you can of yourself and the children and trust to God for the future. My only hope is in God and the valor of our troops; I understand that the Yankees have been in our country, but I hope that they will not stay there long; and if they should come to our house try not to insult them, for it would only make matters worse; but try and keep my things out of their way as much as possible.

"I want you to write to me as soon as you get this and tell me all the news you can. Tell Isaac to write me; I have never gotten a single letter from him. If you need any money write me, and I will send it to you. I got some clothing sent to you; I suppose that Saddler brought them to Richmond. Thomas Voss had been here and I have been looking for him on his way home for two weeks, but he has not come. I had two letters written to send by him for two weeks and have not sent them. I reckon he has gone some other way, and I have concluded to start one by mail. I thought that it would be the most certain way of getting a letter home to send it by him.

I still think that I will get to come home sometime this winter but can't tell when. I want to hear from home very bad. Tell papa and mother that I want them to write to me. I have heard that Cades ran away and went to the Yankees and that the Yankees took all of their horses. I want to hear all about what the Yankees did about Sarepta. Marcellus was disappointed about not getting some socks when we got our clothing.

"Marcellus, Duncan and Joseph all are in good health. It is thought that the Yankees will make another raid from Newbern to Goldsboro, and if they do we will give them a happy welcome. When our men were ordered into line of battle the day we got here, my men also acted like men; every man went into the line and seemed to be willing to show their grit, and I am happy to say that I have got a company that I believe will do to depend on in battle. I think that if we ever have a chance, Company F of 4th Regiment will do themselves honor by doing some good fighting, but I hope this cruel war may come to a close before long and let the soldiers come home. I want you to consult with Isaac in the management of everything that you do not know how to manage and try to keep things in the best condition you can, for I do not know when I will ever get to come home. I want to see you and the children the worst I ever did in my life, but I am tied up here and must reconcile myself the best I can, putting my trust in God for the future, and I hope you will not forget to pray for me and the boys and for yourself and children. Give my best respects to all my friends and tell them all to write to me for I am glad to get a letter from that country any time. Give my love to mother and dad, hoping to see you soon.

"T. G. Clark" (1)

"Camp near Ivory, Va.
May 11th, 1863

"Dear Mother:

"I am now seated to write you a letter. We are all well at this time and doing well. We had a hard trip to Suffolk. We had a very merry time shooting at the Yankees; I shot at them until I

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(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

got tired of it, and I think that I killed some of them. We had regular picket fighting for twenty-three days, and one of our company wounded - Levi Robbins was shot through the knee. He has gone to the hospital, and I have not heard from him since. It made me tolerably small to think that he was so near to me, and I was not hurt. He was the only one of our men that was hurt, but on the retreat from Suffolk they gave us thunder. I have seen so many men broken down in my life, thousands lying all along the roadside, that I felt like I had rather be at home doing anything that may be termed work. It is far better to be at home than to be here, but never mind that. Our country is to save and we must the fatigue undergo, be it hard or easy. I'm willing to do all I can to save our country, and I think we will save it. It is understood that three hundred thousand of the Lericen's army time is out this month and they are going home to stay; if that be so, then the war will soon end. I wish it would end soon. I am very tired of it.

"Ma, I would be glad to be there to drink some of your good milk and eat some of your butter, but my country needs me and I will stay here. Well, ma, here is a handkerchief for sis; tell her to take good care of it. I gave two dollars for it for the purpose of sending it to her. Tell the other children that I will send them something some of these times. I have not anything else to send to them. I will also send sis a ring, and as soon as I can get something to make more out of, will send the other children a ring apiece. Sis, take good care of them. Ma, tell the girls I would be glad to see them at any time. The company is on picket now; Pa and Henry are out there. I was on duty day before yesterday, and that lets me out this time. I dug dirt and threw up breastwork all day.

"So I must come to a close, so goodby for this time, though I hope not the last. Ma, I got a letter from Uncle Jonathan Clark, and he told me that William S. Clark has taken the rheumatism and taken typhoid with it. He came very near dying, but he had gotten better when he wrote, but he said that he expected that he would be a cripple as long as he lived. So nothing more for the present. I remain your son."

"Jonathan Clark to Mrs. Margery B.Clark

"P. S. Oh that I could be there to plough as I used to do, it would be a pleasure to me." (1)

"Camp Mott, Richmond, Va.
Nov. 19, 1862

"Dear Mother,

"I seat myself to write you a short letter, as I have not heard from you lately. We are all well except Church. Marcellus has been a little troubled with diarrhea, but he is getting allright. I believe Pa is not in quite as good health as he was when he left home. Jimmie Duncan has never been sick a day since we left home. I will tell you our weight. I weigh 139 pounds; Pa weighs 152; Duncan, 153; John, 154; Marcellus, 155. We just moved back from Camp Dear to our old camp, and we all weighed. I never weighed more than 128 pounds before I left home, so you see how we are getting along.

"I don't expect Pa will get home, but you need not be uneasy about us for we are doing fine. As for clothes, if you could sell them, it would be as good a thing as you could do, for we have plenty of everything except socks. I would be glad if we could get some socks, but as to coats and pants we have as much as we can pack. I have only one pair of pants, but it is as much as I want. If I want any more I can get them for six dollars and a half, and you said you could get ten for yours, so I see nothing to hinder us from doing fine. We all drew caps today, and mine has a cover to it that comes down to my shoulders, then I have a good overcoat that comes to my ankles with a cape to it, then an oilcloth cape to go over the coat in rainy weather. We also have good shoes. You may tell Ike that Pa has a nice uniform coat he is going to send him the first chance, though I believe he has sent it by Bob McKenzie. Yes, I had forgotten to tell him that it is like our uniform; every man in our company has coats like that and pants of similar kind of goods, only a little costlier goods; our caps are the same, only a little darker and finer goods. I wish someone had my old jeans coat that needed it for I have no use for it here. You may tell Jim Nettles to come up to see us, and I will give him a coat.

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(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

"Well, Ma, there has been one fight about fifty miles of here on last Monday, but I think it was only a light skirmish, but they are expecting a big fight up there at Fredericksburg. Four companies of our regiment are up there, and we are expecting orders to march to them in a day or two. We may start tomorrow, and I tell you I don't care how soon we start for I see that the 42nd Regiment will have to try them Yanks a while before they are settled, and I have just concluded that we will have to whip them by hard fighting and not by Lord Lyons's recognition, that we might begin to intervene for ourselves and not wait for foreign intervention. There is an old Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, a captain from Panola County, who has been preaching that we would get home in time to plant another crop. Well, everything seems to come just to his interpretation except peace, and that does not appear like it is coming. I am afraid he will miss it just a little, and this war will turn out to be the most barbarous war that history could ever tell, but it may be that God will look down on us and bless us. There is so much wickedness going on, it does not look now like it could be until we begin to be humble, and I reckon it is best, for God Almighty knows what we need before we ask him.

"Pa, Turst Seal, Jimmie Duncan, and some of the other boys are singing 'Lord Revive Us,' and it is about eight o'clock on the night of the nineteenth; just think what you were doing and tell us in your next letter. Ma, I expect you are sitting by the fire knitting, with the children around you and thinking or talking of us as you have done before when Pa was gone to Memphis. I can imagine just how things look at my old home.

"Well, Ma, I want you to write me where Uncle Spence Hindson is for I want to write to him and ask him to write to me. I would be glad to hear from him, but gladder to see him. I heard that Ike's mule was dead; I am sorry to hear it but tell him to make McDonald and Roebuck pay him for the mule. Ma, I don't know how my mule is getting along. If she is not doing well and Mr. Thurman wants her let him take her and keep her. Ike could be learning to shoot if he had my ammunition, but I expect that he can't get any, and if he shoots my gun tell him to keep good care of it.

"Ma, tell Ike that if I was him I would make me up a company of boys and drill them and have them ready if they are needed in a year or two, get them from ten to fifteen years old and make some strict rules, and if they do not come up to the mark, drum them out of the company and tell them they won't do for soldiers, if they can't stand tight rules.

"Well, I have been writing a long time and have written nothing yet. I have been acting orderly sergeant for a company of paroled prisoners, and I have kept off guard-duty by it, but since I think about prisoners I hear that Frank Barber was at Jackson. I wrote to him and did not get an answer, guess he did not get it. I was truly glad to hear that Frank had gotten back. I think he ought to have a furlough home. Ma, you can tell more about how glad I was to hear from Frank than anyone else; you know something about the friendship that existed between us. I just wish I could come home and meet him there.

"Dave is going to be transferred to our company in a day or two. The eleventh and second regiments are in our brigade. Jo Davis is our brigadier general. The boys want to go to bed, so I must close. Give my respects to Joe and Sam, Sis, Mollie, Ann, and Ike; so goodby."

"Your affectionate son, A. H. Clark,

"P. S: "Ma, tell cousin Ann to make me a comfort that I can wrap up in. Make it coarse and heavy, and I will send her a nice ring and pay her besides. I have a very nice ring for her. Tell Ike to be a good boy and take good care of the girls and everything about the place." (1)

"Iuka, Mississippi,
Feb. 22, 1862,

"Dear Brother and Sister:

"I take the opportunity of dropping you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I am well except a bad cold. I was out all night last night. The news came in to our camp about night

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(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

that the Yankees were landing at Eastport, about ten miles from us, and we had orders to march and we left camp about eight o'clock in the night, but when we got there they had left. They landed and came out on land and asked some few questions and left. But when we started after them I was no more scared than I am now. When we got orders to march, the boys raved around big. We went in a lope nearly all the way. We had some few sick boys at this time, four or five. They sent me back to wait on the sick. Our company is here yet, and they say they will be for three or four days, all but about eight I think. I am well satisfied at this place. Bill, when you write me tell me whether William has moved or not, and if he has tell him to write and just to tell my folks to write to me as often as they can. I can't interest you much but I will do the best I can. I want you, when you write, to give me the news generally and tell me how the girls are getting along. I want you to save me one till I get back, and I will return the compliment.

"Bill,you must excuse bad writing for I have a bad way of writing. Tell Thomas Frifon to write to me. I promised to write to him, but I have not had the chance, but if he will write to me I will try to answer it if I can, but I have not had the time lately.

"Bill, I expect old Captain Johnson is dead. He went on down the other day by Iuka, and he was shot right through his side just below his ribs. It was done at Fort Donaldson; the Yankees have taken that place and a great many prisoners; and I heard that they had taken Nashville. I don't know whether it isuso or not, but I hope it is false. I will bring my letter to a close by asking you to write soon and often.

"Your affectionate brother,

"John S. West" (1)

A Relic at Libby Prison War Museum

Hanging on one of the interior walls of the Libby Prison War Museum is a little weather-beaten pine board. It is about nine inches square, and its edges and corners have been rounded by time.

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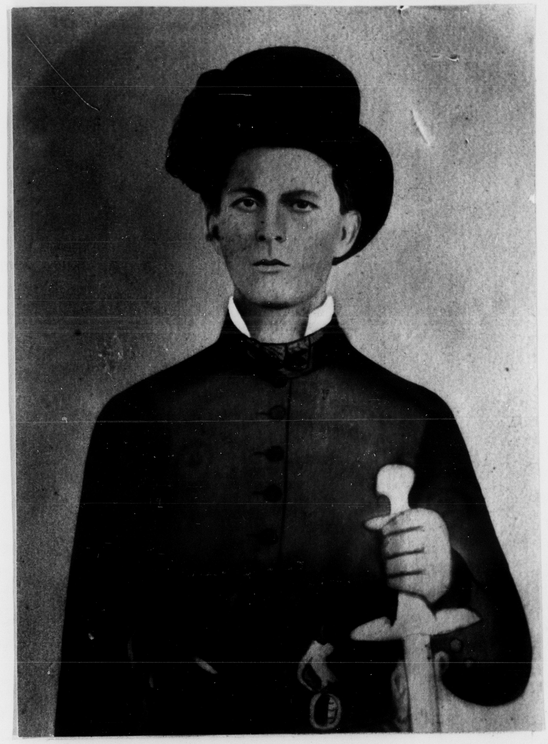
(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

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CAPTAIN JIMMIE GASTON

Roughly cut in the surface of it is the following inscription:

CAPTAIN J. M. GASTON,
Captain T. G. Clarke and Son, Forty-second
Mississippi Volunteers,
Killed July 1, 1862.

The above is one of the headboards taken from a grave in Gettysburg battle-field. It has since been replaced by a marble slab. This relic has been placed in the museum simply to show the character of headboard used after a battle, and when one realizes that this little board was better than that over the graves of nine-tenths of the fallen soldiers, it demonstrates some of the terrible results of the late War between the States.

Captain Clarke and son were father and brother of Ike Clarke, who resides about a mile southwest of this place. The supposition is that either James Duncan, the first husband of Mrs. John Sugg, who now resides near town, or Henry Clarke, a younger son, who was killed in the same battle, marked and placed the board. Captain Clarke organized Company J at Sarepta, in the northeastern part of this county, and joined the Forty-second Mississippi at Saltillo.

Captain Gaston also has several relatives in this county, among whom are Sam Gaston, of the Sugg neighborhood, and Mrs. Dr. Lawrence, of Benela. (1)

Individual Records

Captain Jimmie Gaston, born in South Carolina about 1831, received his education there, and moved to Mississippi when quite a young man. They settled in the northern part of the county, which is now known as Gaston Springs, later moving to old Benela; he was one of the pioneer school teachers and taught for several years. In Pittsboro, he formed a company and was made captain of Forty-second Mississippi Regiment, East Division, and was killed in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. (2)

Bob Conner, born in North Carolina, June 17, 1843, came to Calhoun County when only three years of age. At the beginning of the War between the

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(1) Calhoun Monitor, published in the 1880's.
(2) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

States, Conner volunteered, being among the first to enlist; he went out in Captain Duberry's Company, and was first wounded in the Battle of Shiloh; next, at Chickamauga; and then,at Atlanta, Georgia. A few days before the surrender he was shot through the head, which caused total blindness a short time later. After the war was over, Conner taught school at Big Creek for a period of six years, in spite of his blindness; then, at Slate Springs, where he met and married Miss Nannie Fox, December 31, 1873. It is said of Mr. Conner that while teaching school, he knew each one of his pupils by voice and walk, and was one of the best teachers of that day. He is remembered by many men and women of Calhoun County as their teacher when young boys and girls. Mr. Conner was the father of six children, Fox, Ruth, Mary, W. M., R. F., and Mrs. Nannie Gus Edmondson, all of whom are still living. Fox, the oldest child, is prominently known in Calhoun County today as a general in the World War. Conner lived and reared his family about seven miles south of Derma, in what is known today as the old Bob Conner home. He died in 1908.

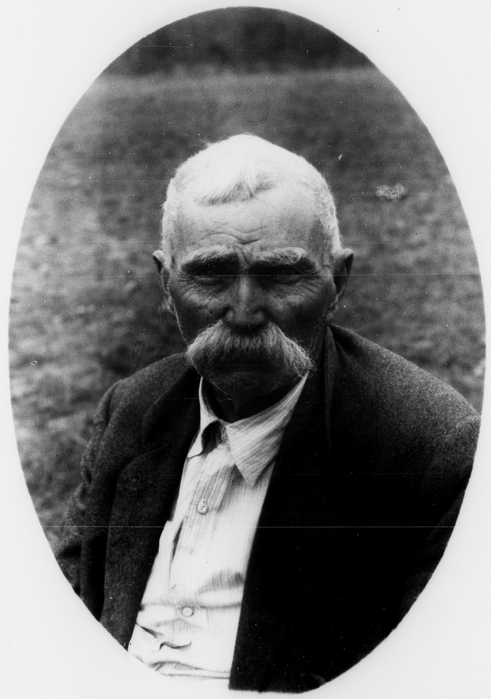
Frierson Sheffield, known throughout his long life to Calhoun County people as Biler Sheffield, celebrated his ninety-second birthday on November 4, 1937, by a visit to Memphis and to Shiloh National Park. According to an article appearing in the Memphis "Press-Scimiter," Mr. Sheffield, who was visiting his son, Ralph, at Memphis, took a trip over Shiloh National Park and located the spot where his brother, Joe Sheffield, was shot five times in that memorable battle, but survived to fight again for the South. He was accompanied on the trip by his wife, Mrs. Jennie Sheffield.

Mr. Sheffield, the last remaining Confederate veteran in the county since Uncle Bob Barton moved to Chickasaw County, is one of our most worthy citizins. He lives near Pittsboro, where his parents located when he was five years of age, and has lived near there eighty-seven years, except the time he spent in the war. He served in the war with Captain Allen Reasons's Company L, Ballentine's Regiment, Armstrong Brigade, Jackson's Division, and Lee's Corps. Known far and wide as a man of honor and truth, he has thousands of friends in Mississippi. When asked years ago what his religion was, he

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FRIERSON SHEFFIELD, 92

Confederate Veteran and honored citizen of Pittsboro

replied: "To pay my debts and tell the truth" - a mighty good motto. (1)

Home Conditions During the War

"The blockade which was early established around the Confederacy effectively prevented the importation of any of those necessary articles which it had been customary to obtain elsewhere, not produced on the farms. Soon, substitutes for coffee were being made from parched grain, sweet potatoes, or okra seed; sassafras and sage tea came into general use, and a substitute for tea was made by boiling the leaves of young raspberries. Soda was obtained from ashes of carefully burned corn-cobs; molasses, by boiling down melon juice; dye, from walnut hulls; candles had to be used again as kerosene oil was unobtainable, and these were made at home from tallow and bees wax.

"Clothes could be renewed only from homespun. It had not been so long since the people on the plantations were accustomed to the carding, spinning, and weaving of cotton. In their patriotism, no one minded wearing the homely product. But even in this, difficulty soon arose when the cards began to wear out and could not be replaced. The legislature passed acts encouraging the manufacture of cards, but with little result. Much ingenuity was practised in putting parts of broken cards together, and in at least one place a way of producing home-made cards was devised.

"Of all the privations that had to be endured, the most distressing was the lack of salt; it became so pressing that the legislature provided for a salt agent, with a liberal appropriation of money for its use, in the hope that ways and means might be discovered for obtaining it. There was a salt field in Louisiana, but access to this was early cut off by Federal control of the Mississippi River. Attempts were made to run the blockade on the lower river with boat-loads of salt, but not much got through. Schemes for manufacturing it from sea water and other inadequate sources were tried; people resorted finally to the salt-saturated earth

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(1) Monitor Herald, Calhoun City; Fox Conner, Derma, Miss.

under their smoke-houses. By boiling and filtering this, coarse salt was obtained, which served urgent needs." (1)

Wheat for Bread

"Some of the people of Calhoun decided to grow wheat and had real success. It was cut with an old-time cradle and threshed on an old-time thresher by using mules or horses to tread the machine. There was no mill in this county, so we carried the wheat to Maben, where it was ground into flour. We had short seconds for ginger and loaf bread, and real biscuits from the flour. On a Thanksgiving Day during the war our community had dinner at the old corner schoolhouse and planned to use nothing but what we raised. The dinner consisted of home fruit, sweetened with home-grown syrup, all kinds of meats, and light bread made from seconds. All that was bought were salt, soda, and pepper; some used home-grown pepper.

"The farm women worked in the field all day and knitted socks and sweaters at night." (2)

Hardships of 1861-1865

Mrs. Elizabeth Avery Meriwether, in the"Birmingham News,"December 20, 1925, related the hard struggle she had back in December, 1862, when her husband, Major Meriwether, was in the army, and she, with her two little boys and a third child about to be born, were forced to travel from place to place in an old rockaway to avoid the Yankees. A faithful old negro man drove their wagon, which had their few supplies in it, and Mrs. Meriwether tells of a Calhoun County family she stayed with while traveling:

"On the fifth day, rain poured so hard we decided not to travel. We had not heard the cracking of rifles the day before and felt that the Yankees were not so close as to make it dangerous for us to wait for a day. The next day was not so bad,and we traveled some twenty-five miles (in Calhoun County), stopping at night at a double log cabin; that is, rooms on each side of a wide hall running through the center. As we drove up to this house, a tall

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(1) History of Mississippi, Mabel B. and John C. Fant

(2) Mrs. Annie Webb, Pittsboro, Miss.

woman came out and eyed us. I asked if we might stay there for the night. Before the big woman replied, three more tall, big-boned women came to the door to look us over. I repeated my question, whereupon the first big-boned woman replied cheerily: 'You uns kin sleep here, but we uns ain't got no feed for you uns, and nary a bit of fodder for your mule.'

"I had not heard 'you uns' since my bridal days in the Cumberland Mountains; but, thankful for shelter, we all went into the house. In a wide fireplace was a huge log fire. A big open wood-fire at anytime, any place is cheering. On that night, after our long day's march through the bitter roads - well, it made that room look so homey, so comfy, I have not forgotten the picture, after more than fifty years. My half-frozen little boys played a about the fire as if charmed.

"On the floor was neither carpet nor rug, but it was as clean as a whistle. Two beds were in the room and were covered with gay colored quilts of red and yellow calico; two broad shelves ran along one side of the room, and on these shelves I noted neat little piles of clothing, towels, quilts, and other household articles.

"The elder of the two women who had escorted us into the room placed a chair for me ten feet away from the blazing fire, then she and her sister sat down side by side at the same distance and fixed their eyes upon me. In turn, I gazed at them. I watched my two boys, fearing that in their romping about they might get too close to the fire, but I found time to watch the big-boned ladies, too. They fascinated me; presently, when two more of them came in, making four in all, I could scarcely believe my eyes. All four were tall, big-boned, and exactly alike - the same complexion, the same tawny hair - and the eyes of all four were looking at me as if they had never before seen such a woman as I. For a moment all four sat perfectly still; then, one of them drew from her pocket in her skirt a twist of tobacco, bit off a piece, and set to work chewing it vigorously. Then, each of the others drew from her pocket a twist and began chewing as if it were a sort of work, a duty they were compelled to

perform. After chewing a while, all four began to spit across the floor into the fire. It was fully ten feet, but never once did they miss a shot.

"After regaling themselves in this way until the tobacco juice was exhausted, they took the tobacco out of their mouths, wiped their lips, and one of them began to chat in the friendliest way.

"'My name is Peppercorn,' she said, 'What mout yourn be?' I told her my name. 'I'm a widow woman,' she resumed; 'My man got killed in a fight seventeen years ago; these gals is my dorters; Suky is my oldest; next is Sallie; and the other is Malvernia Elviria - she's a twin. Her twin is named Alexander the Great, but we call him Lexy for short.'

"'Where is Alexander the Great,' I asked, not a little interested in this family history.

"'In the army,' returned Mrs. Peppercorn. 'Lexy was jes' crazy to jine. He's fought in battles and ain't never got hit yit; and now Malvernia's crazy to jine, too.'

"I gazed at Malvernia and thought she would make a good soldier. Why not? She was tall and as strong as a man.

"'And I'm a-going,' interjected Malvernia. 'I'm older than Lexy was when he jined, and I can shoot jes' as well as he ever did. I'm strong as a man, and I'm going to jine the first chance.'

"I asked Mrs. Peppercorn how it happened that she gave her two daughters such commonplace names as Suky and Sallie, and then gave her third daughter the flowery name of Malvernia Elviria.

"'Well,' she said, 'I've been asked that question before. It was this way. My man's people came from way down in South Carolina, and had some mighty big ideas. They was rich and had a big rice field; Sallie was named after my man's sister; my man named our first gal Suky after his mother. Then, just before the twins was born, my man allowed as how, of hit was a gal baby, he would name her Polly Peppercorn. I was willing because Polly Peppercorn

sounds soft and smooth like. Well, before the twins was born, my man got killed in a fight. Soon after them, along come a painter man painting trees, cows, landscapes, and sich, and this painter man was a great hand to read poetry. When the twins was born he said, 'Them babies is too pretty to have sich names as Suky and Sallie; them names is good enough for niggers, but not for such twins as them is.' 'Well,' I sez, 'Can you give me prettier names?' 'I certainly can,' he sez, and he gave me some names he got outen a book, and that's how Malvernia and Lexy got fine names.'

"I was interested to see Alexander the Great. The rain had ceased and we would have a good day for traveling. Mrs. Peppercorn, when she saw it had ceased raining, turned to Suky and told her to go out and cut some wood. 'Sleeping on the floor this way,' said Mrs. Peppercorn, 'your little chilluns will catch cold if we don't keep up a good fire.' Without a word, Suky rose from a corner of the room, went out to the woodpile, and presently I heard the sound of an ax. Then she returned; in her arms was enough wood to keep the fire blazing all night.

"Next morning I heard that ax again, and looking out of the window, I saw Suky wielding it as she had done the night before - so steadily and lustily that very quickly there was a big pile of wood. Scarcely had she brought in that wood when I saw coming across the yard, a stalwart young man who so strongly resembled the Peppercorn family that I at once surmised it to be Alexander the Great, home on a furlough. When he came into the house he said:

"'Do you know me?'

"'I think you must be Alexander the Great,' I said.

"'Well, well, that's fine,' he said, with a grin. 'I'm Malvernia. If you can't see I'm a woman, I reckon army men won't see it neither. I'm going to jine right away.'

"I asked her if her mother had consented. 'Yes,' she answered; 'At fust she was afeard them army men mout guess I was a woman and sass me, but I know if any men tries to sass me, I kin take care of myself.'

"She looked thoroughly capable of it and I had no doubt she could do a man's part in the army. I was so much interested in this curious family that I was really loath to leave it.

"I would gladly have remained with the Peppercorns a day or two longer, but there was no doctor within ten miles and I thought it wise, considering my condition, to get, as quickly as possible, to some good-sized town. Accordingly, immediately after breakfast, we bade the Peppercorns good-bye and recommenced our pilgrimage." (1)

WAR WITH SPAIN

The war with Spain, 1898, was of short duration. The regular army and navy took care of the situation, with the exception of volunteers for service. This county was well represented; M. P. Burke, C. R. Young, I. F. Smith, and others from here were in this war. There are only two citizens now living in the county who have any record at all of service, and neither ever got out of the states.

Dr. Robert Going enlisted in 1898, during the spring, and was dismissed in December of that year at Camp Hamilton, Columbia, Tennessee. He was in a company from Water Valley, and was one of the 30,000 men blocked at Jacksonville, Florida, on account of the yellow fever epidemic.

Tilden Pryor lived in Grenada when he enlisted in May, 1898, in Company K, Second Mississippi Infantry. He was discharged, December 20, 1898, never getting out of the United States. (2)

WORLD WAR

In April, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany, and Congress moved hastily to create a great army, navy, and air service. A selective draft act was passed, but since there was so much enthusiasm, a number of local boys declared they wanted to volunteer rather than wait for the draft.

A national guard company was raised at Pittsboro with Cecil Inman, of Vardaman, as captain. Allen Ellard was elected first lieutenant, and Raymond Killingsworth, second lieutenant. One hundred

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(1) Mrs. Elizabeth Avery Meriwether, Birmingham News, December 20, 1925

(2) Esther Bennett, Calhoun City, Miss.

and eight volunteered. On August 25, 1917, the company went to camp at Jackson, Mississippi, and later sailed for France. Thirteen of the 108 were killed, and others from Calhoun that had joined other companies were injured or killed.

Company B, 2nd Mississippi Infantry U. S. N. G.

The roster of this Calhoun County company is given as follows:

OFFICERS: Capt. Cecil E. Inman; 1st Lieut. Jno. A. Ellard; 2nd Lieut. R. E. Kinningsworth; 1st Sgt. R. L. Embry; Sgt. Paul T. Gish, company clerk; Mess Sgt. Jack Dowdy; Supply Sgt. W. W. Crawford.

SERGEANTS: Leroy Beckett, Jack F. Ellard, Joe L. Hamilton, J. E. Ritter, Willie H. Warner.

CORPORALS: Leland R. Bennett, Grover E. Berry, Robert E. Brannon, Roy Carter, Samuel M. Dale, Robert O. Dale, Omar K. Ferrell, Willie Fox, George Gulledge, John H. Kirby, Percy C. Shannon, Arthur E. Weaver

COOKS: Ernest E. Sheffield, Clyde A. Callahan, Rubert A. McGarity.

MECHANICS: Robert E. McCurley

BUGLARS: John E. Kimbrough, Everett R. Reid.

PRIVATE 1ST CLASS: Henry G. Abbott, Robert E. Bounds, Wallace T. Brown, Dwight L. Bryan, Durell W. Scarborough, Everett Carter, Quincy Carter, Durell L. Henry, John P. Ivy, Elmer Shannon, Chester J. McComie, John J. McGraw, J. R. Norman, Rex Peden, John B. Shearer, Albin N. Bedwell.

PRIVATES: Sam B. Ashby, Luther A. Barton, Alva J. Bray, James E. Bagwell, Ernest L. Bennett, Henry H. Burt, Carter D. Bailey, Cecil C. Bounds, Worther Carter, Roy L. Barker, Geo. D. Bollinger, Barnie E. Cole, Dempsy Y. Collums, Eula Edwards, John R. Edwards, Forrest E. Ferguson, Chester F. Floud, Shelby L. Foster, William C. Hair,

Jessie E. Henry, Gilbert Harbor, Clarence E. Hicks, Floyd I. Hindon, Raymond C. Huffman, Zee L. Hughs, John J. Ivy, Jim H. Johnson, Willie E. Johnson, John V. Killingsworth, Samuel O. Lee, Wade D. Lester, Dan W. Miller, James R. Mobley, Robert T. Mitchell, Iry D. Morphis, Walter I. Nations, Ernest C. Nis, Dewey B. Parker, Frank L. Poynor, Wiley C. Patterson, John O. Powell, Barnie Poynor, George C. Prichard, Dewey Poynor, James Prichard, Hosea M. Rish, Claude F. Sartin, Charlie A. Smith, Columbus E. Sartin, Clayburn Y. Springer, Joseph L. Saxon, James F. Stone, Wesley Sturdivant, Berry T. Tedford, Thos. W. Therrell, Emmett Tedford, Clarence R. Thomas, John H. Vaughn, Herman Walton, Harry D. Warner, Thomas A. Ward, John W. Weaver, Amos G. White, Tom L. Young. (1)

Individual Service Records

Some individual service records, given by the men themselves, follow:

J. E. Gore, Derma, private in Company B, Fourth Machine Gun Battalion, enlisted October 2, 1917, at Walthall, Mississippi, trained at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, sailed for France, June, 1918, with Camp Beauregard Casual Replacement Volunteers, then transferred to Company B, Fourth Machine Gun Battalion, Second Division, July 2, 1918; fought through the second Battle of the Marne, and beginning about July 10, fought at Chateaux Thierry, was withdrawn from Chateaux Thierry, July 15, and rushed to Soissons on the left flank of the battle. On July 18, about 10 A. M., he was shot in the right thigh by a German officer in hand-to-hand combat (German being killed). He remained in line until sometime that night, when wounded again in the left thigh, then after staying in the field hospital and convalescent camp from July 19 until August 29, 1918, he went back to the company on September 12, and entered the lines from Liemy on St. Mihiel Front. His first gun-loader, killed September 14, fell across him and soaked him with blood. He was withdrawn from St. Mihiel September 25, fought in the Battle of Argonne forest, October 6, 1918, and was wounded again. His back and thigh were broken; three days later, he was carried to Base 30 Hospital and

(1) County Records (copied)

suffered there, he said, but not as much as through the winter of 1918 and 1919 out in a pup-tent in a convalescent camp, with no fire to warm him. He went on crutches seven months in a hospital and convalescent camp, and was finally discharged April 17, 1919. (1)

Harry D. Warner, Big Creek, enlisted at Pittsboro, June 23, 1917, in Company B, Second Mississippi Infantry; was mustered into service, August 5, 1917; left Pittsboro, August 28, arriving in Jackson, August 29; left Jackson, November 11, and arrived at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, November 12, 1917; left there, July 27, 1918, and arrived at Camp Stewart, Newport News, Virginia, July 28, 1918, and sailed for France, August 23, 1918. He enlisted as a private, was made corporal, January 21, 1918, then sergeant, September 9, 1918, also serving as automatic rifle sergeant until discharged, April 23, 1919, at Camp Shelby. (2)

L. R. Beckett, Pittsboro, enlisted June 17, 1917, at Pittsboro; served in the ranks until June 1, 1918, when commissioned second lieutenant. He served in France with the Eighteenth United States Infantry, First Division; participated in the battles of Meuse-Argonne and Somme; was cited for gallant conduct and self-sacrificing spirit displayed in Meuse-Argonne; served eight months in the Army of Occupation in Germany, and was discharged, October 11, 1919. (3)

E. A. Strain, Bruce, enlisted in 1916; left in April, being sent to Fort Bliss; was transferred to Hoboken and sent to Europe. Three days out, he contracted a case of measles; was taken off the ship, sent back to United States, and put into a Catholic Hospital; was seriously ill about two months; then was sent to Europe; upon arriving, after two submarine battles, he was sent to the Sixteenth Infantry; was in Cantigny fight; served in the Army of Occupation in Coblens, Germany; was wounded twice and in a hospital six weeks each time; and returned to Pittsboro about the last of September, 1918. (4)

Luther J. Henry, Banner, enlisted June 25, 1918;

(1) J. E. Gore, Derma, Miss.
(2) Harry D. Warner, Big Creek, Miss.
(3) L. R. Beckett, Pittsboro, Miss.
(4) E. A. Strain, Bruce, Miss.

was mustered into service at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, on this date; was sent to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, on August 4, as recruit of Company E, 153rd Infantry; moved to Camp Stewart, Virginia; sailed for France from Newport News, Virginia, August 6, 1918; landed in France, August 18, 1918, was in training in France until October 1; transferred from Company E, 153rd Infantry, to Company F, 151st Infantry; went into trenches in Argonne Wood, twenty miles south of Nancy. He was in the trenches from October 1 until October 12, 1918, and when gassed, he went to hospital at Gerardner, France and had influenza; was transferred to Base Hospital 65 at Brest, France, until December 20; [illegible], sailed to United States of America Casualty Hospital near Richmond, Virginia, in January; transferred to Roats, Arkansas, February 1, 1919; attached to Fourth Regiment, Battalion 162, Department Brigade, and was honorably discharged February 7, 1919. (1)

Walter Blake Johnson, Banner, enlisted in United States Navy, December 12, 1917, Nashville, Tennessee, at the age of 24; received training at the United States Naval station at Norfolk and Hampton Roads, Virginia; went to sea on the United States Ship Karsarge for further training; transferred to receiving ship at Boston, Massachusetts, then to ship New York, Brooklyn, New York; transferred again to U. S. S. Princess Matorka, a transport. He made fourteen trips to France, one to Holland, and one to Belgium; traveled around the coast of England, Ireland, Italy, and Spain; was honorably discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, September 19, 1919. He held the following rates: apprentice seaman, 3rd class; fireman, 2nd class, then 1st class; engineer, 2nd class, and 1st class. (2)

Dr. W. T. Watson, Pittsboro, volunteered May 1917; was commissioned first lieutenant, Medical Corps; was called to active duty February, 1919; was assigned to aviation department; was sent to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; transferred in April to Payne Field, West Point; transferred in September to Camp John Wise, a balloon school at San Antonio, Texas, and was discharged, December 18, 1918. (3)

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(1) Luther J. Henry, Banner, Miss.
(2) Walter Blake Johnson, Banner, Miss.
(3) Dr. W. T. Watson, Pittsboro, Miss.

Dr. Frank Lynn McGahey, Calhoun City, volunteered for service in the United States Army, September 18, 1917, at Camp Pike, Arkansas, as first lieutenant, 154th Ambulance Company. He was assigned to English Army, Second Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckhamshire Light Infantry, and was discharged from service, July 9, 1919, at Camp Dix, New Jersey, as captain unassigned. He served overseas from June 28, 1918, to July 5, 1919; participated in war work at Bethune, Labasse, and Lille in Tournal, Belgium, and served with Army of Occupation from February 10, 1918, to June 20, 1919, in Germany.(1)

The following was written by Shelby D. Lee, who died November 31, 1931, after years of suffering as results of wounds and gas attacks in the World War:

"I was born August 13, 1896, in Calhoun County, near Gauley Mount. I remained there until I was nineteen years of age, I enlisted in the United States Regular Army and was sent to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, Louisiana, and while there, war was declared against Germany.

"From New Orleans I was transferred to Fort Ringold, Texas, for a short period of training. In June, 1917, we had orders to go overseas as General Pershing's guard. This was the grand old Twenty-eighth Infantry, of which I was very proud.

"The Twenty-eighth Infantry and a few marines were the first to go over. We left Texas and went to Hoboken, New Jersey. On June 14, we sailed for some foreign port, the name of which we did not know until we landed. After fourteen days and nights, we landed at St. Nazaire, a French port and a very old city. We went ashore, and the people of the country greeted us very cordially. Our regiment went into camp there for a short period, and in a few days was moved about 200 kilometers into northern France, where it was trained for several months. We could hear the big guns all day and night from this place; and after some hard training, we were inspected for the firing line and were sent to the front, which was known as Alsace-Loraine. There we went into trenches and stayed for a short time, losing a few men, but nothing to compare with the Boch. Late one night we got orders to get ready,

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(1) Dr. Frank McGahey, Calhoun City, Miss.

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(1) Dr. Frank McGahey, Calhoun City, Miss.

and you may know what we had to do. We had to crawl into a pack that weighed about eighty-five pounds and walk all night to another point, which was known as Somme Front. After several weeks, we received orders from our regiment to take the town of Cantigny, where we stood the test as heroes, for we defeated nine counter-attacks within twenty-four hours, and with small losses compared to the Huns. In planning for the capture of this town we were supplied with heavy artillery, many light guns, thirteen French tanks, plenty of liquid fire, trench morters, and machine guns. We went "over the top" at 7 A. M., May 28th. We took the first line trench, then the second, and finally reached our objective, within thirty-five minutes.

"This village had been taken once by the British, who held it for nine hours but lost it in a counter-attack. The French took it and held it for six hours, after which the Huns captured it in a counter-attack; but when the Yankees took it, their counter-attacks were futile.

"We held the town for nine days and were relieved by the Alphine Sassiour; then we left and remained out for eight or ten days and then returned. It fell to my platoon to hold part of the fourth-line trench, which we used as the reserve line trench. We held it a few days, and late one afternoon we were sitting in the trenches, when all of a sudden a high explosive shell hit on the trench above me, but the boys that were left began digging us out. I was almost gone to the bad; and when it got dark enough, they laid me out on the grass with some other wounded men.

"While we lay there wounded and almost unconscious, a big Hun plane came over, and, by the aid of a searchlight, saw us. They dropped a ten-ton aerial bomb and missed me only a few feet but killed some of my dear, dear friends. In a short time we were taken to the first-aid station, where we were given a shot.

"The doctors were very good to us; we were sent from there to a field hospital, to a French hospital, to Red Cross Hospital No. 5 at Paris, and to Base No. 6 Hospital at Bordeaux, France, where I remained twenty-four days, and then went back to the front.

"When we reached our regiment, they had gotten orders to go somewhere; we did not know where, of course. We got into a French truck and traveled all night and landed; I don't know where, but as the negro said, 'somewhere in France.' We were there only a few days when we got rushing orders to go to some other place, still unknown to us. Our destination turned out to be the battle-front again, near what is known as Soissons, where we remained for a few hours and marched off to the front, July 18, 1918. We got up there about daybreak, and when the zero moment came we started over the top again for a great cause. I went for one day under a great barrage, and on the 19th, we were running in a skirmish line. One of the Huns' gas shells fell near me and I put my mask on, but somehow I could not breathe in it, and sat down to die an easy death. Finally, the gas floated away from me, leaving me in such a condition that I could hardly speak.

"Some soldiers came along with German prisoners and took me to the first-aid station; I was unconscious for several hours afterwards. When I regained consciousness, I was in a French hospital; I propped myself on my elbows and looked into a mirror and saw death in my own face, for there was green stuff running out of my mouth and eyes. Later, I was transferred to a gas hospital at Le Mons, France, and remained there for sometime.

"One day the ward doctor put me up before the S. C. D. Board, and they sent me to Savine, France, Base 8, for some time. One day I was lying on my bed, and the orderly came in and stated he had a list of names of soldiers who were to return to America. I went up and looked on the papers, and, thank the Lord, my name was on it. I almost swallowed my heart.

"We were loaded on a Red Cross train and sent to Brest, France, for debarkation. I happened to get on the same ship I made the trip across on. The fourteen months I spent in France seemed like fourteen years to me. We were at sea for ten days and nights, seeing some submarines and one of the hardest storms, the old captain said, that he had seen for many years. He called it a West Indian hurricane.

"We landed at Newport News, Virginia, and I

was sent to a gas specialist at General Hospital No. 2, Old Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland. I remained there four months and was discharged, due to my disability."

"General Fox Conner, born at Slate Springs, November 2, 1874, was the eldest of six children of Robert H. Conner, a Confederate veteran. He gave early indication of the career which was later to gain for him high honor and rank in his country. He would sit for hours spellbound and listen to his father and other veterans tell of their experiences in the War between the States, and would beg for stories of army life of the soldiers and officers and their activities. Young Conner was at the head of his class in the schoolroom. As the boy grew up, the desire to be a soldier and officer increased, so his parents decided to send him to the Military Academy at West Point, New York. The blind father was industrious and thrifty, but the struggle to provide for his family was very hard, yet he and Mrs. Conner were anxious to give their son the opportunity he desired and made many sacrifices to send him to the academy.

"On June 15, 1894, through H. D. Money, who was then United States senator from Mississippi, he received his appointment to West Point. His dream of a soldier's life was beginning to come true, and it was with a happy heart that young Conner went to New Orleans to take the entrance examinations. Among the members of his class he was the only one who had not previously had some college training.

"Though he had few educational opportunities, Conner made rapid rise in his class, and upon graduation day in 1898, stood seventh in rank.

"On April 26, 1898, immediately following his graduation, he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the artillery, and as America was just entering the Spanish-American War, he was sent at once to Cuba with the Army of Occupation, where he remained on duty until 1900.

"Because of his excellent service he was given the rank of first lieutenant on January 21, 1901. Later, during the same year, September 23, he was made captain in the regular army. Desiring to climb

higher in his chosen work, he entered the Army Staff College, from which he graduated in 1906. In 1908 he was graduated from the War College and again gave his full time to the standing army. At the outbreak of the World War in Europe, Lieutenant-Colonel Conner was making rapid progress in the American Army. He was commissioned a major in the regular army on July 1, 1916, and a little over a month later, on September 21, he was detailed to the regular general's department.

"When the United States declared war against the Central Powers on April 6, 1917, General Conner was again ready to be promoted. On May 15, he was appointed lieutenant colonel, and on May 28, accompanied General Pershing to France, serving as assistant chief of staff, in charge of the operation section at general headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces.

"Throughout the entire war, he was a trusted friend and principal advisor of General Pershing on the handling of the operations of all combatting troops.

"On February 9, 1918, while General Conner was making an inspection tour of the front line units near Seichgrey, he was wounded by fragments of a bursting shell. He continued his work, however, and because of his meritorious service was promoted again, this time to the ranks of brigadier-general. He remained with the American forces in Europe until 1921, and upon his return to the States, received a commission of brigadier-general on April 27, 1921.

"In recognition of the greatness of the man and of his service rendered during the war, General Conner was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, with citation for bravery." (1)

"Fox Conner, B. Slate Springs, Miss., G. O. No. 12, W. D., 1919.

"Brigadier General, U. S. Army:

"As assistant of staff in charge of the operations section he has shown a masterful conception of all the tactical situations which have confronted

(1) Monitor Herald, by Louise Legon

the American Forces in Europe. By his high professional attainments and sound military judgment he has handled with marked skill the many details of the complex problems of organization and troop movements that were necessitated by the various operations of the American Expeditionary Forces." (1)

"He has also received two of the highest war honors - the French Croix de Guere, and the Panamanian Order of Solidaridad.

"Immediately following General Conner's return from Europe, he was appointed to serve on the Harboard General Staff. Later in the year he took a 'refreshener' course at the Infantry School, at Fort Benning, Georgia.

"From the latter part of 1921 to December, 1924, he served a tour of duty in the Panama Canal Zone.

"When President Roosevelt, in April, 1933, instituted his civilian corps, he assigned to General Conner the tremendous task of mobilizing approximately 24,000 young men and World War veterans for the 125 companies in six New England states. Since that time the first corps area, under General Conner's command, has mobilized approximately 50,000 youths and veterans in three New England forests, enduring the rigors of severe northern winters with a minimum of illness.

"In 1934, at the completion of forty years in the army, General Conner was the recipient of many messages and tributes. General Pershing, the beloved head of the American Army, said of the soldier from Mississippi who ranked second only to Pershing himself: 'I consider him one of the outstanding officers of the World War, and I speak from an intimate knowledge of his service in France!" (2)

Service Record of Embry P. Wilson, M. D.

Another soldier from Calhoun County whose service record in the World War is outstanding was, Embry P. Wilson, M.D. Dr. Wilson was born in Slate Springs, July 9, 1876. He graduated from Mississippi

(1) American Decorations, page 690
(2) Monitor Herald, by Louise Legon

State College, attended medical school in Memphis and Tulane University, New Orleans. He was married November, 1921, and died January 10, 1923. A little daughter (named for him) was born March 1923, shortly after his death. He was a man of high ideals and his untimely death ended a useful and unselfish career, appreciated by all who knew him both in the medical profession and in other walks of life. The record of his service in the World War was written as follows by his own hand, September 20, 1921:

"This is to certify that the following is a true and correct record, to the best of my knowledge and belief, of my services in the World War:

"Commission applied for August 1917. First lieutenant's commission issued Dec. 1, 1917, and accepted Dec. 23, 1917.

"Was called into service by telegraphic orders from A.G.O.W.D., dated Jan. 26, 1918. Reported for active duty at Kelley Field, South San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 31, 1918. Assigned as assistant to the surgeon of Kelley Field.

"Assigned as surgeon for 116 Aero Supply Squadron as per S. O. 80, par 36, Hqs Aviation School, South San Antonio, Texas, dated March 21, 1918, Sent to Waco, Texas, Concentration Camp, with the above squadron on above order.

"Sent to Aviation General Supply Depot, Middleton, Pa., as per S. O. No. 100, par II, dated April 20, 1918, Hqs Aviation Concentration Camp, Waco, Texas, with Aero Supply Squadron 116.

"Sent to port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., as per S. O. 151, par 25, War Department, dated June 28, 1918. Sailed July 23, 1918, from Brooklyn, N. Y. on transport, Vestris. Landed Aug. 8, 1918, Le Harve, France.

"Sent to Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, France, as per S. O. No. 219, par 24, dated Aug. 8, 1918, Hqs. Debarkation Port, Le Harve, France.

"Sent to Training School for Sanitary Troops,

Thezee, France, as per S. O. No. 219, par 63, dated Aug. 10, 1918, Hqs Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, France.

"Sent to First Division Per S. O. 230, par 9, dated Aug. 21, 1918, Hqs First Depot Division, and was assigned to the 28th Infantry of that division as per S. O. 238, par 19, dated Aug. 28, 1918, Hqs First Division, where I served, our outfit being held in first army reserve until sent into the St. Mihiel offensive Sept. 12 to 16, 1918. On or about Oct. 1, 1918, was taken sick with flu and sent through Evacuation Hospital No. 6, at Souilly, France; remained in hospital for about five weeks, being granted sick leave of fourteen days, after hospital treatment. After return to duty on or about Nov. 25, 1918, was sent to Replacement Station Le Mons, France, per S.O. 131, dated Nov. 25, 1918, Hqs Base Hospital No. 202, Orleans, France.

"Sent to Army of Occupation, as per S. O. No. 20, par 34, Hqs 2nd Army Provisional Replacement Regional Depot, Toul, France, dated Jan. 15, 1919, joining my original outfit, The First Division, Montabaur, Germany, reporting on or about Jan. 17, 1919, was assigned to The First Division, Montebaur, Germany. Assigned to Ambulance Co. No. 2, as per S. O. 18, par no 9, dated Jan. 18, 1919, Hqs First Sanitary Train Hillside, Germany.

"Assigned to office of Attending Surgeon Division Headquarters, as per S. O. 195, par 6, dated July 14, 1919, Hqs Division Surgeon Office, Montebaur, Germany. This position was held until the division was returned to the United States, leaving Brest, France on or about Aug. 29, 1919, landing in Hoboken, N. J. Sept. 5, 1919, sailing on the Transport, Zeppelin, after the parade of the Division in New York and Washington, we were sent to Camp Meade, M. D. where it was demobilized. After demobilization the remaining, were sent to Camp Taylor, Ky., on or about Oct. 1, 1919. Office of Attending Surgeon Division Headquarters was abolished and assigned to 26th Infantry as per S. O. 180, par 19, dated Oct. 7, 1919, Hqs First Division, Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Held this position until discharged from the service March 19, 1920.

Signed

Embry P. Wilson, M. D. (1)"

(1) Mrs. Embry P. Wilson, Baton Rouge, La.

Other Fnlisted Men

The following men were enlisted - some went overseas but had no particular part; others never left the states:

Tolbert Roy McGuire, Banner; David V. Thomas, Banner; Quincy Carter, Big Creek; Roy Meadows, Derma; Clifton Powell, Calhoun City; Henry Burt, Pittsboro; Dannie Lantrip, Derma; Cecil Bounds, Calhoun City; Ernest Bounds, Calhoun City; Wade Lester, Calhoun City; P. C. Shannon, Pittsboro; Elmer Shannon, Pittsboro; John W. Landreth, Pittsboro; and J. H. Webb, Banner.

War Roster as furnished by adjutant general's office will be found in Addenda.

Home Conditions

From the time the Congress of the United States of America declared war on Germany, April 6, 1917, until the Armistice was signed November 11, 1918, our country was in action.

Men volunteered and were drafted; some joined the army; others, the navy and marines. Railroads had to be operated; ships had to be built. The men, women, and children who remained at home, worked and saved. Those who followed the plow were doing their bit to win the war, just as were the soldiers in the trenches who went over the top to fight the Germans. Mules, hogs, corn, and other items were furnished for the use of our armies and those of our allies. Civilians were changed into soldiers and trained for war service rapidly and in great numbers.

Liberty bonds and war savings stamps were bought liberally in Calhoun County. There were meatless, wheatless, and sugarless days to release more such foods to the soldiers. (1)

Aftermath

On November 9, 1918, a false report that an armistice had been signed spread throughout the county. Calhoun people were wild over the news; they met in the old courthouse that night and

(1) Mrs. Esther Bennett, Calhoun City, Miss.

celebrated; songs and speeches were heard; and bells were rung for hours. When the real Armistice was signed November 11, 1918, the people somewhat doubted it, but the war was over.

Many were killed by high explosive shells and by gas; some were reported missing in action; others were captured; some died from disease and exposure; some, in battle; many escaped unhurt and were honorably discharged from service as soon as possible after Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918. Quite a few had gone to Germany with the Army of Occupation and had remained for about a year. The seriously wounded were treated in government hospitals until it was safe for them to be sent home.

The majority of our soldiers were between twenty-one and thirty years of age; only able-bodied men had been accepted. More men served as soldiers in this war from this county than in any war of our history; they are now spoken of as World War veterans and live here among us in every walk of life. Most of them belong to an organization called the American Legion. Many soldiers who are sick or disabled from active war service draw pensions. Hospitals have been built over the United States for the benefit of the veterans, most of whom have approached middle life. Some of them have passed into the Great Beyond to join the comrades who preceded them. (1)

(1) Mrs. Esther Bennett, Calhoun City, Miss.

References

Beckett, L. R.	Pittsboro, Miss.
Bennett, Esther	Calhoun City, Miss.
Boland, Mrs. C. B.	Pittsboro, Miss.
Conner, Fox	Derma, Miss.
Gaston, Chas. F.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Gore, J. E.	Pittsboro, Miss.
Henry, Luther J.	Banner, Miss.
Johnson, Walter Blake	Banner, Miss.
McGahey, Dr. Frank	Calhoun City, Miss.
McKibben, Mrs. Lois	Pittsboro, Miss.
Strain, E. A.	Bruce, Miss.
Warner, Harry D.	Big Creek, Miss.
Watson, Dr. W. T.	Pittsboro, Miss.
Webb, Mrs. Annie	Big Creek, Miss.
Wilson, Mrs. Embry P.	Baton Rouge, La.

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Chapter VIII

RECONSTRUCTION

Conditions in the County

The close of the War between the States in 1865 found the jail in ashes and every bridge in the county gone or badly dilapidated. (1)

No person lost more by the war than the plantation owner. He returned to face poverty and trouble; his field laborers and his home servants had been set free; his plantation had gone to ruin. If his buildings and tools had escaped destruction, they were sadly out of repair; his cows and hogs had been used to feed the army; horses and mules were gone. He could not get as much for the goods he had to sell as formerly; all things had changed, and he must start over from the bottom. (2)

During the days of reconstruction the courthouse was the center of many stormy scenes. The newly freed negroes and the "carpetbaggers" were a menace to the county government, and were continually trying to get possession of the county's affairs. (3)

General Conditions in the South

Local conditions in Mississippi cannot be even remotely comprehended without taking a view of the situation at Washington just after the War between the States. What happened in Mississippi was not due to the feelings and wishes of its own people, but was a result forced upon them against their will and over every objection and resistance that they were able to make.

After Appomattox, it seems true, from all accounts, that President Lincoln wished to pursue a most conciliatory course. He wanted the lately separated states to re-enter the Union with the least possible friction. In this he was viciously opposed by leaders of his own party.

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(1) T. M. Murphree and J. S. Ryan, Calhoun City, Miss., County History
(2) F. Sheffield, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) T. M. Murphree and J. S. Ryan, Calhoun City, Miss., County History

Immediately after his assassination, radical leaders seemed to suppose that Andrew Johnson, the new president, would go along with them, but they soon discovered that he meant to pursue the milder line and carry out the policies of Lincoln. Therefore, they determined to destroy Johnson, and the history of this long fight to impeach Johnson and put Ben Wade in his place, is written with such vindictiveness that we can scarcely understand it at this time.

Following the War between the States, this nation passed through a period of debauchery such as we all remember after the World War. Politicians and people alike seemed to have gone money mad. Never was there a time in our history when public men were so corrupt and hypocritical.

Right or wrong, with a deadly fear our southern states dreaded the possibility of negro rule, while radical states were determined to force it upon them.

As a further motive, there was money to be made out of the South, money and political power. Against such currents the South fought for its very life more desperately than at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

The Confederate armies had surrendered, and a triumphant Union recognized no government as existing in the South since 1861, prior to the Ordinance of Secession.

Charles Clark, Governor of Mississippi, issued at once his proclamation from Meridian summoning the legislature to assemble on April 18th at Jackson for the first step taken toward reconstruction. This was at once met by a proclamation from the military authorities reminding the people that martial law existed. They did come to Jackson on the date set, and Clark recommended that they call a convention to repeal the Ordinance of Secession, as well as recognize other results of the war; but he was promptly arrested and charged with treason.

Mississippi now had no civil government, and all affairs were in a state of anarchy. Union troops were quartered everywhere. Thousands of negro laborers had deserted the plantations. Bands of Guerillas roved the country, plundering, and sometimes killing.

Words can give no idea of the condition of affairs

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at home when Ex-Chief Justice Wm. L. Sharkey and Hon. William Yerger went to Washington as commissioners appointed by Governor Clark. They were not officially received by President Johnson, but he talked things over with them.

As a result, the President appointed Judge Sharkey to be Provisional Governor of Mississippi, and a better selection could not have been made. He was a man of high character, a distinguished jurist, and possessed full confidence of all the people. As an old line Whig, of Union sympathies, and a non-combatant during the war, he seemed the man for the place.

The Reconstruction Convention of 1865, first to assemble in pursuance of President Johnson's Reconstruction Plan, met at Jackson, a majority of its members being old line Whigs who had fought secession and opposed the War between the States, all whites and men of standing.

It was earnestly desired by the President that they should extend a modified elective franchise to certain persons of color, who owned property, and who could read and write, therefore placing Mississippi on the same basis as free states of the North, which, as Johnson thought, would disarm "the radicals who are wild about negro franchise."

All the debates of the Mississippi convention were public and printed, being now available for accurate information. The amendment abolishing slavery was passed 87 to 11. Secession Ordinance was declared null and void, but they did nothing towards granting any form of suffrage to the negro. The convention adjourned with a telegram from President Johnson congratulating them upon "paving the way for readmission to the Union." Their action was utterly unsatisfactory to radicals in the North.

Under this constitution an election was held, October 2, 1865, and B. G. Humphreys was chosen Governor, over Judge Fisher. Humphreys had been a brigadier-general in the Confederate service and had never been restored to his civil rights. So President Johnson pardoned him, and he was inaugurated governor of Mississippi on October 16, 1865. All of this was regarded most unfavorably in the North, and abuses were heaped upon President Johnson.

In spite of the election of Humphreys, Secretary Seward from Washington notified Governor Sharkey to continue his functions. This caused a more or less equivocal situation, with some friction between the civil authority of Governor Humphrey and the military powers of Governor Sharkey.

After an unsettled period, during which both Sharkey and Humphreys served in sort of divided governorship, on October 14, Sharkey was instructed to retire, and Humphreys continued as governor by sufferance of the military commander, General Irving McDowell, who was now the new military commander.

Throughout his administration, Governor Humphreys was constantly trying to have negro troops removed from Mississippi, and during his administration the Reconstruction acts were passed by Congress in March, 1867.

Much discussion went on at this time as to exactly what rights would be extended to the freed men, for Congress was preparing its program of reconstruction. Three different observers were sent down here to report the conditions and the feeling of the people.

The first of these was General Carl Schurz, who had served with some distinction in the Union Army. He reported "an entire absence of National Spirit, which forms the basis of true loyalty."

To break the force of this report, as they claimed, General U. S. Grant was sent on a tour of the South. His report, dated December 1, 1865, is far more kindly. A few of Grant's statements are as follows: "I am satisfied that the mass of the thinking people of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith... White troops generally excite no opposition, and therefore, a small number of them can maintain order...Citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return self-government with the Union as soon as possible." (1)

For references see:

(1) Members of Investigation Committee, McNeily P. G., 75
Radical feeling against the South and Johnson, Ibid, 75
Tragic Era 12:55
Effects of Schurz Report, Ibid, 84
Schurz Reminiscences II - 157

On September 16, 1867, Gen. Ord called an election to be held on the first Tuesday of November to determine whether Mississippi would come back into the Union or would remain under military rule, without representation in Congress. The election was carried in favor for a convention, the vote being 69,739 for it, to 6,277 against it.

(2) See Garner page 186, McNeily P. G. page 31.
(3) For suffrage qualifications, the test oath, etc., see Garner 202.

The effect of the new construction was to disfranchise practically every native white man of prominence or of property, placing all political power in the hands of negro carpetbaggers and scalawags.

After a session of 115 days the convention adjourned, having cost a quarter of a million dollars, $28,518.75 of which was paid to four newly established newspapers to print proceedings.

The destructive constitution must be submitted to the people for ratification, and white men cast around for a means to beat it. But how?

(4) See Garner 213, 214, 215; Mcneily P. G. 385 and 386.

To the surprise of both parties, the constitution was defeated, 56,231 votes for and 63,860 against (Garner 216). As the result was announced by General Gillem, who was now again the military commandant, four of the five men elected to Congress were democrats. Humphreys, the lately deposed governor, had defeated Eggleston by a majority of over 8,000. The republicans charged fraud, stated that the negroes were threatened with the vengeance of the Ku Klux Klan and prevented from voting. Possibly, it is a fact that between two rival sets of bulldozers, the negro stayed safely at home. Not more than half of them voted, and the constitution was defeated.

(5) See Report: Secretary of War page 590, 603 (Garner 217, note) Hist. Misc. Documents - page ___

Defeat of the constitution left Mississippi under military rule. General Grant had now become

president. A committee of democrats went to Washington and laid the whole matter before him. Grant heard both sides and agreed that some of the harsher prescriptive clauses should be struck out. The amended document was adopted by the people, and the Constitution of 1869 went into effect.

Ames in Office

General conditions when Ames took office: Even if Mississippi politics had been in the hands of her wisest and best men, her problems were heart-breaking. The people were pauperized, property destroyed by war and raids, and the labor system completely disrupted. Plantations were practically ruined, with few houses left, and almost no work stock or domestic animals. Cotton, the chief support of the state, had been burned by contending armies, and what little remained was confiscated by the United States Government.

When peace came, all cotton belonging to persons who had been in arms against the United States, together with their lands and other property, was considered abandoned, and confiscated for the benefit of the government. The country teemed with treasury agents, spies, and informers,who took every bale that they could lay hands on. The burden was upon the owner to prove his ownership, but proof was made so difficult that few claimants could establish their ownership. As these agents and spies were receiving one-quarter to one-half of what they found, an honest farmer had no chance to keep his cotton, and only a small portion of it actually reached the treasury.

Many prominent southerners at this time left their homes and emigrated to Mexico or South America (Garner 134). One-third of the bread-winners were killed or disabled in the war. The state was desolated.

Then Ames came into office. We had bad crop years in 1866 and 1867; the Mississippi River overflowed our western counties because of a ruined levee system, for often, the embankments had been cut by Union Troops. Conditions were so bad that whites and blacks alike appealed to authorities for rations.

In 1868, an abundant crop at good prices, made things look better. A few debts were paid off, and

planters began to hope that free negro labor might be made profitable.

In such a state of chaos and distress, the native governor, Humphreys, had been deposed by military force. General Adelbert Ames became governor, both civil and military, with almost unlimited powers.

For "Southern Outrages" see the following references:

(6) Mississippi Historical Soc. Vol. XI, page 117
McNeily P. G. " 126
McNeily P. G. " 61
Mississippi Historical Soc. Vol. XII " 412
Mississippi Historical Soc. Vol. IX " 156
Mississippi Historical Soc. Vol. VIII " 199
See County Histories of Reconstruction for details.
The L. Q. C. Lamar "Court Scene" at Oxford
Mississippi Historical Soc. Vol.XIII,page 205
Mississippi Historical Soc. Vol. IX " 142
Maye's Life of Lamar
The Hickory Riot, February 1868, Miss. His. Soc. Vol. XI, page 205
The Chapel Hill Riot, Miss. His. Soc. Vol. XIII, page 288
Clinton Riot, Miss. His. Soc. Vol. IX, page 94
Miss. His. Soc. Vol. VI, " 63
Tragic Era 456
Miss. His. Soc. Vol.XII, " 385
Miss. His. Soc. Vol. IX, " 94
Clinton Riot, second, M. H. S.Vol. VI, " 428
Negro Mob at Starkville, M. H. S. Vol. XIII, page 277
Meridian Riot,Miss. His. Soc. Vol.XIII,page 203
Vicksburg Riot, Tragic Era, Vol. XIII, " 448
Vicksburg Riot, Miss. H. S., Vol. XIII
Other and further reference, Miss. His. Soc. Vol. XII, page 418
McNeily W. and R., page 314

The Ku Klux Klan

This famous organization, which became so notorious during Reconstruction days, was apparently founded in a joke by six men of Pulaski, Tennessee. To amuse themselves, Col. John C. Lester, late C. S. A.,

suggested that they start a club on the night before Christmas, 1865. Their first meeting was held in the home of Thomas Martin. In selecting a name, they chose the Greek word, "Kuklina," meaning a band or circle, which evolved into Ku Klux; the word clan was added for euphony.

(7) See Vol. Ku Klux Klan, Fleming, New York, 1905, Tragic Era, page 306.

At first, these young men merely intended to have some fun riding around in disguise and mystifying their friends, but soon discovered its power to play upon the fear of superstitious negroes. Through that idea, the Ku Klux Klan grew and spread.

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, of Tennessee, became head of the entire organization; head of Alabama: Gen. James H. Clanton; then John T. Morgan, afterwards United States senator; Mississippi: Gen. J. Z. George, afterwards United States senator; Arkansas: Roger Q. Mills, famous congressman; North Carolina: Zeb Vance, governor and United States senator; Georgia: the gallant Gen. John B. Gordon.

The character of such leaders is proof that the klan was not a gang of murderers and outlaws. Only the most conservative and dependable men were permitted to join.

(8) For the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, see the following:

Miss. Historical Society Vol. IX page 123
Authentic History, page 80 and 81
Southern Exposure, pages 128, 129
Ku Klux Conspiracy, thirteen volumes published by Congress, Vol. II and XII
McNeily W. R., pages 420, 421, 424
Tragic Era, page 311
Garner, page 334
Century Magazine Vol. VI page 398
Testimony, R. C. Powers, KKK report, page 586
Trials and court proceedings, Garner, page 338

Freedmen's Bureau: This organization was formed as a governmental agency to look after the new freed negroes, and to see that they got their rights. It

was part of the bureau's duty to supervise all contracts made with negroes and their employers, and every such contract must be approved by the bureau officer. This caused considerable friction, and subcommissioners knew nothing of the economic conditions in the South. In case of dispute or collision between whites and blacks, the negro appealed to the bureau officials, who usually settled things in his favor.

Many of the better class bureau officials earnestly tried to convince the emancipated slaves that he was not to receive any money or property from the government, but that he must go to work.

The Freedman's Bureau, with branches in every community, wielded an enormous power, which many of its higher officers tried to exercise for good purposes.

(9) For reference see:

McNeily W. R., page 240
McNeily P. G., page 13
Order of Negro cases, 224
Slocum's views, 341
Gen. O. O. Howard, head of bureau, 334
Garner, 249

For the general situation of public schools in Mississippi prior to the War between the States, see:

Article, "Did the Carpetbagger give Mississippi her public Schools?" by Miss Elsie Timberlake, Miss. His. Society Vol. XII
McNeily Vol. XIII, page 258
The Union League, McNeily P. G., page 321

Military Commanders

Mississippi was far more fortunate than some other southern states. Her military commanders, with headquarters at Vicksburg, were mostly high-minded gentlemen, discharging with kindliness and forebearance a duty that must have been odious to any soldier. They did arrest Governor Clark and put him in prison. They cooperated with Governor Sharkey and interfered but little in civil affairs. Gen. T. J. Wood broke

up the practice of his officers buying stolen cotton. As a rule, they helped the local court and reported fairly on conditions in the state. They gave excellent advice to vagrant blacks and used all means to make them work.

Upon several occasions in Vicksburg, the retiring commander was given a banquet or other testimonial of regard of the citizens. One of these meetings was presided over by Confederate General Wirt Adams. Altogether, Gen. Wood, Gen. Ord, and Gen. Gillem are remembered in Vicksburg as friends, not enemies.

(11) See McNeily P. G., page 294, 265.

Negro Suffrage

This is a difficult problem, and arouses controversy. In a land primarily of white men, where white genius had founded a government, the white man always believes in controlling the institutions that he has built. These feelings seem to be universal, and but for the fashions of war, might easily have been accepted as dogma throughout the United States.

(12) For further study, see:

McNeily W. R., page 270
McNeily P. G., " 183
McNeily P. G., " 381
McNeily P. G., " 78
McNeily W. R., " 381, 383
McNeily P. G., " 250
McNeily P. G., " 313

Election November 30, 1869

On September 8, 1869, a convention of conservative republicans at Jackson named Judge Louis Dent for governor. This was sort of a compromise and fusion of republicans with the white democrats. The radical republicans nominated James L. Alcorn for governor on a ticket composed of northerners, native white scalawags, and negroes. Alcorn had come to Mississippi from Illinois sometime before the war, leased or bought plantations in Coahoma County, and became wealthy. Formerly he had been a large slave holder.

(13) McNeily W. R., 371, 381
Garner, 245

Alcorn was elected by a tremendous majority, 76,186 against 38,097. In addition to being elected by the people, General Ames also appointed Alcorn by military proclamation, and called the new legislature to meet January 11, 1870. This "appointment" Alcorn refused to accept, basing his rights upon the election.

By military power, by votes of negroes, scalawags, and carpetbaggers, civil government was re-established in Mississippi. The first reconstruction legislature sat in Jackson, with nearly forty negro members, most of whom had been slaves. For a list of negroes see: Garner, 269.

On February 10, 1870, Mississippi was re-admitted to the Union under the Reconstruction Act, with General Ames and Hiram R. Revels in the Senate. The military district ceased to exist.

There were no congressional elections that year, for no machinery had been provided to hold them. (For appointments by Governor Alcorn see Garner 283). Most of the judges appointed by Governor Alcorn were southern men, who, like himself, had affiliated with the Republican party.

On November 30, 1871, Alcorn resigned to take the senatorial seat vacated by Hiram R. Revels, who became president of the colored institute, called Alcorn College, and which still exists. Gov. R. S. Powers succeeded Alcorn and is described as a "weak, but well-meaning executive"(Garner 277).

Campaign of 1873

Ames and Alcorn were now colleagues in the United States Senate; but a feud had arisen between them, so they denounced one another.(Garner 291 and McNeily W and R 456). Their hostility led them both to become rival candidates for governor of Mississippi, when Ames secured the regular nomination of his party, and Alcorn bolted the ticket. The Democrats made no nomination, so they generally supported Alcorn. Negroes stampeded for Ames and elected him 69,870 against 50,490 for Alcorn. So, after being military governor and United States senator, Ames now became the constitutional duly-elected governor of Mississippi; his lieutenant governor was A. K. Davis, a negro from Noxubee County (see Tragic Era 436).

John R. Lynch, a mulatto from Adams County, about this time appeared in politics. He was a man of real ability, had previously been speaker of the House, afterwards elected to Congress, and presided over the National Republic Convention in 1884. He was author of "Reconstruction Facts in Mississippi," and was well thought of by the whites.

The Legislature of 1873 was overwhelmingly republican - twelve democrats in the Senate, against twenty republicans. In the House, 36 were democrats, and 77 were republicans. Nine negroes were in the Senate, and nine white carpetbaggers. A negro named Shodd was elected Speaker of the House.

Ames's second administration began January 22, 1874, with the publicly expressed intention of giving Mississippi an honest and economical administration. Governor Ames always went north to spend his summers, leaving Davis to handle the affairs of governorship, and he issued so many pardons that Ames wrote to him demanding the reason for each. (See Garner 298, 299.) These pardons subsequently constituted the basis of impeachment of Davis and his removal from office by the Democratic legislature in 1876.

For details of local officers and negro administration in various counties under Ames, see Garner 305.

The best account of the "Vicksburg riots" is in pamphlet form, published by the Vicksburg Herald Company immediately after the occurrence. Mr. Harris Dickson knows of but one copy, now in possession of J. B. Cowen, Cherry Street, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

For further information see the following:

Garner, 400, 337
Boutwell report 1015, 1019, 590, 108
Nordhoff's Cotton States in 1875

Revolution of 1875

The Vicksburg troubles, the Clinton riot, and other outbreaks set the people of Mississippi on fire, and they determined to carry the election of 1875. The psychology of these times is most illuminating. Nordhoff, an old-time abolitionist and special correspondent for New York Times, said: "It is a mistake to

suppose that intimidation is wholly a democratic proceeding. It has been practised quite as much, or even more vigorously, by republicans."

For details see:

Boutwell Report, pages 42, 1143, 1666, Vol. II, 1201, 1255, 1802, 1217
Garner, 272
Testimony of Gen. Parker
Impeachment Trial, page 131

Governor Ames put the state on a war basis by the organization of two regiments of militia. White men charged that Ames threw every obstacle in the way of their enlisting in his militia, because he believed that he could not rely on their executing his orders. They charged that Ames was organizing a war of races, and called upon all whites to enlist in their own companies for defense.

In Hinds County, seven companies were organized, in which only two were whites.

For reference see:

Impeachment Trial, 144
Boutwell Report, 209

About this time a peace conference was held in Jackson between Gen. George and Governor Ames (Impeachment Trial, 230).

For reference see:

Reconstruction Articles in various counties
Testimony Senator Carradine
Boutwell Report
Houston Speech
Aberdeen Examiner, Sept. 9, 1875
Boutwell Report 1193
Garner 392

For election tricks, see reports on Reconstruction in various counties and thousands of cases in the Boutwell Reports.

On election day every man was armed and ready to fight, for which reason it was one of the most peaceable days ever known in Mississippi. The election

passed off quietly, except in the counties of Claiborne, Kemper, Amite, Copiah, and Clay(Garner 394).

Democrats carried the state by a majority of 30,000 and swept most of their candidates into office. The terror of carpetbag rule was over.

After the carpetbag overthrow, came the question of how to deal with Governor Ames. On February 15, 1876, Ames wrote to Senator James G. Blaine: "I think they will go on with my impeachment. A republican and ex-union soldier cannot live in the South."

See also his letter to Charles Carlton, Garner 401.

In the new legislature which assembled January 4, 1876, twenty-six senators were conservative; and eleven, republicans, five of whom were negroes; 97 representatives were conservatives, all but two calling themselves democrats; 19 representatives, of whom 16 were negroes.

This legislature was an extremely able body of men. Gen. W. S. Featherstone, of Holly Springs, introduced a resolution for the impeachment of Ames. Examined witnesses,five columns of testimony is now available to historians.

In this connection, see the illuminating letter that Governor Ames wrote to Mr. Garner (Garner 405). By agreement of Counsel, Ames was permitted to resign and the charges withdrawn.

A. K. Davis, negro lieutenant governor, was immediately convicted of bribery and removed from office; T. W. Gardoza, negro superintendent of education, was also removed. Hon. Jno. M. Stone, democratic president of the Senate, succeeded by the law to the governorship; he was a man whose name is still regarded in Mississippi as a synonym for rugged integrity and courage.

NOTE: The material for this article is taken from:

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by Harris Dickson, C. W. A. Technician.

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Chapter IX

THE NEGRO

In September, 1936, a reader asked "The Times-Picayune" of New Orleans: "From what tribes were the African Negroes drawn in securing slaves for the American Colonies?" The reply is as follows:

"The source of these negroes will be of much interest. They came in the main from Guinea and the Gold Coast. Very few came from the west coast of Africa. The slave-trading nations did not control that part of the continent.

"Among these slaves were a few of the most intelligent of the Africans - the Senegalese - with the infusion of the Arabic blood. They were especially valuable for their work as mechanics and artisans.

"Then there were the Madingoes, who were considered gentle in demeanor but 'prone to theft.'

"The Coromantees, brought from the Gold Coast, were hearty and stalwart in mind and body. For that reason they were frequently the source of slave insurrections. It was said, however, that the Coromantees were not revengeful when well treated.

"Slave-traders brought over some Whydaha, Negroes, and Paw Paws. They were much desired by the planters because they were lusty, industrious, cheerful, and submissive.

"There came, also, the Gaboons. They were physically weak, and consequently, unsuited for purposes of exploitation. There were a few Moors and some brown people from Madagascar.

"The colonists imported, too, some Gambia negroes, prized for their meekness.

"The Eboes, brought from Calabar, were not desired because they were inclined to commit suicide rather than bear the yoke of slavery. The Congoes, Angolas, and Eboes gave their masters much trouble by running away." (1)

History of Slavery - Begun 1619

The history of negro slavery in America was begun in 1619, when a Dutch boat landed on the coast of Virginia bearing twenty negroes. This was not a welcome event, but they were sold to some of the colonists who had been using apprenticeship workmen from England; but this supply of labor was cut off in 1688, and from that time on the negroes, constantly being brought over, were the main dependence for workers.

The settlers, encouraged in every way to purchase slaves, were allowed a period of years to pay for them, the proceeds to come from their crops. As years passed, the negro became a necessity to the Southern white man, and it is probable that in no other way could this undeveloped people have learned a better way of life than with the early settlers who were, as a general rule, kind and patient, and taught them to do things that were needful and worth while, and the constant association with the white race meant much to them.

The negroes have borne a heavy and important part in making possible the rapid development of our broad agricultural lands, and today they are entering the many different walks of life. (2)

Negroes in Calhoun County

About twenty per cent of the population of Calhoun County is negro, but a very small per cent of them own their homes. A few are renters and own their own equipment for farming, but a majority of the negroes are sharecroppers, and it seems that most of them are satisfied with that lot in life. A negro lives more in the present and thinks but little of the future, so far as dollars and cents are concerned. A little something to eat and wear each day and a little money to spend on Saturday is about their sole desire. As a rule, negroes have been giving more attention to education for the last few years than ever before; a few negro boys are sent from this county to other counties near by, where the schools are more advanced.

(1) Times-Picayune, Sept., 1936 - New Orleans, La.
(2) Chas. F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

More money is now being allowed for negro school teachers which will enable them to make advancement in that line. At present they have a supervisor to instruct teachers in regard to better teaching and training the children, who meet semi-monthly at Bruce and Calhoun City. It is a true saying "that the man who tills the soil is the back-bone of the country." Although the negro plays his part between the plow handles, few succeed, depending on their own judgement.

A proper appreciation of the status of Mississippi negroes at the time of their emancipation must take into account certain gains that had come to them in slavery. They had been closely associated with the family of their master in most cases. In 1850, there were 309,878 slaves, and 23,116 families owning slaves in this state—an average of 13.4 slaves to the family. The number of slaves had increased somewhat by 1860, and from this association they secured at least the beginning of social order under the influence of the master's example and tutelage.

In the field of industry, negroes secured in slavery a training of high importance; during that period Mississippi was preeminently an agricultural state, being devoted almost exclusively to the cultivation of cotton. Necessary tools and methods of cultivation were simple and easily employed, but negroes had been well trained in this work. Plantations were nearly independent economic units, foodstuffs being raised on the place itself. The crude furniture of negro quarters was mostly of home construction; plantation blacksmith and carpenters made most of the farm tools. Thus, without design on the part of the slaves or their masters, the negro had been carried through a long course of industrial training.

In spite of these advantages, when the negroes became free men, they were poor indeed. They had cultivated the soil, but owned not an acre. They were surrounded by a populace of landowners, and with these the negro must enter the struggle for his bread. They had cultivated the soil, but they had had no experience in purchasing or securing land for themselves.

Then again in 1865, our negroes were without capital. The country had been stripped; much of the

capital of the state had been invested in slaves. These were now free, and most of the people in the state possessed little capital; negroes possessed least of all, and were ignorant of means of securing it. They had no business past, and hence, no credit to take the place of capital.

Furthermore, they knew no wage system, and worse yet, they had no experience in self direction; for the cultivation, gathering, storing, and marketing of crops had been under express direction. So the freed negroes had to build up for themselves whatever independent action their circumstances might demand.

Educationally, negroes were on the lowest plane, having almost no learning and no educational ideals; education had almost wholly been denied them.

The religious aspect of the negro was somewhat better than their educational condition, for they had been allowed to hold membership in the churches of the whites, and to worship with their masters. Thus they had learned the fundamentals of Christianity.

It is well to emphasize that the economic status finally attained by the negroes was secured by their own efforts. We do not mean that they had no aid in this respect, but they did give value received for this aid. Neither can it be said that the native whites were hostile to the negroes nor eminently unfair to them in the economic field, for they knew that the state could be rehabilitated only by the aid of negro labor. They were ready to use negroes, but stood ready to pay them for their aid.

Booker T. Washington, looking back over a period of forty years said, that the negro had to learn to till the soil intelligently; to plan and build beautiful homes; to erect school houses and extend terms; to experiment in methods of instruction, and adopt these to the needs of their race. - to organize churches and prepare ministries.

They also had to learn to cooperate with one another in general social movements; their marriage relations had to be placed upon a basis both wholesome and enduring; principles of public sanitation and public health had to be learned and applied;

principles of public morality had to be brought into public esteem; systems of charity had to be developed and made to function; criminality had to be suppressed, and illiteracy had to be removed. Washington drew a striking contrast of the negroes in their early freedom and that of forty years later. Then they felt that work was a degradation, but now negro schools are teaching them to work. Then they had no capital, but now they are landowners, bankers, and business men; they then thought the government would support and protect them; now they have settled down to build their own fortunes. It may be added, says Jesse Thomas Wallace, that they were then without churches, without schools, without benevolent and charitable institutions, without settled and definite convictions upon moral questions, without self-directed public opinion as a means of social control, while now they possess all these things.

Says Mr. Wallace: "The home life of the negroes while they were slaves had not been conducive to the formation of a high order of character and conduct. Still, this negro home life was far superior to that of their ancestors in Africa. Negroes learned much in this respect and developed greatly under the slavery regime. With the coming of freedom, added responsibility and added importance came to the negro homes. Both the foundation and superstructure of home life must now be strengthened. The husband and wife must now live together in peace and must work together for the common good of the family. The children must be taught and trained, and this rested, to a large degree, upon the home life. To a commendable degree, therefore, Mississippi negroes legitimated their marriages, gathered their children about them, and gave themselves, as best they could, to a self-directed family life."

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Chapter X

FOLKLORE AND FOLK CUSTOMS

History in any form has a fascination for almost every thoughtful reader, but after all, the greatest interest is in people, their various customs, manner of life, and home influences. Everything centers around man; the world was made for the happiness and comfort of God's crowning creation - the human being. In view of this fact, the writers compiling this county history have listed in this chapter all available material pertaining to human interest, customs, dress, religious observances, folk tales, and legends and other features which influence the life of the community. Each county has customs particularly its own, yet, in a general way, all Mississippi history of this character is much the same. Negroes, with their superstitions, as slaves on the southern plantations, have left an influence that only time can dispel. And the romance of Indian legends never fails to add mystery and charm. - Hattye B. Sturkey

Special Days

Special days in this locality are observed in much the same manner as is the custom throughout the South. Christmas has its Yuletide trees and carol singing; Thanksgiving, its family reunions, at which "turkey" dinners are the order of the day; Memorial Day, with sometimes an all-day celebration, dinner on the ground, memorial addresses by prominent citizens, musical programs, and decorating of graves. Armistice Day is celebrated with a picnic or barbecue, perhaps a parade, and memorial service. Halloween is observed mostly by the young folks with many ghostly pranks played. Fourth of July is a gala day, with fish fries, barbecues, fireworks displays, and political speakings.

Superstitions

Fifty years ago it was customary for the black mammy to take a child at birth, wrap it in flannel and give it a pin-head dose of calomel. The mother must stay in bed for nine days. During this time the bed was neither made up nor swept under; ashes were not removed from the fireplace; no visitors were allowed. The mammies gave the babies catnip tea to make hives break out, for unless a baby had hives, it would not live to manhood or womanhood. With ball thread, the women tied a little asafetida around the baby's neck to keep away diseases. This is still practiced by some.

Social Customs

The old time custom of pioneer people when one of the family was to be married, was to begin preparations which took several weeks, and included making wine, cakes, clothing, etc. They invited all the community to a quilting, the big wedding supper, and square dance. A very common social custom is the quilting party. Women of a community gather in someone's home (usually invited by the hostess to quilt for her), and quilt all day, or until the quilt is finished. At noon a bounteous lunch is served.

Another custom which is not unusual is the "donation party" or "shower," as they sometimes are called. At these, each guest brings whatever he had been told to bring. The party may be designed for some special purpose, as either groceries, linens, etc.

Log-rollings were popular in the early days. When old settlers began to take in a piece of land, they would first cut the timber, split the trees into rails and fence the land which they intended to clear; then they would cut down all the large trees into ten and fifteen feet lengths. They would invite their neighbors for several miles around, because at that time the county was so thinly settled. The one giving the log-rolling would make hand-sticks cut from saplings, the small growth, to carry the logs with. Sometimes it would take twenty-four men to carry one log; they were carried and piled in a heap,

where they were burned. When the land was ready to cultivate, they hitched oxen to wooden plows and made a crop.

For amusement on Sundays during the 60's, cockfighting was the rage. One cockfight in particular, which old citizens remember, caused a great deal of excitement. The boys in the community got in an argument about whose rooster was the best fighter, and decided to have a great tournament on Sunday so everybody could come. Billy Buford bragged that his rooster could whip every other cock on the yard; other contestants agreed to fight theirs, so Billy's cock and another were turned loose and each began to fight. Buford's fell, mortally wounded - it had been spurred through the head. (1)

Candy-pulling parties were once a pastime. The hostess would cook the candy, then it was taken up on plates and each boy and girl was given a plate, to pull their own candy. Fox and coon hunts have always been popular.

It is often the case that neighbors will meet for a day at the home of another and "raise" or build a house or barn for him. (2)

Corn-Shucking at Old Town

Corn-shucking was a common custom. The story is told of a corn-shucking which took place at Old Town, or Hartford, as it is now called, in 1846 or '47. That was a good crop year and everybody had plenty of corn. The shucking was at old Kay Bennett's at the head of the main street of Old Town, about six hundred yards from Schoona Bridge. It was a bright moonlight night in November, and Bennett had his corn hauled up and thrown along by the side of his crib. A log had been taken out of that side of the crib to throw the corn through as it was shucked. Old Kay had hidden a two-gallon jug of whiskey under each end of the pile of corn. (Whiskey only cost thirty-five cents a gallon then.) There was about a thousand bushels of corn. Men, both white and black, came

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(1) John Shepherd
(2) Bobby Nell Spradling

from both sides of the river; they came from Sarepta, Lickskillet, (Benela), Tick Bend, and most everywhere. The huge pile of corn was divided by a committee consisting of Floyd Maxey, Jack Lantrip, Iash Williams, Tim Reagan, George Chrestman, and Tillman Bryan. It was divided by poles set up, then they divided the crowd and fixed for a big race. Col. Brasher was elected captain over one pile of corn, and Wash Bennett the other. Wash got the first choice of hands and they took every man and boy on the hill for one side or the other. The women were busy fixing supper for the crowd; there must have been one hundred whites and blacks at that corn-shucking. Bennett had killed a fine shoat and there were turkeys, chickens, pork, turnips, potatoes, and pumpkins. The table for the whites was in the big south room, and some tables for the negroes were fixed in the yard close to the cook room. When the men met around the corn pile, Brasher and Bennett drew lots for choice of piles and then the hands took their position under their leaders; the negroes commenced singing "Round up Sally Miller, round up corn," and I tell you that corn flew into the crib; they all had a big drink to start with, and they were told that they could get all they wanted when they got to the jug and they would also be the winners if they got there first. With wild, weird songs and jests, the work went on, and the pile of corn diminished until the jug at Brasher's end of the corn was reached and he was declared the winner. The jug was opened by Col. Brasher, and all of his hands, both white and black, took a good swig or two; it was then passed to Bennett's gang, but they were rather sullen, and only one or two would touch it. Four of the negroes crossed hands, forming a saddle, while some more caught Col. Brasher and put him on the saddle; all of Brasher's side started in triumph for the supper table, singing. About the time they got there, the Bennett crew began jeering; after all were seated, jugs were handed round again and once or twice more before they got through eating. It seemed like all at once every got in a fighting humor. It started in the dining room. A big, awkward fellow was there by the name of Crof Love; he had a very large foot and was never known to have a pair of shoes. Tillman Bryant and J. J. Oliver twitted him about his feet, and Crof in trying to get to them, got on top of the table and broke it down.

That made old Kay Bennett as mad as a hornet; you never saw such a smash-up in your life - the fight soon became general. They fought like wild cats, but there were no pistols, knives or sticks; it was a fisticuff. After awhile, they got out in the yard, where there were some big trees and stumps, and me and Icy Bennett got on a big stump to watch them. When Wash Bennett and Col. Brasher hitched, it looked like everybody stopped to watch them; they were both powerful men, and Bill Sanders said they should have a fair fight, so he would not let Baily McLeroy and Martin Murphree part them. Brasher and Bennett wanted to try their manhood; they were not afraid of a house of lions, so they pushed the officer to one side and most of the fighting stopped. There's been many a fight at Old Town over foot and horse races, but this beat them all. They were good men and very good friends, but they were spoiling for a fight, and they fought a fair fist fight. I don't know which one got the best of it, for awhile the negroes got scared and broke for home; me and Icy got down and ran into the house. They got them apart and the women quit screaming. Some of them had been all through the bloody crowds looking for their sons and husbands. These women, with some of the old men, finally got the row stopped. (1)

Table and Dress Customs

Table customs are about the same in Calhoun County as elsewhere in the South. All are seated at the table at the same time; the head of the family, in the best regulated families, sits at the head and serves the plates; in others, the wife does the serving.

Fifty years ago women wore bonnets made with cypress splits for every day. For Sunday wear, they made caps of lawn filled with soft material, and with long ribbon streamers. (2)

When a member of a family was to be married, it took several weeks to make preparations, and make clothes. They made their dresses with their fingers; it took about twelve yards of material for a dress. They made them short-waisted and a full skirt with seven widths; had to make them wide so that they could wear their hoops and bustles; wore corsets laced very tightly around their waists; and two or three thick starched stiff skirts underneath. The groom wore black

(1) Mrs. Sam Cantrell
(2) Nora Stone, Calhoun City, Miss.

broadcloth suits with frock-tailed coats and narrow legged pants. (1)

Religious Customs

Most religious denominations have services on Sundays, consisting of Bible school, and preaching services, both usually in the morning, and praching again at night. In rural districts they only have services one or twice a month.

Children's Day is observed by some with a special program of songs, recitations, talks, etc., emphasizing usually, Missions. Easter is observed by many churches or church societies by Sunrise Prayer services, and special musical programs in the church later in the day. Christmas is often observed by some churches with "White Christmas" services, when a program is given, and gifts brought as offerings, wrapped in white; these offerings are usually distributed later to the poor.

Camp-meeting at Spring Hill

An account of a camp-meeting at Spring Hill sritten by one who called himself "Rambler" was published some years ago in the "Monitor Herald," and is copied below from the Scrap Book of Mrs. Sampson Cantrell.

"I had the pleasure of again meeting my old fried on Schoona in August, 1857. She was bright and cheerful sitting under a broad, spreading shade tree in the yard, smoking her pipe. She said: 'Did I ever tell you of the Spring Hill camp-meeting I attended near Sarepta, way back in 1845?' The camp-meeting was going on and we concluded to attend, for I had never attended one in my life; it was about four miles from our home. Sunday morning we hitched up a yoke of oxen to our wagon and set out for the camp ground, reaching there about 10 o'clock. My sakes! I never saw so many people. We drove down a long, sloping ridge to the camp. The hillsides were covered with wagons, horses, mules, oxen, men, women and children, and now and then a dog. The arbor was a large shelter two hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide, resting on posts set in the ground and covered with pine boards; the altar was about twenty by twenty, just in front of

(1) Nora Stone, Calhoun City, Miss .



OLD PICNIC AND CAMP MEETING GROUND

Gauley Hill near the Springs

of the pulpit. All the ground under the arbor was well covered with straw, and on two sides were long rows of tents made of round logs and there was at least twenty tents. They had two 'rooms' and a hall between. The encampment was on a beautiful sloping ridge near Luck Nuck Creek; at the foot of this slope was a sharp hill, and at the foot of the hill a fine cold spring of pure, cold water. People were there from Pontotoc, Algoma, Coffeeville, and Oxford. This was the first camp-meeting in this part of the county, and people came from twenty miles in every direction. They were dressed up in their best; some had on fine dresses, but most of them had on home-spun; many had on store shoes, but some were barefooted. Rev. William Jones was preaching when we arrived, but at eleven o'clock the presiding elder preached, after which we had dinner; we had our provision with us, and we dined in the wagon; in the afternoon Rev. John Hunter preached. At night, Rev. Miles Ford gave a long semon, full of fire and the holy spirit. At the close of his stirring sermon, a long, loud, sweet song of Zion started and he called up mourners. The altar was soon full of earnest seekers after salvation; the singing went on, mourners kept coming, and the preacher kept calling. A wild shout was soon heard at the altar, and the spirit seemed to catch like wild-fire, and they all rose up at once and began shouting and praising God; grasping hands and shouting. The large altar was full of mourners, and friends were around them speaking words of cheer to the new converts. I soon felt like shouting myself; I am a hard shell Baptist, but to tell the truth, the shell bursted and I joined the rest in shouting before I knew what it was about. There must have been more than a hundred shouting at once. The meeting, the shouting and singing were kept up until long after midnight, many fell at the altar in a sort of trance; some had the jerks; old Christians and new converts clasped each other and fell in the straw. All was confusion, all was happy. I tell you they loosened my hard shell, for I felt that Christ truly died for all, and not for a chosen few; I shall never forget that camp meeting, for I felt that I was nearer my God than ever before. This "old time religion" is good enough for me.'" (1)

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(1) Scrapbook of Mrs. Sampson Cantrell.

For many years it has been the custom to have all-day singings. The book known as the old "Sacred Harp" was used. There were only a few all-day singings in the county and people would drive all day to be present. People were unusually hospitable and would invite several home to spend the night; this was considered a day of worship. From the middle of April through the month of August we hear of an all-day singing at some place in the country. Several years ago it was a custom for all singers and people who liked singing to gather at a particular time and home and sing for hours. It is customary even to this day in the county to have musical entertainments, called "Fiddlers contests." At these gatherings all kinds of musical contests are entered into, such as piano solos, quartets, duets, string instruments of various kinds; prizes are given for the best in each class.

Baptist Association at Spring Creek

"Associations" were held in olden days which lasted several days. These affairs were conducted by the Baptist denominations, and are still held to-day, but now only last for a day or two. A description of one of these Associations taken from a clipping from the "Monitor Herald" of years ago, and found in the scrap book belonging to Mrs. Sampson Cantrell is given as follows:

"In the fall of the year, soon after the organization of Calhoun County, the Baptists held as association at Spring Creek. The people in all the surrounding country took an interest in the meeting, and made every preparation for entertainment of the same. The church was a large, hewed log structure, located on a hill in the fork of two branches. The larger branch running from east to west; the smaller one ran north and empties into the larger branch in a narrow valley. In this valley, the members of the church and others erected a large temporary brush arbor, and tents on the east sides along the banks of the muddy branch; and on the north on the banks of the larger branch or creek. Down the larger branch, below the encampment, was a park for hitching horses and the location of wagons. The weather had been very dry for a long time and the encampment though rather low, was an ideal spot for the same. The association met on Thursday in the

church building and services were conducted under the arbor in the forenoon and night. The weather was excellent for the season and the meeting was well attended; tents were filled by families and the valley below was filled with wagons, carts, horses, mules, and oxen. Sunday was the grand, gala day; a thousand or more people were seated and standing at the arbor listening to Brother Winter expound the Gospel. It was about thirty minutes after eleven and the good ladies were arranging dinner. A vivid flash of lighting and a loud peal of thunder startled the vast assembly. In the southwest was seen a small cloud arising; flash after flash of lighting and peal after peal of thunder, than a small branch on the east came down in muddy waves. Soon came the larger one on the north, and the smaller one backed up into the west line of tents. The rain continued to come down in perfect sheets of water; tents were soon overflowed and dinner had to be abandoned, as the water was rapidly rising under the table. Trunks and clothing were piled on beds and tables; women were seen wading through the murkey flood hunting for their children. The rain continued to pour down; the branches met and the water backed up on the camp-grounds, on the wagons, horses, and oxen. Men mounted horses in rain and carried women and children to the church on the hill, but the church was filled; benches, chairs, chicken-coops, and barrels were swimming around in confusion; women weeping, children crying, dogs barking, mules, braying, mothers wading through mud and water to their waists with children in their arms. 'Rambler' mounted old 'Never shod' and assisted in removing the women and children from the waist-deep waters to higher ground. He found a fair lady friend standing on a big stump crying, soaked with muddy water and presenting a woe-begone appearance; she gladly mounted behind him and they made their way to woods near Banner, but the little town branch was swimming, so they stopped at Mrs. Arnold's. It was then late in the evening and we found the house crowded with wet people. Big fires were soon built in the large rooms and all were trying to dry as rapidly as possible. Not less than seventy-five people were crowded in these rooms; waters were up everywhere, so the people had to remain. At bed time, the men went to the barn, cotton house, chuck and pin; women and children occupied the dwelling. Suddenly, the clouds rolled by a bright light shone all round; the morning was clear and cloudless, and

all seemed cheerful and happy. The cloud-burst, or flood at Spring Creek, is still remembered by the old settlers." (1)

FOLK TALES

Woman Aids in Defending Fort

Heroines as well as heroes of frontier life have a place in our memory. There was Mrs. Brown, a pioneer, whose courageous spirit was shown during a seige, when she assisted a garrison of only twelve white men to defend a fort against the attack of more than a hundred Indians. At the first alarm the white men sprang to the portholes, while the women helped in various ways. "Give me the bullet molds," cried Mrs. Brown. " We can surely mold the bullets while you men do the fighting." The next moment found Mrs. Brown bending over the hearth of flagstones melting lead and pouring it into the molds. As they were finished, she dealt them out rapidly to one and another of the soldiers. While she was thus engaged, "bang" came a bullet from without, leaping through a crack where the chinking had been shot out of the wall, and striking near where she knelt. With perfect composure, Mrs. Brown lifted her eyes to watch it rebound from the hard log wall and roll upon the floor; then, snatching the flattened missile, she quickly melted it and molded it into a new bullet, which she gave to her husband with the remark: "Here is a ball run out of Indians' lead, send it back to them as quickly as possible; it is their own, let them have it and welcome." (2)

Mother's Strategy Saves Baby

Mrs. Gillespie's husband was leaving home one morning on business, to be gone several days. She had gone outside with him to see him off, and did not turn to re-enter the house until he was out of hearing distance. As she entered the door a band of Indians, who had been watching from a canebrake near the house, rose from their hiding place and trooped in after her. Whatever might have been her feelings, the heroic woman's manner was calm as she bade the intruders welcome. Knowing full well that savages, like bad dogs, attack those who show fear of them, she hoped by being self-possessed to avoid danger. She took no notice when one of the warriors &

(1) Old Scrapbook of Mrs. Sampson Cantrell

(2) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

began, with a threatening glance at her, to draw his knife back and forth across his sleeve with a movement as if he were sharpening the blade. All the while he was walking nearer by degrees to the baby's cradle in the chimney corner. His eyes were still fixed on the helpless mother as he leaned over the child and made a sign with his finger of his intention to scalp the baby. If Mrs. Gillespie had been weak at this moment her child would have been speedily murdered. With natural quick wit, she realized that strategy alone could save him. Rushing to the open door, she began calling with all her might, as if help was close at hand: "White men, come home! Indians! Indians!" Completely deceived by her false alarm, the savages dashed out of the house in genuine fright and fled pellmell down the hill toward the spring, where they scattered through the canebrake on the farther side of the branch and disappeared. But their escape was not long. When Mr. Gillespie returned and heard of their misconduct, he gathered his neighbors together, and, going out in pursuit of the band, he overtook them and punished them to his satisfaction. (1)

Indians Attack Settler's Cabin

George Mann's cabin was in the woods. It was his first winter in the new settled land of Calhoun County, and he did not know to what danger his little family might be exposed in the wilderness. He dreaded to leave home at any time lest wild beasts should attack them in his absence. To assure them some protection he loaded a gun and taught his wife how to fire it at a mark he had fastened to a tree. He then took great pains to show her how to load the weapon and how to set the double triggers, so that in case anything should happen while he was gone she might defend herself and their small children. This done, he placed the gun in its rack on the wall and, shouldering his other rifle, started off on a hunt to provide meat for the family table. Mrs. Mann saw nothing of him all that day. Toward evening she heard firing in the forest beyond their stable, and went outside expecting to meet her husband returning from the hunt. But though she waited long, he did not appear. Night came on, and still he had not returned. She made the house as secure as she could by closing the door and letting the wooden latch fall to its place. Her

(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss .

little ones had been put to bed, and she was still waiting for her husband's coming when she heard voices outside laughing and talking. She sprang toward the door, feeling sure it was her husband with some neighbors. Her hand was on the latch when she stopped to listen. She could tell by this time that the words were spoken neither in English, German, nor French; there was only one other language in the country. The isolated woman realized that without a doubt Indians were almost at her threshold. She darted back into the room. With unnatural strength she dragged forward tables, benches, and other heavy furniture to barricade the door. For fear the children should cry or call, she piled pillows, quilt, and blankets on their bed to stifle their voices. Then she snatched the gun from its rack and placed herself to meet the danger. By this time the savages were beating on the door. The woman inside stood quite still. Her gun was pointed toward the door, upon which the assailants were pounding with fists and tomahawks. The noise was appalling. Prizing with gun stocks and fence rails, they were trying with might and main to enter. No shriek or word came from the pioneer heroine. Only by being calm and quiet could she hope to save her children. The door began to give way, yet she did not utter a sound; she merely took a step forward and watched the crack widen. An opening was made almost wide enough for an Indian to squeeze through. Against the faint moonlight Mrs. Mann could see a struggling form in the crack, with others pushing hard behind him. Seizing her opportunity, she advanced and placed the muzzle of her gun almost against the foremost savage. The double triggers were set. There was an explosion, and three in quick succession. Its deadly work and the perfect silence inside caused the assailants to imagine that the cabin was full of armed men. In this belief, they took to their heels and fled - twenty-five warriors of them - from the fire of one lone woman. George Mann never came back to his home; on returning late in the afternoon to his cabin, he had been cut off by the same party of Indians, who afterwards tried to enter the house. It was the noise of the Indians' guns while they were killing her husband which Mrs. Mann had heard just before dark. (1)

Story of Experiences of Pioneer Days

Grandma Foster put aside her knitting and gazed out of a small window at the deep snow which she could see but dimly as the evening showdows deepened

(1) B. Sheffield, Calhoun City, Miss.

and ominous clouds gathered. Her grandchild, a pretty little curly-haired girl of eight years, sat before an old wide-open fireplace, intently absorbed in a picture story-book. Two large iron kettles were hanging over the bright blaze, emitting a savory odor of cooking. An iron "spider" was embanked in the hot ashes which contained rows of "pone" cornbread.

The clild looked up as her grandmother remarked: "Elizabeth, I am afraid something is wrong, for it's long past the time for your father to be home; I am really uneasy, and very much afraid that something has happened; I think we had better get the lantern and look around a bit."

The child looked at her grandmother's wrinkled, upturned face, and saw her lips move as if in prayer as she had so often seen her, and then a feeling of calm and reliance came to her. She said to herself, "I know that God answers granny's prayers, for I have seen them so often answered; I know that no harm will come to dear papa, but if she wants to go out this bad night to hunt for him, we'll go and take Toby with us."

As Elizabeth mentioned the dog's name, he gazed up at her with a way of his tail and a sparkle in his bright eyes, as much as to say, "Of course, I'll go along, I love master and want to help him." Then he pitifully whined, as if he instinctively knew that something was wrong.

"I know the good Lord will not desert us now, for he never has," said the brave old lady. Then she took down a heavy woolen shawl and wrapped it closely about her and tied a woolen scarf about her head. After putting a huge log on the fire, which she carefully placed in the middle of the red embers, and banking the ashes securely around it, so it would burn slowly and keep the room warm till they came back, they were ready to go.

"Elizabeth, have you your woolen over-stockings on?"

"Yes, Granny, and my mittens too. Do you really think dear papa is in any great danger?"

"Let us pray and hope not, dear."

As granny said this she reached over the mantel and lifted a rifle from its sling, and placing it over her shoulder, motioned to the child to precede her with the lantern. Then she called Toby, who didn't wait for a second bidding.

The hale old lady walked calmly out into the dark and threatening night, peering this way and that, and cautiously stopping at the slightest sound. In those days the women of the family were taught to handle a gun as skillfully as the men. Many a bunch of wild fowl she would bring home from an afternoon hunt.

They had gone quite a little distance, when Toby began barking furiously. She picked her way carefully for a little distance and raising her dinner horn, blew a loud blast. Then, quickly grasping her rifle, she stopped to listen if any response came. She was certain there came to her anxious ear a faint cry as if for help. Her heart had a sense of relief and thankfulness, for she knew that her dear son was yet alive. Proceeding slowly she could now hear distinctly another cry of "help," or "here." Her steps were almost noiseless as she crept along; after a few minutes, a deep growl greeted her. By the dim latern light she could easily distinguish the huge outlines of a grizzly bear standing almost upright by a tree gazing upwards. She called, "Oh! David, dear, is it you? Are you hurt?"

When the huge animal heard her voice it turned slightly and started towards her. But apparently it changed its mind, seeming to think its prey in the tree suited it better.

"Oh, mother, be careful. Hold the light high and aim at his head." Breathing a prayer, she raised her rifle; a few seconds later Bruin toppled over on his side dead.

David, benumbed with cold, scrambled down the tree as best he could, and catching his mother in his arms sobbed like a child: "Oh, dearest mother, I knew you would come to me; I have been in that tree for the last four hours. When the bear took after me and I started to climb the tree, I dropped my rifle and was powerless to do anything. I am not hurt, having only a few scratches."

Well, son, we should be thankful that things are no worse. It is a fine young bear, and will keep us

in good meat for quite a while; the skin will make us a nice rug. Surely we have a great deal to be thankful for, my son. Let us remember th t God takes care of his own." (1)

A Weird Story

"One night it was cold and raining, an old woman, who lived by herself heard a wagon coming down the road, and wandered who it was in the rain. Going out on the porch to see, she saw two men in a wagon, containing a casket. They drove up and asked if they could spend the night and get the corpse out of the rain. She said, 'Sure, come right in.' The fire-light was dim, and the men went to put their mules in the barn. The woman noticed the lid rising from the casket, and supposed dead man came to life, grasped the money he saw the woman hide under the hearth and quickly left the poor woman with the empty casket." (2)

Haunted House

The Bullock Place on Schoona is some four or five miles southwest of Pittsboro. Back in 1850 and 1860, a few Indians settled in our community; they came from the east. There were some families from Georgia, Carolina, and Alabama, who traveled by ox teams and came to Schoona late in the evening and camped at that spot. While viewing the country, they found where the deer had licked out a low place in the ground, and that night they went with their torch lights to find the place. No sooner had they got in a short distance than they saw a large drove of wild deer and killed as many as they wanted. They liked the country so well they decided to live there a while, and appealed to the government for a tract of land. They cut trees and built log houses, and decided to make it their home. They laid off a race track to run horses; one day they had a horse race and all the settlers gathered; one horse threw the track and killed his rider; they carried the dead man up to the house and laid him out, and after that time the house was always said to be haunted. At night those who stay in the house at times were carried up to the top of it in beds. They could hear all kinds of noises, supposed to be the man that got killed in the race; one could see men and women walking over the place without heads. This has always been known as the old Bullock Place. (3)

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(1)Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2)Bobby Nell Spralding, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3)John Shepherd, Pittsboro, Miss .

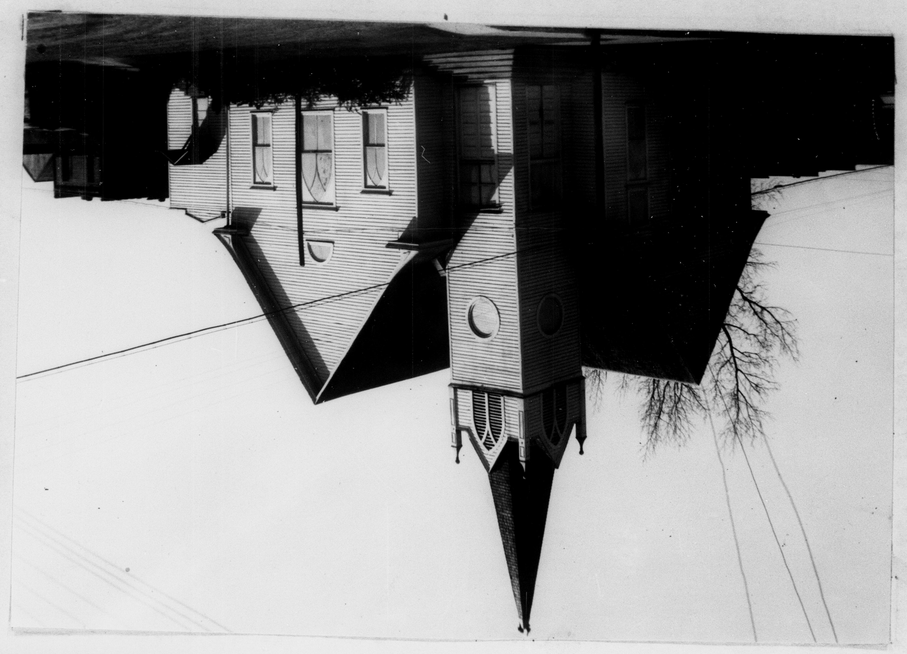
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METHODIST CHURCH AT CALHOUN CITY



Chapter XI

RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

Calhoun is a county of many churches, some of them nearing the century mark, with one having already passed its one hundred years of service to the community in which it stands. The oldest is the Bethany Baptist Church, Slate Springs, which was organized in 1836. The next oldest of which there is any record is the Hurricane Methodist Church, organized in 1840.

At the last church census of the county there were listed eighteen Methodist, forty Baptist, and two Presbyterian churches.

Methodist Churches

The Methodist church of Calhoun City was organized in 1906 with twenty-five members. They met for a time in Burkitt Hall and later in the Baptist church. In 1908 a building was erected, being made possible by donations from the members. The new building is constructed of wood with large auditorium and eight Sunday school rooms. The lot was donated by Captain Frank Burkitt and J. S. Rowe of Okolona, who were prominent in founding Calhoun City. A three-room brick building was erected in 1927 on the church yard which is used for the Young Men's Bible class, the pastor's study, and the church kitchen. Rev. T. W. Lewis is pastor, and there are 267 members. Services are held every Sunday and prayer meeting on Wednesday night. The Sunday school is divided into departments and classes. Church organizations are: two missionary societies, a business women's circle, and the Epworth League. The pastor's home, a modern six-room building, is located just across the street from the church. Mrs. Lewis, wife of the pastor, is a faithful outstanding Christian worker and has done much to help the people of Calhoun City. (1)

The Methodist church in Pittsboro, organized in 1853, is a frame structure, painted white, size

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(1) J. M. Robertson, Calhoun City, Miss.

40x60 feet. Reverend K. E. Clark is pastor, and the membership is sixty-five. Services are held semi-monthly; Sunday school and Epworth League, weekly. The missionary society meets once a month, and graveyard workings are held annually. (1)

The Methodist church in Bruce, organized in 1928, is a frame structure about 40x60 feet, with Sunday school rooms on each side. Reverend K. L. Clark is pastor, serving a membership of ninety-six, and services are held three times a month. Sunday school, prayer meetings, and Young Peoples' Epworth League are held weekly, with missionary society monthly. (2)

The Methodist church at Derma was organized in 1902, when a building was erected, financed by donations of the people and a small appropriation from the Annual Conference, the lot being donated by Dr. Sion Lawrence. Reverend G. R. Meadows is pastor and holds services semi-monthly. Sunday school, prayer services, and Epworth League meet weekly; missionary society meets monthly. The church has a membership of eighty-five. (3)

The Methodist church at Vardaman, organized in 1902, is a frame building 40x60 feet and was paid for by donations of the people. Reverend Lowry is pastor and holds services once a week. The missionary society meets once a month. Graveyard workings are held annually. (4)

Slate Springs Methodist Church was organized in 1884. The building was financed by donations of the people and a small amount from the Annual Conference. The building is an old style frame structure, size 50x80 feet. Reverend R. C. Mays is pastor, and services are held monthly. The membership is small. (5)

Chapel Hill Methodist Church at Big Creek, organized in 1856, was one of the pioneer churches of the county. The building, which was erected near the date of organization, still stands one mile north of Big Creek and has been kept in repair, but is not used for regular services. The church has a membership of one hundred, and Reverend

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(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) Rev. G. R. Meadows, Derma, Miss.
(4) Filmore Young, Vardaman, Miss.
(5) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

G. R. Meadows is the present pastor. Services are held once a month in the Big Creek school building; union Sunday school is held with the Baptists and Presbyterians. A large cemetery near the old church is cleaned and worked annually, when memorial services are held. Singing schools were frequently taught in the early days of the church. On the day of quarterly meetings, roll was called. After the morning service they had dinner on the ground; and in the afternoon, the business meetings. (1)

Bethlehem Methodist Church, located in the southeastern part of the county, near the Chickasaw and Calhoun county line, was organized in the early 1840's and supported by donations of the people. Reverend G. R. Meadows is pastor; services are held monthly and Sunday school through the summer months. Graveyard working and memorial services are held annually. The building is of wood, size 40x60 feet. The church has thirty members. (2)

Pine Ridge Methodist Church, nine miles northwest of Big Creek, was organized in 1881. Reverend G. R. Meadows is pastor of the church; it has seventy-nine members, and services are held monthly. Graveyard workings and memorial services are held annually. The church is financed by donations of the people. The building is a frame structure, 35x40 feet. (3)

Hurricane Methodist Church, eight miles northwest of Vardaman, on the Houston and Pittsboro road at Loyd, was organized in 1840. The first building was a log house; the second, a rough boxed house; the third, a painted frame building, size 40x50 feet. Reverend Lowry is pastor, with fifty members, and services are held monthly; all-day singings, graveyard workings and memorial services, annually; Sunday school and Epworth League meet weekly; missionary society, monthly; and conference, quarterly. (4)

Young's Chapel Methodist Church, three miles north of Vardaman, on the Vardaman and Reid road, was organized in 1890 by Thomas Young. Reverend Lowry is pastor, and the church has thirty-five members. Services are held monthly; Sunday school,

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(1) Filmore Young, Vardaman, Miss.
(2) Rev. G. R. Meadows, Derma, Miss.
(3) Ibid
(4) Filmore Young, Vardaman, Miss.

Epworth League, prayer service and choir practice, weekly; conference, quarterly; graveyard workings, annualy. The frame building is 40x50 feet. (1)

Oak Springs Methodist Church, two miles north of Derma, on the old Pittsboro road, was organized in 1885 by a community donation, practically made by two men, H. B. Taylor and Greene Bettenson. The land for the church and cemetery was donated by Mr. Bettenson, with Mr. Taylor giving the larger part of the money. The membership was moved to Derma in 1902. Annual singings in the "Sacred Harp" are still held in the old Oak Springs Church. (2)

Benela Methodist Church was organized in the fifties, and the building - a two-story frame house, 60x100 feet - was a donation of the people. The land for the early church was given by Ebeneza Gaston, but the membership was moved to Derma in 1902. (3)

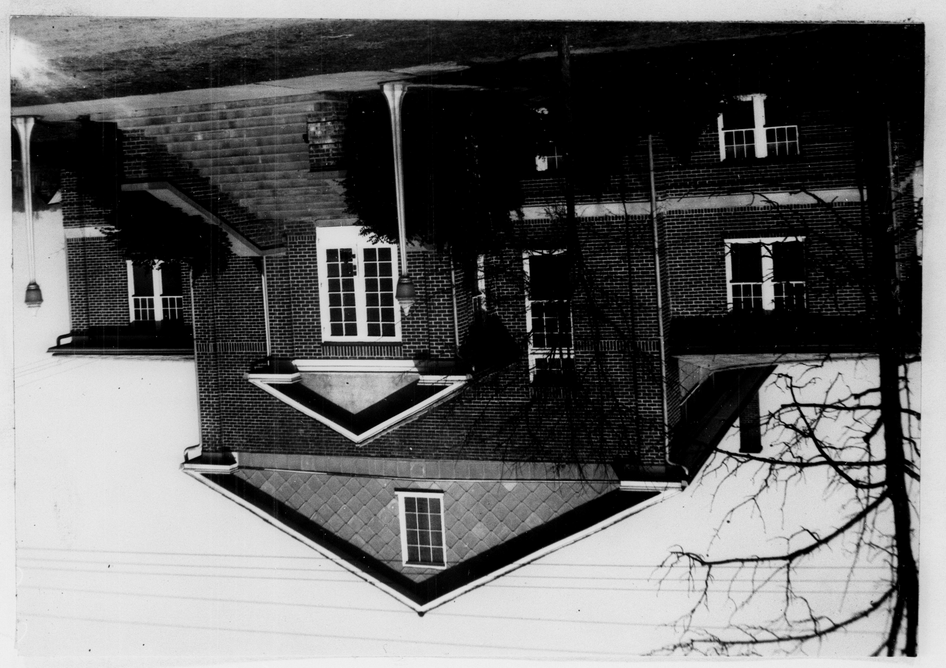
Raper's Chapel Methodist Church at Old Field was organized in 1924, but the membership was moved from Old Salem, which was organized in the early fifties. This church is located northwest of Bruce, on the Bruce and Water Valley road, and is a building of wood, 40x50 feet. It has one hundred members, with Reverend K. E. Clark as pastor. Services are held monthly, and the missionary society meets monthly; Sunday school, Epworth League, and choir practice are held weekly. Graveyard working is held annually, along with memorial services.(4)

Camp Ground Methodist Church was organized in the forties, the original name being "Tabernacle." This church, located five miles west of Pittsboro, has twelve members, with Reverend K. E. Clark as their pastor. Services and conferences are held monthly, and graveyard working is held annually. The building is of wood, 35x40 feet. (5)

Cross Roads Methodist Church, about five miles south of Calhoun City, was organized in the fifties. Reverend G. R. Meadows is pastor, with a membership of fifty-one. Services are held monthly; singings, semimonthly; graveyard workings, annually; a Bible school is held each summer; Sunday

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(1) Filmore Young, Vardaman, Miss.
(2) B. Taylor, Oak Springs, Miss.
(3) J. E. Gaston, Derma, Miss.
(4) Rev. K. E. Clark, Bruce, Miss.
(5) J. B. Wooten, Pittsboro, Miss.



BAPTIST CHURCH, CALHOUN CITY

school and Epworth League are held weekly. The church is financed by donations from the members. The building is of wood, 50x70 feet. (1)

Sarepta Methodist Church, in Sarepta, was organized in 1908, and Reverend S. B. Love is present pastor, with a membership of forty-five. Services are held monthly; the missionary society meets monthly; Sunday school and Epworth League meet weekly. Protracted services are held annually for a week; and fifth Sunday meetings, occasionally. (2)

Shady Grove Methodist Church, four miles north of Sarepta, has a membership of seventy, with Reverend Elliott as pastor. Organized in 1908, it was first named Mount Nebo. Services are held there monthly, and conference once a month. Revival services are held for a week annually, and part-time Sunday school is conducted. (3)

Missionary Baptist Churches

Calhoun City Baptist Church was organized in 1906, and the present building, the second occupied by the church, was built in 1924. The brick building cost $22,000, of which $6,734.15 was raised by the women of the missionary society. The structure has thirty Sunday school rooms, the pastor's study, and the church kitchen. Reverend R. B. Patterson is the present pastor of 459 members. Sunday school, which is divided into departments and classes, is held weekly; Baptist Training Union and Royal Ambassadors and missionary society meet weekly; Business Women's society meets monthly; prayer services are held every Wednesday night; vacation Bible school is held for six weeks every summer; and conferences are held monthly. The pastor's home, a modern six-room house, is just west of the church. The yards of both are well kept and very attractive, with flowers and shrubbery. (4)

Baptist church of Derma was organized in 1907, but the brick building was burned in 1935 and rebuilt in 1937. This church is financed by donations of the people and a small donation from the State Baptist Convention. Reverend R. M. Lewis is pastor of 165 members; services are held

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(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Jack Yancy, Sarepta, Miss.
(3) Lewis Hipp, Shady Grove, Miss.
(4) Dr. S. L. Dobbs, Calhoun City, Miss.

semi-monthly; Sunday school and Baptist Training Union, weekly; and Woman's Missionary Union, monthly. (1)

Pittsboro Baptist Church was organized in 1867, and the present pastor is Reverend **R. L.** Breland. The church has 160 members, and the building is of wood, 50x75 feet, with an annex for Sunday school rooms. The church is financed by the people. Services are held monthly; Sunday school, weekly; Baptist Training Union and Sunbeams for juniors meet weekly; missionary society meets monthly. Graveyard working and memorial services are held annually; and conference, monthly. (2)

Bruce Baptist Church was organized in 1928 when the membership of ninety-six was moved from Mt. Comfort, a mile and a half north of Bruce, which had been organized about 1895. There are now 250 members, and Reverend P. P. Cooper is the present (1937) pastor. The building is of wood, 50x60 feet, with an annex for Sunday school rooms. The church is financed by the members, and services are held weekly. Revival services are held for a week, annually; graveyard working at Mt. Comfort, annually; Sunday school and Baptist Training Union, weekly; missionary society meets monthly; conference is held monthly. The pastor's home is a modern six-room frame building. (3)

Vardaman Baptist Church, organized in 1902, is a wooden building, 40x60 feet. Sunday school rooms have been added. The church, financed by the people, has a membership of 175, with Reverend V. Haire as pastor. Sunday school, Baptist Training Union, and choir practice are held weekly; missionary society and conference, monthly; all-day singings and graveyard workings, annually. (4)

Big Creek Baptist Church, organized in 1907, has Reverend J. E. Gore as present (1937) pastor of 133 members. Services are held in the school building once a month; Baptist Training Union and Sunday school meet once a week in union with the Methodists and Presbyterians. (5)

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(1) G. C. Mabry, Derma, Miss.
(2) Edward Lowe, Pittsboro, Miss.
(3) Z. R. Hasting, Bruce, Miss.
(4) Filmore Young, Vardaman, Miss.
(5) Mrs. Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss.



MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH, DERMA

This church was organized in 1908, in a frame building. In 1928, the old building was moved away and a modern brick church was built. In 1936, the brick building was burned down, and rebuilt in 1937.

Bethany Baptist Church, of Slate Springs, was organized in 1836 in the northern part of Webster County, but the membership was moved to Slate Springs in 1881. The church, built by donations of the people, is of wood, 60x90 feet, with an annex of Sunday school rooms on each side. Services are held semi-monthly; conference and missionary society meet monthly; Sunday school and Baptist Training Union meet weekly; graveyard working is held annually. (1)

Shiloh Baptist Church, located at Cole's Creek, was organized in 1870. The building is a frame structure, with Reverend H. B. Benson, of Clinton, as the present (1937) pastor of 235 members. The church, financed by the people, has services monthly, with protracted meeting once a year. Sunday school is held weekly; and Woman's Missionary Society, monthly. (2)

Spring Hill Baptist Church, about three miles from Mallie Hardin, was organized in 1860, and a building was erected by donations of the people. The present building is a two-story frame structure, 60x100 feet. Reverend Tom Helms is the pastor of the 350 members. The Sunday school and Baptist Training Union are held weekly; services and conference are held monthly; and graveyard workings, annually. (3)

Bradford Chapel Baptist Church, organized in 1934, is located in the extreme southwestern part of the county. At first, this was a Presbyterian church, organized in 1888. There were only a few members left, so they gave the building to the Baptists, who were planning to build a church. There are forty-five members, with Reverend Leroy Dorrah as pastor. Services are held semi-monthly; Sunday school, weekly; memorial services and graveyard workings, annually. (4)

Sarepta Baptist Church, located in Sarepta, was organized in 1871. There are 175 members, with Reverend Tramer as pastor. The building is of wood, 40x60 feet. Services are held monthly; conference and missionary society meet monthly; Sunday school and Baptist Training Union meet weekly; memorial service and graveyard workings are held annually. (5)

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(1) Tildon Pryor, Slate Springs, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss.
(3) Baley Hardin, Spring Hill, Miss.
(4) R. O. Pittman, Bradford Chapel, Miss.
(5) W. L. Young, Sarepta, Miss.

Sabougla Baptist Church, located in the southwestern part of the county, near the Grenada and Calhoun county line, has seventy members, with Reverend Harry as pastor. The church, which is financed by the people, was organized in 1900 at a meeting of the people and preachers from other parts of the county, with a special dedication sermon. Sunday school and Baptist Training Union are held weekly; missionary society, semi-monthly; services, every fifth Sunday; and graveyard workings, annually. (1)

Ellard Baptist Church, located at Ellard, about seven miles northwest of Bruce, was organized in 1934 by members of Concord Church. The church, a new frame building, 40x60 feet, is financed by the members. Reverend J. E. Gore is pastor of the 110 members; services are held monthly, morning and night. Baptist Training Union and Sunday school are held weekly, and the missionary society and conference meet monthly. Revival services are held for a week annually. (2)

Macedonia Baptist Church, two miles north of Calhoun City, was organized in 1870. The building is of wood, size 40x60 feet. Reverend J. E. Gore is pastor of the 170 members. Sunday school and Baptist Training Union are held weekly; conference and missionary society, monthly; graveyard workings, annually; and revival services are held for a week annually. (3)

Bently Baptist Church is located in Bently, in the southeastern part of the county, near the Chickasaw County line, and Reverend W. H. McPhail is pastor of the seventy-five members. The church was organized in 1900. The original building, which burned in 1923, has not been rebuilt, but services are held in a store building once a month. (4)

Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, one-half mile west of State Highway 9, five miles south of Calhoun City, was organized about 1845. The first building was a log house; the present building is a frame structure, 35x50 feet. There ar 125 members, with services occasionally; revival services are held for a week annually; Bible school, monthly; graveyard workings, annually. (5)

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(1) Armor Odom, Sabougla, Miss.
(2) J. E. Gore, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) Ibid
(4) Jeff Aycock, Bently, Miss.
(5) J. C. Barton, Pleasant Hill, Miss.

Mt. Tabor Baptist Church, organized in 1879, is located five miles west of Pittsboro, and the frame building is 50x60 feet. The 150 members finance the church, and Reverend Joel Dorrah is the present (1937) pastor. Sunday school is held weekly; conference, monthly; memorial services and graveyard workings, annually. (1)

Bethel Baptist Church, organized in 1860, is three miles west of Slate Springs, in the southern portion of the county. The first church was made of logs, but the present building, the third erected,is a frame structure with a Sunday school annex. It has 250 members, and Reverend R. B. Patterson is the present (1937) pastor. Sunday school is held weekly; conference, monthly; memorial services, annually; and graveyard workings, semi-annually. Revival services are held for a week, annually. (2)

Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church, organized in 1860 and known as "Chickenbone," is three miles south of Sarepta. The church is a frame building, size 30x50 feet, and has a membership of 150, with Reverend A. F. Brasher as pastor. Services are held monthly; conference, monthly; and all-day singings and graveyard working, annually. Fifth Sunday meetings and singing schools are held occasionally; revival services are held for a week, annually. (3)

Old Town Baptist Church, organized in the forties, is located five miles northeast of Pittsboro. The present building, a frame structure 30x50 feet, is the third that has been built. There are one hundred members, with Reverend Jesse Dorroh as pastor. Services are held monthly, also church conference; Sunday school is held weekly; and singing schools are sometimes held, also fifth Sunday meetings. The church is financed by the members. (4)

Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, organized in the fifties, is located six miles northeast of Bruce. The first building was made of logs; the present building, a frame structure, was erected in 1920. The church is financed by the two hundred members, and Reverend A. F. Brasher is the present pastor. Services are held monthly, also church conference. Sunday school is held during the summer months; all-day singings in the "Sacred Harp" are held

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(1) John Wooten, Pittsboro, Miss.
(2) Claude Denton, Bethel, Miss.
(3) Earl Winter, Pleasant Ridge, Miss.
(4) H. R. Harrelson, Old Town, Miss.

annually; also, graveyard workings, annually. (1)

Providence Baptist Church, organized in 1842, is three miles south of Derma. The present building is the third erected, and there are 150 members, with Reverend Sidney Carter as pastor. Services and conference are held monthly; memorial services and graveyard workings are held annually; fifth Sunday meetings and singings take place occasionally. (2)

Meridian Baptist Church, organized in the forties, is located at Loyd, eight miles north of Vardaman, on the Houston and Pittsboro road. The present building is of wood, and the church has a membership 125, with Reverend U. Haire as pastor. Sunday school is held weekly; preaching services and conference, monthly; memorial services, graveyard workings, and all-day singings, annually; and revival services are held for a week, annually. (3)

Concord Baptist Church, organized in the early fifties, is one mile west of Ellard. The present building, a new frame structure, is the third that has been erected and was completed in 1934. There are two hundred members, with Reverend J. M. Spikes as the present pastor. Services are held monthly; Sunday school, weekly; conference, monthly; all-day singing and graveyard workings, annually. Revival services are held for a week, annually. The church is financed by its members. (4)

Duncan Hill Baptist Church, organized in 1899, is located three miles northeast of Derma. The church is a frame building, 30x45 feet, and has sixty members, with Reverend Will Hix as the present pastor. (5)

Parker-Salem Baptist Church, organized in 1907 and located in the extreme northern part of the county, is a frame building, but a new church is to be built this year (1937). There are seventy-five members, with Reverend L. F. Dorrah as pastor. Services are held twice monthly; all-day singings and graveyard workings, annually; revival services are held for a week, annually. (6)

(1) Mrs. Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) Filmore Young, Vardaman, Miss.
(4) W. H. McPhail, Ellard, Miss.
(5) J.,A. Hardin, Derma, Miss.
(6) W. H. McPhail, Ellard, Miss.

Pilgrims Rest Baptist Church, organized in 1860, is located in the northeastern portion of the county. The church, a frame building 40x60 feet, has a membership of 150, with Reverend L. F. Dorrah as pastor. Services are held monthly; Sunday school, weekly during the summer months; conference, monthly; all-day singings and graveyard workings, occasionally. Revival services are held for a week, annually. (1)

Gaston Springs Baptist Church, organized in 1850, is three miles southeast of Pittsboro. The present building is of wood, 35x50 feet. It has 125 members, with Reverend J. E. Gore as pastor. Services are held monthly, also conference and missionary society; Sunday school and Baptist Training Union, weekly; graveyard working is held annually. (2)

College Hill Baptist Church, organized in 1833, is located in the southeastern part of the county, near the Chickasaw line. The building is a large frame structure, with Sunday school rooms on each side. The church has a membership of 239, with C. B. Kitchens as pastor. Services and church conference are held monthly, and a singing school is held every summer. The church is financed by the members. (3)

Reedy's Chapel Baptist Church, organized in 1881, and known at first as Union Grove, is four miles south of Derma; its building is of wood, 40x60 feet, where services and conferences are held monthly. There are 203 members, with Reverend J. F. Hartley as pastor. Singing school is held in the summer, and a week of revival services is a part of the annual program of the church. (4)

Midway Baptist Church, organized in 1845, is located in the eastern part of the county, near the Chickasaw line. The present church building was erected in 1901; there are 250 members, with Reverend W. H. McPhail as pastor. Services are held monthly; also church conference; and Sunday school is held weekly. All-day singings take place annually, and a singing school is held every summer. (5)

(1) J. E. Gore, Pittsboro, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) Elmer Rease, Derma, Miss.
(4) M. Hamilton, Derma, Miss.
(5) T. P. McCullough, Midway, Miss.

New Liberty Baptist Church, organized in 1872, is seven miles northeast of Derma. The building is of wood, size 35x50 feet. The church has a membership of 114, with Reverend R. B. Patterson as pastor. Services are held monthly; Sunday school, weekly; all-day services and graveyard workings, annually. (1)

Antioch Baptist Church, organized in the seventies, five miles north of Bruce, has 125 members, with Reverend L. E. Carter as pastor. The church is a frame building, size 35x40 feet. All-day services and graveyard workings are held annually; conference, monthly; revival services are held for a week, annually. The church is financed by the people. (2)

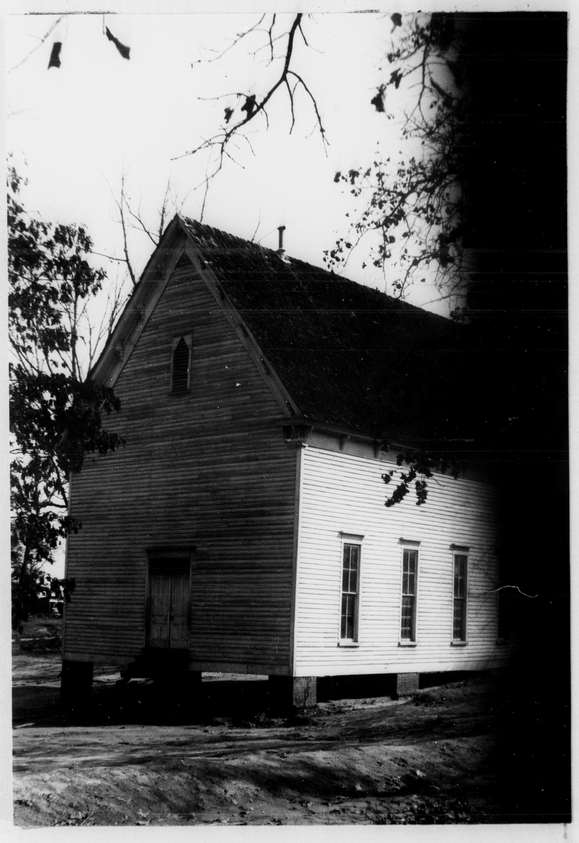
Spring Creek Baptist Church, organized in 1860, is two miles west of Banner. The building is of wood, size 40x60 feet. There are seventy-five members, with Reverend A. F. Brasher as pastor. Services and conferences are held monthly; and revival services for a week, annually; graveyard workings are held annually. (3)

Poplar Springs Baptist Church, organized in 1850, is one-half mile south of Reid. The church is a frame building, 35x40 feet, and has a membership of 150, with Reverend L. E. Carter as pastor. Services and conferences are held monthly; Sunday school and Baptist Training Union, weekly. Missionary society meets monthly, and all-day singings and graveyard workings are held annually. Revival services are held in the summer, continuing for a week. (4)

Driver's Flat Baptist Church, seven miles west of Banner, was organized in 1875. The building is of wood, 35x40 feet; services and conferences are held monthly, and prayer services are held weekly. All-day singings and graveyard workings are held annually, and singing school during the summer. The church has fifty members, with Reverend C. T. Schmitz as pastor. (5)

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(1) Elmer Reese, Derma, Miss.
(2) E. Raspberry, Bruce, Miss.
(3) A. C. Wilson, Banner, Miss.
(4) J. W. Patterson, Reid, Miss.
(5) A. C. Wilson, Banner, Miss.



BIG CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Built in 1843

New Providence Baptist Church, organized in 1875, located in the extreme northern part of the county, is a frame building, 40x60 feet. There are 150 members, with Reverend Wiley Flanagan as pastor. Services are held monthly, also church conference. All-day services and graveyard workings are held annually, and revival services are held for a week in the summer. (1)

Lantrip Baptist Church, located in the northern part of the county, near Banner, was organized in 1917 and has a membership of twenty-five. Services and conferences are held monthly; memorial services and graveyard workings are held annually; revival services, continuing for a week, are held annually. (2)

Banner Baptist Church, organized in 1885, is located in Banner, and has ninety members, with Reverend L. E. Carter as pastor. Services, with conference, are held monthly; Sunday school, weekly; revival services for a week, annually. (3)

Gauley Free-Will Baptist Church, organized in 1890, is four miles southwest of Pittsboro. The building is a frame structure, 40x50 feet. Seventy-five members are on the roll, with G. C. Lee as pastor. Memorial services and graveyard workings are held annually; and conference, monthly. (4)

Presbyterian Church

The Presbyterian church of Big Creek, organized in 1897, at present has no pastor, and only Sunday school is held in union with the Baptists and Methodists, using the literature of each denomination. There are only thirteen members. (5)

The Presbyterian churches of Pittsboro and Calhoun City are inactive at this time (1937). (6)

Singing School Teachers

The following have taught singing schools at various churches in the county, using the "New World" song books: John Williams, Bruce; John Reason, Bruce; D. B. Parker, Bruce; N. L. Jones,

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(1) O. W. Vanwinkle, New Providence, Miss.
(2) J. E. Bratton, Mt. Moriah, Miss.
(3) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(4) G. C. Lee, Pittsboro, Miss.
(5) Mrs. Paul Burns, Big Creek, Miss.
(6) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

Bruce; L. A. Ellis, Vardaman; Clyde Edmonson, Vardaman. Those using the "Sacred Harp" books were: J. S. Morgan, Vardaman; J. T. Hannaford, Pittsboro; H. H. Hardin, Derma.

Outstanding Preachers and Christian Workers

Thomas Wiley Lewis, son of J. A. and Elizabeth Lewis, was born in Chickasaw County in 1860, and grew up in a Christian home. He went to Sunday school every Sunday, of which his father was the superintendent, for a period of forty years and attended school at Woodland and Houston. He was converted at Old Friendship Church at the age of seventeen and at once became an active member of the Methodist church. He was licensed to preach by Reverend Amos Kendall in October, 1879, and in the fall of 1880 joined the North Mississippi Conference and was appointed to Pleasant Hill Circuit, where he served for ten years. Later, he served Lexington Circuit, Greenwood, Carrollton, Winona, Greenville, and Holly Springs charges. Bishop Hargrave appointed him presiding elder of the Corinth District, where he served one year, then was sent to Columbus and Tupelo. In 1907, he served as agent of Millsaps College, and raised $100,000 for the school. In 1908, he was again assigned to Columbus, where he served two years. Bishop Candler transferred him to the Memphis Conference in 1910, where he labored for a period of twenty-five years, serving during that time the following churches: First Church, St. Johns, Madison Heights, Memphis, Tennessee; First Church at Jackson, Tennessee; and one at Paducah, Kentucky. He was sent back to the North Mississippi Conference in 1935, and is now (1937) serving his second year at Calhoun City.

Reverend Lewis has been a member of five general conferences: Baltimore, 1890; Birmingham, 1906; Asheville,1910; Hot Springs, 1922; Chattanooga, 1924. He was a member of the General Board of Church Extension for sixteen years, and of the Hospital Board for four years. During his ministry he has preached 7,600 sermons and received 7,100 into the church. He built a new church at Greenwood and a Sunday school building at St. John, and also one at Madison Heights, in Memphis. Claiming to be an old-fashioned orthodox Christian and preacher, Mr. Lewis believes in the fundamental truths of Christian religion. His chief gospel is "brotherly love - do good to all men." (1)

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(1) Mrs. T. W. Lewis, Calhoun City, Miss.

W. T. Robertson was born at Black Hawk, Carroll County, October 1858, but his opportunity for education was limited. At an early age he joined the Methodist church, and in 1884 he came to Calhoun County and taught school for several years. In 1886 Mr. Robertson was married to Fannie Powell, of Calhoun County, and has been a citizen of this county ever since. In 1905 he moved to Calhoun City and was one of the charter members in the Methodist church, where he was an active member as long as age and health would permit. (1)

Reverend James Fox, a pioneer Baptist minister, was born May 30, 1814, died September 22, 1883. His body lies in the cemetery at old Bethany Church, a charge he served for many years, and in which he held his membership. He was a powerful influence for good in the pioneer days of this county, and it is said of him that his eloquence and faith made him one of the most effective evangelists who ever worked in this section. (2)

The first Baptist ministers in this section were Media White and James Martin; the first Methodist ministers were Gatherie and Tuggle (initials not known). The Bethany Baptist Church at Slate Springs was the first church organized, and according to the best information, it was organized in 1836 by a group of men composed of Media White, Jimmie Martin, and Eli Lankford, with Thomas Fox, who settled there in 1834, as clerk. (3)

Mrs. F. E. Troy was born in Hickman County, Tennessee, on August 21, 1892. At the age of fourteen she moved with her parents and brother and sister to West Tennessee, locating on a farm near Kenton. Mrs. Troy, whose maiden name was Tommie Elkins, was married to F. E. Troy, May 10, 1914. She gave her heart and life to Christ when quite young and attended Sunday school and church regularly, but did not take an active part in church, school, and community work until after moving to Calhoun County in December, 1918. During the fifteen months she lived in Calhoun City she was a

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(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) History of Calhoun County, T. M. Murphree

primary teacher in the Methodist Sunday school, then she moved from Calhoun City in 1920 to the Gauley community, where she resided six years. During these six years, she attended the Free-Will Baptist Church and taught Sunday school for the Young People's class, doing much church and community work. In 1926, she moved to Derma and has resided there ever since. She affiliated with the Methodist church as soon as moving there; she has served as teacher in various divisions of the Sunday school and has been a steward of the church for nine years. She served on the Board of Christian Education and Worship program three years; and has been an active member of the missionary society eleven years, having held every office in the organization, serving as zone chairman two years. She has always put her church work first, but has been a wide-awake worker in the Parent-Teachers Association, serving as president, secretary, treasurer, and as one of the finance committee. She has always worked to promote child welfare and to make her community better. (1)

G. W. Denley, an outstanding Christian worker, was born in Big Creek in 1859. He joined the Methodist church at the age of thirteen, while attending a camp meeting at Tabernacle Church. In 1881, when the Sunday school was organized in Big Creek (Chapel Hill), he was elected teacher of the Bible class, and served as teacher or superintendent until 1897. (2)

Negro Churches

According to statistics, there are seven negro Baptist and eleven Methodist churches in the county. They are listed as follows:

Oak Grove Baptist Church, four miles northwest of Derma, was organized in 1910; the church, with a membership of sixty-five, is a small frame building, with C. M. Crawford as pastor. Preaching services are held monthly; and all-day service is held annually. (3)

Union Grove Baptist Church, three miles south of Bentley, holds services in a small frame building that was erected in 1908. It has 103

(1) Mrs. Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss.
(3) T. Pullam, Oak Grove, Miss.

members, with C. M. Crawford as pastor. Preaching services are held monthly; an all-day service and graveyard working, annually; Sunday school, weekly; a singing school is also held every summer. (1)

Shady Grove Baptist Church, located in the southern part of the county, about three miles from the Chickasaw line, was organized sometime in the seventies. It has 150 members, with Isaac Cousins as pastor, who holds preaching services three times a month. Sunday school is held weekly, and revival services are held for a week annually. Memorial services and graveyard workings take place annually. (2)

Mary's Chapel Baptist Church, organized in 1870, located one and one-half miles southwest of Reid, has thirty members, with Jerk Laniel as pastor. Preaching services are held monthly; Sunday school, weekly; all-day singing and graveyard workings, annually; and a week of revival is held annually. (3)

Baptist Church of Bruce, organized in 1928, is a small frame building, size 30x45. It has eighty members, with E. Seals as pastor. Preaching services and conferences are held monthly; Sunday school and choir practice, weekly. The cemetery is at Pittsboro. (4)

Bridge Chapel Baptist Church, located in Pittsboro, was organized in 1900. It has thirty-two members, with C. M. Crawford, pastor, preaching each fourth Sunday. (5)

Poplar Springs Baptist Church, located in Hohenlinden, was organized in 1870. It is a small frame building and has sixty-seven members, with C C. M. Crawford as pastor. Preaching services are held monthly, also conference; all-day singing and graveyard workings, annually; a week of revival services are held annually. (6)

Porters Chapel Methodist Church, located in Calhoun City, was organized in 1918. It has forty-eight members, with E. L. McGee as pastor, and is a

(1) T. Pullam, Union Grove, Miss.
(2) Abe Buchannan, Shady Grove, Miss.
(3) James Gladney, Reid, Miss.
(4) Kid Nolan, Bruce, Miss.
(5) Rev. C. M. Crawford, Pittsboro, Miss.
(6) Ibid

small frame building. Preaching services are held semi-monthly; Sunday school and prayer services, weekly; the missionary society, monthly; conference, quarterly; graveyard workings, annually; and revival services, lasting a week, are held each summer. (1)

Gaines Chapel, African Methodist Church, located at Coles Creek, was organized in 1850, and first known as "Sandy Flat." Services are now held in the school building. There are seventy members, with Kas Scarr as pastor. His wife holds services (which are monthly) during his absence. Sunday school is held weekly, and all-day singings are held occasionally. (2)

The Methodist Episcopal Church, known as "Chapel Hill," which is located at Big Creek, was organized in 1870. It has sixty-seven members, with S. T. Waterford as pastor. The church is a small frame building in which preaching services are held monthly, and Sunday school, weekly. All-day services and graveyard workings are held annually. (3)

King Creek Methodist Church, eight miles north of Vardaman, was organized in 1870. The building is a small frame structure, with a membership of forty. They have no pastor at present (1938), but services are held weekly. All-day singings and graveyard workings and memorial services are held annually. A week's revival is held each summer. (4)

The Methodist church of Bruce, organized in 1928, is a small frame building. It has twenty-five members, with W. M. Higgans as pastor. Preaching services are held monthly; missionary society, monthly; conference, quarterly; revival services are held for a week, annually. (5)

Patterson Chapel Methodist Church, one-half mile west of Derma, was organized in 1900. It is a small frame building, and has sixty-five members, with S. T. Walford as pastor. Sunday School is held weekly; conferance, quarterly; revival services, graveyard workings, and all-day memorial services, annually. (6)

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(1) G. W. Lawrence, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Kas Scarr, Coles Creek, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Pearl Burns, Big Creek, Miss.
(4) James Gladney, Vardaman, Miss.
(5) James H. Burnell, Bruce, Miss.
(6) S. T. Walford, Derma, Miss.

Pine Grove Methodist Church, organized in 1900, is three and one-half miles south of Derma. The old church was burned in 1935 but was rebuilt. They now have a small frame building, size 40x30 feet. There are sixty members, with S. T. Walford as pastor. Preaching services are held monthly, also the missionary society. Sunday school is held weekly; memorial services and all-day singings, annually; singing schools, occasionally; and a week of revival services, annually. (1)

Mt. Zion Methodist Church, organized in 1875, is located in Denton Town, three and one-half miles southwest of Slate Springs. The church is a frame building, size 40x40 feet. It has 120 members, with Reverend Wiley as pastor. Preaching services are held monthly, also missionary society; Sunday school is held weekly; conference, quarterly; choir practice, monthly; graveyard workings and singing schools, annually. (2)

Pleasant Ridge Methodist Church, three miles south of Bentley, was organized in 1909 and has eighty-nine members, with S. T. Walford as pastor. The church is a small frame building, where regular services are held monthly; all-day services and graveyard workings, annually; and singing schools, occasionally. (3)

Pittman Chapel Methodist Church, one mile south of Slate Springs, was organized in 1885. The building is of wood, size 30x40 feet. Preaching services are held monthly; Sunday school, weekly; conference, quarterly; revival services are held for a week, annually. It has twenty-five members, with Reverend Oscue as pastor. (4)

St. James Chapel Methodist Church, three miles south of Calhoun City, was organized in 1900. The building is of wood; Sunday school is held weekly; conference, quarterly; and all-day singings, four times a year. (5)

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(1) S. T. Walford, Derma, Miss.
(2) Walter Pittman, Denton Town, Miss.
(3) Elmer Reese, Derma, Miss.
(4) Walter Pittman, Slate Springs, Miss.
(5) S. T. Walford, Calhoun City, Miss.

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Aycock, Jeff	Bently, Miss.
Barton, J. G.	Pleasant Hill, Miss.
Bratton, J. E.	Mt. Moriah, Miss.
Buchannan, Abe	Shady Grove, Miss.
Burnell, James H.	Bruce, Miss.
Burns, Mrs. Pearl	Big Creek, Miss.
Clark, Rev. K. E.	Bruce, Miss.
Cooper, W. S.	Banner, Miss.
Crawford, Rev. C. M.	Pittsboro, Miss.
Davis, B. A.	Banner, Miss.
Denton, Claude	Bethel, Miss.
Dobbs, Dr. S. L.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Gaston, J. E.	Derma, Miss.
Gaston, Charles F.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Gladney, James	Vardaman, Miss.
Gore, J. E.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Hamilton, M.	Derma, Miss.
Hardin, J. A.	Derma, Miss.
Hardin, Baley	Spring Hill, Miss.
Harrelson, H.	Old Town, Miss.
Hastings, Z. R.	Bruce, Miss.
Hipp, Lewis	Shady Grove, Miss.
Lawrence, G. W.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Lee, G. C.	Pittsboro, Miss.
Lewis, Mrs. T. W.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Mabry, G. C.	Derma, Miss.
McPhail, W. H.	Ellard, Miss.
Meadows, Rev. G. R.	Derma, Miss.
Nolan, Kid	Bruce, Miss.
Odom, Armor	Sabougla, Miss.
Patterson, J. W.	Reid, Miss.
Pittman, Walter	Slate Springs, Miss.
Pittman, R. O.	Slate Springs, Miss.
Pryor, Tildon	Slate Springs, Miss.
Pullam, T.	Oak Grove, Miss.
Raspberry, E.	Bruce, Miss.
Reese, Elmer	Derma, Miss.
Robertson, J. M.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Scarr, Kas	Coles Creek, Miss.
Taylor, B.	Oak Springs, Miss.
Van Winkle, O. E.	New Providence, Miss.
Walford, S. T.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Wilson, A. C.	Banner, Miss.
Winter, Earl	Pleasant Ridge, Miss.
Wooten, J. B.	Pittsboro, Miss.
Yancey, Jack	Sarepta, Miss.

Young, Filmore	Vardaman, Miss.
Young, W. L.	Sarepta, Miss.

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Chapter XII

EDUCATION

Early Schools

The early schools in Calhoun County were of a simple character, taught principally in log cabins with rough, split-log benches as the only furniture. They were supported by tuition fees paid the teacher, and Spelling, reading, writing, and the fundamental rules of arithmetic constituted the pay school curriculum. True, there was prior to and just after the War between the States what was termed the "beneficiary" system of education. The supervisors levied a special school tax, and all fines and monies received for license to peddle or retail liquor, etc., were applied to school purposes. The board of supervisors also appointed a board of school commissioners, consisting of one man from each supervisors' district, whose duty it was to superintend the schools, examine and license the teachers and to fix salaries. A few of the more wealthy in the county paid tuition direct to the teacher. Thus the county was independent of the state,and the whole matter of schools was left to local ballot. (1)

The "History of Calhoun County", a pamphlet by Ryan and Murphree, states that Judge A. T. Roane went to a school taught by Capt. H. L. Duncan, and Capt. T. L. Beadles went to a select school at Big Creek.

Chapel Hill School, one mile north of where Big Creek now stands, was organized in the late fifties by early settlers who were interested in the social, moral, and educational development of the community. Among those who contributed to this school were: Rev. J. M. Hampton, E. W. and William Boland, Tom Beadles, James Parker, O. W. Shipp, and W. M. W. Denley.

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(1) Mrs. Evelyn Provine, Calhoun City, Miss.

Miss Mollie Leonard taught in 1860, and following her were Misses Mary Smith and Lona Bratto, Messrs. Mitchell, Ben Bounds, Hancock, Fuller, Turne, Young, Conner, Cixm Gibbs, Green, Patterson, Shannon, Robins, McKibben, Fox, Eckles, Rice, Caldwell, Reid, Herron, Francis, Beatley, Stacey, Bickerstaff, Homes, Stewart, Johnson, Ellard, Sheedy, Skelton, Martin, Cooper, Strain, Smith,and Treloar, who is the present (1938) superintendent.

Among the pupils who attended the first schools, were: Amanda Boland, Ezra Johnson, Amanda Denley, Liza Parker, Swan Shipp, and George Denley.

The school was a one-room weather-boarded building ceiled with rough lumber. Shutters were used for windows and benches were made of split-logs with peg legs. Only grammar grades were taught. Some of the outstanding people who received their early education in this school were: Dr. Will Palmer, Dr. John Bailey, Dr. Eugene Beadles, and Dr. Charles Shipp.

Near the close of the War between the States, the first school building was burned, and so determined were the people to have a building, that they replaced it with a one-room structure of green pine logs. An attempt was made to burn this cabin also, but the logs, being green,failed to ignite; a later attempt, however, was successfull; school was then taught in the upper rooms of the church that stood near by. In 1879 a four-room school building was constructed at Big Creek; in 1926 the school was consolidated and a modern brick building erected, which caused the community to grow socially, spiritually, and intellectually. (1)

Liberty Springs School, located about one-half mile north of where Highway 8 now runs, was organized by the Wrights, Provines, and Martins. Among some of the teachers were: Ben Thomas, Miss Alice Smith, Miss Jennie Bounds, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bens, Mr. Jackson, J. F. Provine, and Dr. J. W. Provine. The building was a log structure with a big chimney at one end and shutters on either side. In 1882-83, a new building was erected just south of the highway and the school was moved there; the name was changed to Coles Creek, and only grammar grades

(1) B. W. Denley, Big Creek, Miss.

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CHAPEL HILL SCHOOL BUILDING

were taught. In 1926 the school was consolidated and moved to a site one mile west of the old site, where it is still operating.

Some of the outstanding people who received their first education in this school are: Dr. J. W. Provine, Miss Fannie Wright, J. F. Provine, and W. S. Wright.

Free School System Established

In July, 1870, a county superintendent was elected and the school system of today was begun. The county superintendent's term was two years each until 1890; since then they serve a four years' term.

Calhoun County schools are financed by state and county common school funds, by special tax levy, and sixteenth section funds.

Poll tax money goes to the support of schools; a county-wide levy of ten-mills, the state appropriation, and the equalization fund from the state make up the school fund. The Chickasaw fund yields $3500 per year to this county, and the Choctaw sixteenth section fund furnishes about the same amount. It is derived by the lease for ninety-nine years of every sixteenth section of Choctaw Indian lands, southwest of this county not included. There are no separate school districts in this county.

T. M. Murphree, assisted by Cora Pilgreen, taught the Sims School at Old Town during summer of 1894, at $35 per month. The old schoolhouse was of logs with a huge fireplace at one end. Firewood was supplied by boys at recess, and water came from a spring two hundred yards north of schoolhouse. Mr. Murphree taught the New Liberty School during the winter months. (2)

Slate Springs Male and Female College, located at Slate Springs in Calhoun County, was established in 1872 by Fuller Fox, with two assistants. Incorporated in 1873, buildings with accommodations for three hundred students were erected, and a music department added.

A good graded school was established at Bentley in 1880, and the Coles Creek School was founded

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(1) Evelyn Provine, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) History of Calhoun County by T. M. Murphree

by R. M. Provine about 1882. (1)

In 1883, Banner College was incorporated with C. P. Gilmer, president, and four assistants; collegiate and commercial courses and music were taught the pupils. (2)

Pittsboro Male and Female College was founded in 1884 by private subscriptions, with W. Wyatt, principal, and three assistants. It was incorporated in 1886, and presided over then by Prof. George L. Gordon, who called it the Calhoun Graded Normal College, and published a catalogue under that name. Rev. William Rivers, B. A., University of Mississippi, was president in 1889. The curriculum included collegiate and commercial courses and music. Attendance was about one hundred and seventy-five, and the property was valued at $2,000. (3)

The Calhoun County Agricultural High School, established at Derma in 1912, was a great asset to the county and benefitted many boys and girls. The school was discontinued in 1933 by an Act of the Mississippi Legislature. (4)

Teachers and Students

Cora Bailey, Ada Vreeman, and Jim Strain were among the teachers of these early schools most of which were limited to four-month terms, which were usually split--two and one-half months in winter and six weeks after crops were laid by in summer.

Some of the early students were: John, Joe, and Sardis Vard; (Joe is a prominent lawyer at Houston); Ben, Claud, and Dewitt Bryant; Otho, Jim, Frank, and Tom Harrelson; the Enochs boys; "Bub" and Burrus Baldwin; Lee and Jack McCormich; and others.

Prof. David F. Spradling, also one of Calhoun's early educators, was born near Banner, July, 1868; his parents were among the first pioneers to the northwestern portion of this county. His father was a faithful and brave Confederate soldier, who returned home when his flag went down in honorable defeat; he took up the duties of citizenship and set out to rebuild his dilapidated home, with a determination to regain by hard labor, some of the losses sustained in war. After D. F. Spradling completed his course

(1) History of Calhoun County by T. M. Murphree
(2) Ibid
(3) Ibid
(4) Ibid

at Tula Institute, he taught in the schools of Pontotoc and Lafayette counties, being several years at Lafayette Springs. In 1897 he was married to Miss Alice Herndon, a teacher of Pontotoc. He completed a course of study at the University of Mississippi in June, 1901, looking to law as a profession, but at the instance took the principalship of that college. (1)

Normal Schools

A teachers' normal held in Sarepta in 1901, 1902, 1903, was taught by G. W. Dean, now the head of a teachers' college in Tennessee, assisted by a Mr. Murphree from Henderson, Tennessee. In 1904, a Mr. Dorsey taught at the same place. (2)

In 1889 a teachers training school was held in Banner; Prof. A. A. Newell, who taught in Banner from 1889 until 1900, organized this school which was held each summer for several years—one year continuing throughout the entire summer. His wife also taught in the school.

A. A. Newell died at Banner in 1900 and was buried in the Banner Cemetery, where a memorial is held annually on the 6th day of June in memory of him. Mrs. Newell is still living. (3)

A regular teachers summer normal was organized at Pittsboro in 1905, and held for a number of years. In 1905, the normal was taught by W. A. Morris; 1906, by H. W. Whitfield; 1907, by H. B. Abernathy; 1908, by J. J. Hiller. The normal was financed by those who attended. (4)

County Superintendents of Education

The office of County Superintendent of Education was created in 1870. The list of superintendents, in order from that date until the present, includes the following: S. M. Roane. (salary $1200), J. L. Lyon, R. F. Stokes, J. S. Ryan, T. P. Gibbs, J. A. B. Miller, J. O. S. Green, J. A. Sims, J. A. Sugg, one term; C. A. Beasley, two terms, with a salary of $900 per year; J. O. Rich, three terms, during which the salary was increased

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(2) Joe Bishop, Sarepta, Miss.
(3) D. L. Hardin, Banner, Miss.
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(2) Joe Bishop, Sarepta, Miss.
(3) D. L. Hardin, Banner, Miss.
(4) Ibid

to $1800 per year. He began the movement of consolidating schools by transportaion of pupils, Pittsboro being the first to consolidate, with E. M. Lewis as superintendent. H. W. Hannaford served as superintendent one term, during which he drew three different salaries, the first being $1800 per year, the second $2100, and the third $2500. Several schools were consolidated during his term, Slate Springs and Vardaman being among the number. E. A. Wagner, whose salary was $2500, was superintendent one term during which time the Ellard School was consolidated. Q. T. Crowson served one term (with salary possibly decreased) during which final completion of consolidated schools took place, with standard teachers' qualifications raised, and their salaries increased. E. A. Wagner served a second term with a salary of about $2400 per year. During this term teachers' salaries were decreased because of the depression and there has been very little increase since. Federal funds for a two months extension of one school were appropriated during Mr. Wagner's second term. E. L. Lowe is present (1938) Superintendent with a salary of $2000 per year.

Consolidated Schools

By consolidating three or more small schools into one large school and providing transportation to pupils who lived two miles and farther, school conditions were greatly improved. Affiliated high schools have thus been established with modern buildings and equipment. Now, therefore, a high school education is within reach of practically every boy and girl in the county. Agricultural schools have been established and are of special benefit to the farm boys. Home economic classes are organized for the girls in the agriculture schools. (1)

The consolidated schools have roomy, attractive, well-lighted, comfortable buildings, surrounded by ample play grounds. Most all of them have well equipped libraries, modern desks, laboratories, sanitary toilets, etc.

Two modern school buildings at Sarepta and Pittsboro under construction at the present time (1938), are financed and supervised by WPA. Those communities, which still maintain grade schools only,

(1) Mrs. Evelyn Provine, Calhoun City, Miss.



CALHOUN CITY HIGH SCHOOL

Modern brick building, modern equipment

have roomy, comfortable buildings with the same length of terms as the consolidated schools. The white schools of this county have had eight month terms for several years, beginning during Mr. Crowson's term as superintendent.

Adult Education

Adult education, sponsored by the WPA, has been a help in this county to older people who never had an opportunity to learn to read and write.

Mrs. R. A. Taylor taught a class at Calhoun City; Mrs. Oscar Henry taught a class at Derma; Mrs. Miller a class at Ellard, and Rev. D. H. Crowson (deceased) was at Vardaman. This WPA work is still being carried on.

Sketches of Schools

Calhoun City Consolidated High School, seven miles southwest of the county site, has a $30,000 brick building, modernly equipped, and has a good library. There are sixteen teachers employed, with special courses of shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, music, and expression. The extra-curricula activities are Girl Reserves, Hi-Y's, Scouts, football, and basketball teams. (1)

Bruce Consolidated High School is located in the "Heart of Schoona valley," three miles north of Pittsboro. To and from this school six hundred pupils are transported in trucks and wagons from a large territory. It is a twelve-grade Smith-Hughes school, with twenty-one teachers. Agriculture, home economics, music, dramatics, and business training are taught in connection with grade and high school subjects. Hi-Y, Girl Reserves, Boy Scouts, and athletic teams have been organized and are active. An excellent gymnasium and football stadium add to the attractiveness of the campus. A large, painted frame building was constructed by government funds some years ago. This community is taking advantage of WPA funds to enlarge and equip the main school building, a brick structure, which, when completed, will probably be valued at $50,000.

Vardaman High School, a good consolidated school with twelve grades, is loc ted in the eastern part of the county, and brings in high school pupils from a large territory. It has the various clubs

(1) County Superintendent's Record

connected with this type of school, together with the Parent Teachers' Association. Football and basketball teams have also been organized; the building is brick with modern equipment.

Ellard, located in the northwestern part of the county, is an affiliated, consolidated high school, with laboratory, basketball courts, and a teachers' home. There are organized ball teams for both boys and girls, 4-H Clubs and Hi-Y for boys and Girl Resrves for girls. Four trucks and three wagons transport the pupils.

Derma High School, located east of the county site on Highway 8, is made of brick, at a cost of bout $7000. The equipment consists of 350 students' desk; a teacher's desk for each class room, two hundred opera chairs in the auditorium, a piano, and a beautiful curtain for the stage, with scenery to match. There is an adequate library and science equipment; a gym which seats three hundred people, and a tennis court. One truck and three wagons transport the children. The course of study includes bookkeeping, typing, shorthand, music, and home science; extra curricula activities include Girl Reserve, Boy Scouts, and Hi-Y.

Chapel Hill School, located at Big Creek seven miles west of Calhoun City, on Highway 8, has a building costing $1500; it is a modern brick structure, consisting of an auditorium, a music room, eight class rooms, an office, and a supply room. The beginners, second, and third grade rooms are equipped with comfortable chairs and tables, but the other rooms use desks. The stage has a drop curtain and a piano; library contains about five hundred volumes costing about $1000, and children are brought to school in comfortable trucks. The eight grammar grades and the four years of high school work are all taught in the same building. Special courses of agriculture, domestic science, and music are taught here, extra curricula activities consist of 4-H Club and similar organizations.

Big Creek School has a wide-awake Parent-Teachers' Association, which is always ready to assist the school in anything relative to its welfare. The faculty meets at regular intervals, thus having an opportunity to discuss among themselves any questions which may arise. No cafeteria is connected with the school, but the government has furnished free lunches for the past three years.



DERMA SCHOOL

Slate Springs Consolidated High School, located in the southern part of the county, has a building which rates with the other high schools of the county in equipment. It has an excellent campus, gym, active clubs, and a Parent-Teachers' Association.

Pittsboro Consolidated High School, located in the center of the county, is probably our oldest high school. This school has had a good building for many years, and another brick building is now under construction by the WPA at an estimated cost of $15,000. The children are transported by wagons and trucks. Basketball teams have been organized.

Sarepta Consolidated School, a two-year high school, is located in northeastern part of the county. A new building is under construction by WPA at an estimated cost of between $5,000 and $7,500.

Parker Salem, a consolidated grammar school in the northwestern part of the county, has a good frame building, three teachers, wagon transportation, basketball teams, and 4-H Clubs.

Unionville, a consolidated school, is in the southeastern part of the county.

Elementary Schools

Reynolds, in the northeastern part of the county, is a three-teacher grammar school with a comfortable building and ample play grounds; Banner, located in the northern part of the county, is a good three-teacher grammar school with a roomy, comfortable frame building; Providence, in the extreme north central part of the county, is a grade school using two teachers; Bluff Point, a small school, is a few miles east of Providence; Paris, a grade school in the northeastern part of the county; Antioch School nine miles north of Pittsboro; Colley, a small, one-teacher grammar school near the county line, adjoining Yalobusha County, west; Davis Line, located in the extreme southeast corner of the county; Old Town, five miles northeast of Pittsboro; Loyd, a good grammar school, eight miles east of Pittsboro; Reid Grammar School, south of Schoona, is about twelve miles northeast of Pittsboro; Elzey, a grade school three miles north of Vardaman; Center Point, a two-

teacher grade school, located on the Chickasaw line; Denton School, located in the southwestern part of the county; Sabougla, a grade school in the southwestern part of the county; Coles Creek, a grammar school in the southwestern part of the county; New Liberty, a grade school in the northeastern part of the county; Oak Springs, near Derma; Cherry Hill, a grade school in the eastern part of the county; Shirly Ridge, near Vardaman; Taylor, east of Pittsboro; Bentwood, a grade school located in the western part of the county near the Yalobusha line; Mallie Hardi School, in the southwestern part of the county; Gillespie, located in the eastern part of the county; Gauley, west of Pittsboro; Pleasant Hill, a grade school, in the southwestern part of the county; Lantrip School in the southeastern part of the county; Pine Ridge, a grade school, several miles southeast of Pittsboro; Holt, a grade school, in the northwestern part of the county; Lone Oak, in the northwestern part of the county; Rocky Mount grade school in the northeastern part of the county; Collums grade school in the northeastern part of the county; Hohenlinden, located in the southeastern part ofthe county; and Camp Ground, a three-teacher grade school, in the northwestern part of the county.

All the above schools have frame buildings built by the cooperation of the patrons at a minimum cost. (1)

Teachers of Today

Living conditions of teachers of today are quite different as compared with two decades ago. They do not "board around" among the patrons now, nor go to spend a night now and then in the homes of the pupils.

At the present time they live in a teachers' home, which most of the consolidated high school districts have prepared for their use. Some of them get a permanent boarding place near the school for convenience.

Some of the best young men and women of our land are employed as teachers and some few older people remain in the profession.

The teachers have a strong influence in the community, spiritually, socially, and morally.

(1) County Superintendent's Record

Those who are college graduates or have had two years of college work to their credit, are the only ones employed in affiliated high schools, provided they have a first grade teachers' license from the state.

Grade schools may be taught by any worthy applicant who holds teachers' license. (1)

Educational Leaders

John William Provine, a man of liberal education and superior intellect, is widely known throughout the South. He was president of Mississippi College for a period of thirteen years and the institution owes much of its present prestige to his constructive efforts and exceptional qualifications. He was born at Coles Creek, June 19, 1866, and comes of French and Irish ancestry. His parents were Robert Neely and Nammie (Goyen) Provine. Dr. Provine attended the common schools of Calhoun County, and in 1885 entered the sophomore class of the University of Mississippi, from which he received his B. S. degree in 1888, and that of M. S. in 1890. He then took post graduate work in Germany, and in 1892 was awarded the degree of Ph. D. by the University of Goettingen. Dr. Provine was a fellow in chemistry at the University of Mississippi from 1888 until 1890, and in recognition of his learning, that institution honored him with LL.D. degree in 1916. Since his graduation from the University of Goettingen he has been a resident of Clinton, and from 1895 until 1897 was chairman of the faculty of Mississippi College. He was professor of chemistry, and since 1911 has been head of that department. He acted as president of the college during 1897-1898, and since 1911 has served continously in that office until 1919, when he resigned. Dr. Provine is much interested in the agricultural progress of his state and is the owner of two productive farms. In Jackson, August 19, 1896, Dr. Provine married Miss Mary Sproles, who was born at Carrollton May 22, 1871, and to them were born three children; the oldest, John William, Jr., was killed by lightning in Louisiana in 1920; the others are Marion, now Mrs. F. F. Scott, of Clinton, and Dr. Henry Provine. Dr. Provine is a democrat and a member of the Baptist church. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of

(1) County Superintendent's Records

Pythias and the Columbian Woodman, and he also belongs to Sigma Alpha Epsilon. (1)

Dr. Charlie D. Johnson, born May 27, 1888, at Banner, attended public and part of high school at Banner, then attended an Academy at Water Valley, receiving his B. A. degree from Mississippi College. He taught high school for five years and attended several northern universities, receiving his Ph. D. from University of Iowa. He served the following colleges: Clark Memorial College, Newton, Mississippi; president of Auchita College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas; head of School of Journalism, Baylor University, Waco Texas; vice president Monticello A. and M. College, Monticello, Arkansas; and is now (1936) Dean of Blue Mountain College. (2)

Rowell Thomas Crocker, born February 20, 1893, at Reynolds, Calhoun County, is the son of George Campbell Crocker and Catherine (Chrestman) Crocker of Sarepta. He attended the public school at Reynolds, high school at Pittsboro and Big Creek. He then entered Clarke Memorial College, and later Mississippi College, where he received the degree of B. A. He was elected to the legisl ture in 1919 for the 1920-24 term. By profession he is a teacher; is a member of the Baptist church, and a Mason. He was married March 14, 1917, at Pittsboro, to Miss Willia Bennett, daughter of James William Bennett, of that place, who died April 5, 1920. (3)

Mrs. W. O. Lawrence, born in Reid, Calhoun County, January 3, 1884, is the youngest daughter of the late Hon. W. J. Patterson, and attended the public schools of the county and Blue Mountain College. Mrs. Lawrence has the distinction of being the first woman in the state to hold public office, and in February 1922, was accorded the honor of being appointed a member of the municipal council of Calhoun City to fill an unexpired term caused by the resignation of Hon. J. B. Goings. This appointment was made by Governor Lee Russell, and naturally, attracted much attention throughout the state. Long a leader in local women's activities following the granting of suffrage to women, her appointment to a public post brought her warm congratulations from all parts of the state. Mrs. Lawrence was not a candidate for re-election

(1) Mrs. Evelyn Provine, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Mrs. H. G. Johnson, Big Creek, Miss.
(3) Hazel Marshall, Hernando, Miss.

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MRS. W. O. LAWRENCE

Prominent Educator, Calhoun City

as she left Calhoun City at the expiration of her term. It is in the teaching profession that Mrs. Lawrence has made her record. She began her work as a teacher in the schools of Calhoun City twenty-three years ago, and is still teaching at this time (1938). Her work has been in the primary grades and while teaching in Okolona she was graded as being one of the three best teachers in the State of Mississippi. Nothwithstanding her busy life as a civic leader and teacher, she has found time for home and family duties and is the mother of two daughters, Mrs. Reginald Chandler and Miss Charleene Lawrence. Her husband is W. O. Lawrence, prominent attorney of the county.

E. L. Lowe, superintendent of education, finished high school in 1926 at the Agricultural High School in Derma. He specialized in social science and natural science and received his B. S. degree from Delta State Teachers' College in Cleveland, in 1934. He has taught eight years in Calhoun County. (1)

A. E. Strain finished high school at Pittsboro in 1913, taught three years in Banner, and spent three years in the World War as a volunteer. When he returned, he taught at Big Creek. He attended Mississippi State College at Starkville and received a B. A. degree in vocational agriculture in 1926. He then taught eight years at Big Creek, one year in Derma, and four years in Bruce. He built a gymnasium at each of these places. (2)

A. E. Ferguson received his M. A. degree from Mississippi College, Clinton, in 1913, and has taught in Calhoun County for eighteen years. (3)

Oscar Hardin finished high school at Calhoun County Agricultural High School in 1922. He has taught fourteen years in Calhoun County, and had two years of college work at State Teachers' College, at Hattiesburg. (4)

Q. T. Crowson, who finished high school at Sarepta, has a B. A. degree from the University of Mississippi, and has taught in Calhoun County for fourteen years; he was county superintendent of education for four years.

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(1) E. L. Lowe, Pittsboro, Miss.
(2) Ethel Provine, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) Ibid
(4) Ibid

Negro Schools

There are no racial schools here except the negro schools which are located in various communities, and their term is usually short. There are thirty-eight negro schools, the majority of them are one-room frame buildings, with one teacher.

The county superintendent looks after their schools in a general way, but they have a woman supervisor of their own race employed at present to supervise the schools and teachers. This supervisor is paid by the "Jeans Fund," and is proving of great benefit to negro teachers.

Following is a list of negro schools: Gaston Chapel, Coles Creek, Shaw, Rocky Branch, Haywood, Mineral Springs, Mt. Grove, Lantrip, Clear Springs, County Line, Bruce, Duff Chapel, Pratt, Chapel Hill, Piney Grove, Pittsboro, Gable, Concord, Bryant Chapel, Mays Chapel, Clerk's Chapel, Kilpatrick, Cane Creek, Calhoun City, Old Town, Martin Line, Double Springs, Brazee Chapel, Edmond Line, and St. Arthur.

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Bishop, Joe	Sarepta, Miss.
Denley, B. W.	Big Creek, Miss.
Hardin, D. L.	Banner, Miss.
Johnson, Mrs. H. G.	Big Creek, Miss.
Love, E. L.	Pittsboro, Miss.
Marshall, Miss Hazel	Hernando, Miss.
Provine, Evelyn, Historian Historical Research	Calhoun City, Miss.
Spence, J. B.	Slate Springs, Miss.
Spralding, Mrs. T. W.	Pine Valley, Miss.
Strain, A. E.	Calhoun City, Miss.
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Chapter XIII

AGRICULTURE

A large majority of the people of Calhoun County earn their livlihood through agriculture; a minority are engaged in the lumber industry. We have only two branches of railroads and they terminate in the county; there are no factories, mines, gas or oil wells.

The rural population far exceeds that of the urban, therefore, most of the men, women,and children are employed on farms, which give employment to most of the laborers.

The county has approximately 100,139 acres of farms and pasture, about 81,461 acres being cultivated.

The soil is kept in a normal state of fertility by the use of fertilizers, both farm and commercial, by the plowing under of leguminous crops,as well as growing and harvesting of same, diversification of crops, addition of humus, etc.

Cotton, corn, peas, soybeans, peanuts, lespedeza, sagrain, sorghum, milo,and maize are crops best adapted to Calhoun.

Early History of Agriculture

Among the Indians, women were the farm laborers; they tended the homes and children, while the men hunted, fished,and protected them in battle. Indian implements were crude, and much labor was needed in growing crops and preparing the food.

In the early history of agriculture cotton was regarded as the money crop, because it was the only one that could be rapidly handled and turned into money. Farming consisted almost entirely of putting in the seed, cultivating and reaping the harvests

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that natural conditions sufficed to produce. Consequently the land began to wear out, and as farmers did not know the art of fertilizing and replenishing it by crop rotation and other methods, it was soon abandoned and more was cleared up.

Cotton

Cotton was first grown for clothing only, being introduced while the country was young.

The seed had to be separated from the lint by hand-picking, but after the invention of the cotton gin by Whitney in 1793, they gradually began to raise it as a commercial crop. The soil and climate of Mississippi was so well adapted to this product, it soon became the main crop of the state.

Slave labor was especially adapted to the growing and the harvesting of cotton, but after they were freed, and the War between the States ended, slave labor was replaced by the tenant system or small landowner, which is still customary; so cotton remains king.

Calhoun's cotton yield in 1936 was 13,970 bales; in 1935, it was 7,468 bales. The advent of the boll weevil reduced the yield of cotton in this county.

Some of the crop is sold to regular cotton-buyers; some is sold through the Farm Bureau Cooperative System; during recent years some has been sold direct to the Federal Government. It is used here and in foreign countries.

Insects Injurious to Cotton

Cotton pests found in our territory are the boll weevil, cotton leaf worm, Thurberia weevil, bollworm, cotton flea hopper, cotton aphid, red spider, cotton square borer, cotton plant bug, grasshoppers, cutworms, sharpshooters, corn root aphid, and wireworms.

While special methods are necessary to control several cotton insects, measures used to control the boll weevil operate also against most of the other pests of cotton. It is important to plant a species of cotton that is adapted to weevil conditions; in other words, a variety that will produce the greatest

quantity of lint in the shortest time. Sow the seed heavily to insure a good stand of young plants; practice early planting and frequent, careful cultivation; fertilize more where required; pick the lint promptly, then destroy all stalks without delay; burn weeds and other trash in winter; keep down weed growth near cotton fields in spring. Rotate crops, following a definite system. Destroy weevils by diluting with calcium arsenate at the proper time and in the correct manner.

Corn and Forage Crops

Corn was once the first crop in importance in this county, but it is now second, even though the corn acreage exceeds that of cotton.

The approximate yield of corn in the county in 1934 was 704,239 bushels; the hay crop for 1934 was 11,833 tons.

Most of the corn crop is used at home, but some of it is carried to the Delta counties and adjoining states wherever there is a cash market. It is marketed in three forms - on the ear, shelled, and ground into meal.

Principal forage crops are lespedeza and soybeans. In 1934, 3,063 acres were planted in hay and sorghum for forage purposes, which yielded 11,833 tons, (1) Lespedeza is baled and sold but most of it is used locally; the yield of lespedeza and sweet clover in 1934 was approximately 7,491 tons.

Enemies to Corn Crops

The most destructive enemy of corn is the earworm, at present the only insect of widespread importance which attacks immature ears. Green sweet corn suffers most severely; field corn is not so greatly injured, but it has been estimated that two per cent is annually destroyed by the earworm. The proper application of arsenical sprays or dusts is an effective means of earworm control, but because of the labor involved, the cost is prohibitive for the main field. The application, however, seems advisable for market gardeners growing sweet corn, or corn especially desired for seed or show purposes, where increased values justify the expense of treatment.

(1) Government Bulletin on Agriculture (1935 census)

Dusting by hand, using a small sack or can with a top perforated like a salt-shaker, is the best method of poisoning. A mixture, half of arsenate of lead and half finely ground sulphur, has been found most effective. Wireworms are highly destructive to seed corn in the ground and to the young plants. They work entirely underground and are among the most difficult to control; eggs are laid in the ground, usually on sod lands, where young worms are hatched. It takes three years for most species of wireworms to attain their full growth and become beetles. The most successful measures for control are cultural in nature, it having been found impracticable to poison them by any known means.

Insects Harmful to Leguminous Crops

Injury to leguminous crops is caused by more than one insect. Those considered worst are the pea-weevil, broad bean-weevil, the cowpea, four-spotted bean-weevil, broad bean-weevil, and Mexican bean-weevil. These are all commonly found in domestic supplies of beans, peas, or cowpeas; other species are sometimes discovered in imported seed. Bean and pea weevils are very small.

The pea-weevil is the most serious enemy of the field or garden pea, adults being found on vines when the peas come into bloom. They are said to feed principally on the stems and pods, while they eat holes in the petals and gnaw out long narrow slits in the stems, they do not appear to materially damage the plants, as the half-eaten flowers produce normal pods and the slits in the stems soon heal over and do not cause wilting. Pea-weevils breed only one generation a year and cannot reproduce in dried peas.

The common bean-weevil is the most formidable destroyer of beans. The female weevils fly from hibernating quarters early in summer, and from then on may be detected upon bean plants. While the weevils lay eggs in largest numbers through cracks in the pod that develop during the drying-out of the pod, the female has been observed to gnaw holes in green pods and to lay eggs through such holes. As many as sixty-seven eggs have been counted through a crack in a bean-pod. If the fall is early and seeds are stored in a cold place, no adults may emerge before the following spring; while from seeds stored in warm place, adults may emerge at any time during the winter. After emergence in storage, adult females lay eggs either on the beans or on the sides of receptacles in which the seeds are packed.

The army-worm has caused our farmers great loss in money. The true species injures crops in but one way by eating away all the tender portions of the leaves and immature seeds and sprouts; when numerous, it may even devour the plants down to the very ground. Conspicuous injury is always inflicted by nearly full-grown caterpillar. Poisoned baits of varying composition have long been used as a means of destroying the many different species of cut-worms also the army-worm. In case the worms are not discovered until they have begun to travel in a mass, they can usually be killed by furrowing or ditching completely around the infested area. In attempting to cross such ditches, the worms will fall into them and can be crushed by a log dragged back and forth through the ditch or furrow. A preventitive is to watch carefully the fields of growing grass and grain, especially in meadows, during the spring and early summer months, so as to discover the worms before they become full grown and spread over the entire farm.

Grasshoppers are injuriously abundant every year. Their ravages, which occur chiefly on alfalfa and the grasses, can be prevented largely by cheap and practical means, especially where vigilance is excercised.

Pests may be discovered in their young stages when it is easy to control them by poisoned baits. The more devastating species come from eggs that are placed in the ground by old grasshoppers in the late summer or early fall and hatch the following spring. Every effort should be made to discover the young insects before they have attained any considerable size, when the injury done is still very slight, and when they are wingless and easily poisoned by insecticides, such as Paris green, lime, or arsenate of lead. Often, delay caused by the fact that these preparations are not immediately available, proves fatal to the crop.

Truck Farming

Potatoes, melons, and strawberries constitute our principal truck crops. The entire county does not subscribe to this type of farming, the southeastern part surrounding Vardaman being the area most extensively so engaged. These products are shipped cooperatively through the efforts of railroad officials.

The yield of sweet potatoes in 1934 was 90,671 bushels; of strawberries, approximately 4,535 quarts on four acres; 328 acres were planted in melons. Local markets formerly absorbed the melon crop, but now they are grown more extensively and shipped in carloads to northern and other out-side markets. This method of marketing truck crops is new to Calhoun, but it is here to stay. High-powered trucks for hauling greatly aid in marketing watermelons, etc.

Garden products help the people live at home and afford a small income to a few by the disposal of these in local markets. Cabbage, beans, peas, Irish potatoes, and tomatoes, the most important garden products, are preserved for future use by three canning methods - open kettle, cold pack, and steam-pressure cookers. Beans and peas are dried. The value of all garden vegetables, excluding Irish and sweet potatoes, in 1934, was $117,591.

Garden and Truck Pests

Cutworm injury, which usually consists in the cutting off of stalks at or a little below the surface of the ground, almost invariably occurs in the spring as soon as first plants sprout and continue until late in June or early July, by which time the worms are full-grown. These pests feed at night and rest during the day beneath debris or in the soil from one-half to one inch below the surface; and since, in most cases, they resemble the soil closely in color, the cause of the injury may not be apparent. However, if the soil surrounding the plant cut off be carefully examined, the culprit probably will be found curled up beneath the surface.

Late fall and winter plowing of grasslands, although not so effective as early plowing, will destroy

many hibernating cutworms as well as such other corn pests, as white grubs, and should be practiced when earlier plowing is impracticable. Pasturing hogs upon land supposed to harbor cutworms is a beneficial practice as they root up and devour many insects, including large numbers of cutworms. Poultry allowed to follow the plow are of great value. Frequently, cutworms migrate to cultivated fields from adjoining grasslands; and in such cases, crops can be protected by sowing a narrow band of poisoned bait around the edge of the field or along the side nearest the source of infestation.

Little round beetles or ladybugs with their polka-dot patterns of red and black, are a real help to the gardener and fruit-raiser, as they feed upon plant-lice and scale insects. Found in gardens also is the potato-beetle, which eats the leaves of potato plants; This beetle formerly lived upon a wild plant of the same family as the potato and began to infest potato fields when that crop was introduced in Colorado, evidently preferring cultivated to wild forms of this family. This insect may be destroyed by spraying or dusting with Paris-green. Aphids are tiny green lice seen swarming on stems and leaves of cultivated plants, such as mustard, turnips, beans, etc.; they suck the juice from stem and leaf, and may be destroyed by dusting the plants with a poison.

We have several different kinds of cabbage worms which also damage squash, tomatoes, and beets, and which are fought with various sulphur preparations. Cucumber-beetle, infesting cucumbers, squash, beans, and corn, has been controlled early in the season by the use of Bordeaux and sulphur mixtures.

Poultry

Some of the poultry and eggs produced here are consumed in local homes; however, many are marketed in the towns and cities and there is a year-around market for these farm products. Merchants and poultry dealers buy and ship by rail and truck.

Fresh eggs and chickens are available in all

seasons. Hens are still used for hatching eggs, and the poultry industry is large in this county. Our people are learning how to feed for increased egg production.

Poultry Pests

The seven different species of lice common on hens are spoken of as body-lice, head-lice, and feather-lice, according to the usual places in which they are found; but they intermingle to a considerable extent. More than forty varieties of lice are found on our domestic fowls. Poultry lice are not fitted for sucking blood. They feed on portions of the feathers or on scales from the skin, and their presence in considerable numbers is responsible for serious injury. The first symptoms of lice are usually droopiness, lowered wings, and ruffled feathers. Diarrhea follows and chickens often die in a few days, or, when older, fall a prey to various diseases. Turkeys suffer to a considerable extent when young.

After testing a number of new compounds advocated for lice destruction, nothing was found as satisfactory as sodium fluoride. Experiments demonstrated that this chemical is exceedingly poisonous to all species of chicken lice. It kills both adults and young, including the young which emerge from eggs present at the time of treatment. Sodium fluoride may be applied in two forms-as a dust and as a dip.

There are several species of mites--chicken, feather, scaly-leg, depluming, and harvest mites or redbugs. Each affects the fowl in a peculiar way and is fought with sprays, dips, and dusts.

Livestock

This industry is very important as there are many fine Jersey cows used in the production of milk and butter. Approximately 1,810,879 gallons are produced annually. Butter churned on the farm during 1934 was 402,057 pounds, about 7,291 cows being milked to produce this. Herefords are used mostly for beef; calves and scrubs from other breeds are sold for beef. Many fine blooded bulls are scattered over the county for breeding purposes.

Hog-raising is next in importance, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey being the leading breeds. In 1934, there were 11,260 hogs of all ages in Calhoun, and a majority of the farmers raise their own meat supply as well as a surplus for city and local markets.

Sheep and goats are not raised very extensively, however, some are raised for home and market use. Little wool is used in the homes. (1)

Livestock Pests

Practically all animals are more or less subject to attacks by screw-worm; sheep, goats, and cattle suffer most, with hogs, horses, mules,and dogs following in the order named. The screw-worm fly lays eggs almost exclusively upon dead animals and in the wounds of living animals, and they probably hatch within one or two hours after decomposition. As soon as the eggs hatch, young larvae begin penetrating the carcass; or if in a living animal, they start burrowing into the flesh. The practicable remedy: carcasses may be buried, covering the maggot-infested ones with at least two feet of closely packed soil to prevent the escape of flies. Cattle lice are injurious to all classes of cattle, but the greatest losses occur in young stock and poorly-nourished adults; losses are caused by irritation, digestive disturbances, arrested growth, low vitality, and increased death rate. Three kinds of lice are commonly found on cattle, and all three species may be present on the same animal at the same time. Two of these are blood-suckers commonly known as blue lice; a third species is a biting louse, commonly known as the little red louse. Methods of treatment include spraying and dipping with arsenic, coal-tar, and creosote solutions.

The stable,or stork fly, is quite a source of annoyance to livestock. The stable-fly, when present in large numbers, has a deleterious effect owing to the quantity of blood drawn, and animals frequently so reduced in vitality as to permit certain disease to become acute and cause death. It probably plays a part in the dissemination of anthrax; investigations indicate that the disease of horses known as swamp-fever or infectious anemia is

(1) Government Bulletin on Agriculture - 1935, p 19

transmitted by it.

Experiments conducted indicate that the fly acts solely as a mechanical carrier, passing diseases directly from one animal to another in biting. Spraying with repellents is not entirely satisfactory, but numbers of stable-flies can be minimized by caring properly for stable refuse, by stacking, or otherwise disposing of straw. The horse-fly, a great bother to domestic animals, is a blood-sucker whose bite is painful.

Rural Home Improvements

Modern farm homes now have conveniences and equipment equal to city-dwellers. Running water in homes and bathrooms and electric lights have been installed.

The large roomy buildings of today, with proper ventilation, interior decorations, and appropriate furniture, are most attractive, and can be kept clean with a minimum amount of work.

Sanitary outdoor and indoor toilets are a great improvement and convenience; daily rural mail service, telephones, automobiles and trucks greatly add to the desirability of rural homes; improved roads and highways also do their part.

The older homes never enjoyed any of the above-named conveniences and improvements; they used kerosene lamps, and candles before lamps, for artificial lights, brought water into the house in a bucket from a well or spring, and did without screens, daily mail, telephones, and cars.

Wagons, saddle-horses, buggies, and surreys were means of traveling and transportation to market; roads were not only narrow and rough but sometimes impassable.

Modern Agriculture Agencies

Since agriculture is the chief industry in Calhoun, local farmers should always be bonded together for their mutual benefit. Many times, throughout the county's history they have formed unions or groups;

but the outstanding one, known as the Farmers Union, was organized about 1908 with Bige Morgan, Pine Valley, president, and R. J. Murphee, Vardaman, secretary-treasurer. "Cooporation" was their watch work, and farm commodities were bought and sold at wholesale prices, thus eliminating middle men's profits. Meetings were held monthly for the transaction of business at various places over the county, and they were active for a number of years. They collected dues with which expenses were paid, including officers' salaries. Officers were changed as time passed, but the work continued. During recent years, the farmers have organized the Farm Bureau with a main office and as many branch offices as needed; it handles feeds, poultry, eggs, fertilizer, livestock, etc. They also handle cotton when it is not under Government control. Our farmers have always kept in mind that "In union there is strength."

This county has had agricultural agents for a long period of years; they have proved a great benefit to the farmers by aiding and advising them on marketing, buying, soil-building, livestock, poultry industries, and other things too numerous to mention.

They influence farmers to be more energetic and wide-awake and to keep better informed on matters of vital interest to themselves and families.

The home demonstration agent, whose influence and assistance was helpful to women and girls, has not been used as extensively as the agricultural agent, and that office is now discontinued, but it was filled for several years. Both agents were necessary to Girls and Boys 4-H Clubs.

Pioneer Corn Clubs

In the spring of 1909, corn clubs were introduced in Calhoun County by a Mr. Smith (known as Corn-cob Smith) "originally from College Hill" Agricultural High School, northwest of Oxford. Blanks and instructions were furnished by J. O. Rich, county superintendent at that time, and were distributed through the several schools to the boys who wanted to enter the contest. One-half acre was to be planted, and the boys who entered the

contest were: Ray Becket, Pittsboro; Fenus Gaston, Slate Springs; Jim Brand, Vardaman; Carl Vance, Slate Springs; Marvin Van Landingham, Vardaman; and Morgan Byers, Pittsboro. Marvin Van Landingham won the prize for the best ears of corn and sold some of them for twenty-five cents each. Corn club contests continued for several years.

In the 1910 contest, Curtiss Malone produced ninety bushels on one acre and was awarded first prize of $15.00; L. R. Byers produced seventy bushels on one acre and won second prize, $10.00.

The first county agricultural agent was W. R. Byers of Pittsboro, about 1912. He assisted in the club-work also in other lines of farming and stock-raising and served part-time on part-pay until 1916, when A. G. Hamilton was appointed. Third county agent was R. S. Mitchell; fourth S. P. Dent; fifth I. R. Bradshaw; sixth S. P. Dent; seventh J. D. McKewin; eighth J. W. Hollingsworth. All agents served the county well and were much help in selling farm products and encouraging the raising and selling of better horses, mules, cows, hogs, and chickens. Since 1909, there has been a great improvement in the breeding and raising of dairy and beef cattle, also hogs and chickens.

The first home demonstration agent, 1928 till 1930, was Miss Nora Luter (now Mrs. Edward Creekmore), Calhoun City; second was Miss Thelma Bostick who served from 1930 until 1936.

Pig and Chicken Clubs, 1915

The pig and chicken clubs, 1915, were sponsored by the Grenada Bank, through its two branches, Calhoun County Bank, Calhoun City and Vardaman Bank, Vardaman. There were 350 breed sows sold to boys on time payments, and they were required to keep account of all costs of feed. The ones having the best pigs were awarded prizes at the show held at Vardaman. Much interest was created in the raising of better hogs throughout the county after the pig show and prizes awarded and is still showing good results in the raising of better hogs. (1)

(1) Charles F. Gaston.

4-H Clubs

The home demonstration agent organized home demonstration clubs in various communities, held monthly meetings and gave demonstrations on cooking, canning, or sewing. She also ran a column in the county's weekly newspapers, giving valuable hints and cooking recipes.

The 4-H clubs were composed of school boys and girls, and the county agents were their leaders. They organized and held meetings; formed corn, cotton, pig, and baby-beef clubs; and gained prizes and free trips on their records.

The girls formed sewing and canning clubs and were required to keep a complete record book.

A county agricultural high school was at Derma for a period of years, but it has been discontinued. Dormitories for the students were built, and different features of agriculture are taught "the boys; and the art and science of home making the girls, together with the regular adopted high school course." Much lasting benefit was derived.

Vocational agriculture and home science are now taught in two or three schools of the county. Smith-Hughes schools are at Big Creek and Bruce.

Calhoun County's agriculture agent organized a county fair in 1924, to be held in October, with C. S. Waller as first secretary M. D. Lantrip, J. L. Collins, and other citizens have been on the board of directors. Our county agents have been leaders and displayed livestock, poultry, agricultural, and home exhibits, using general and community booths. Prizes were awarded to individuals and communities for canned products, flowers, home-made furniture, cooking, clothing, and quilts. 4-H club work was attractively displayed.

There were three main days of the fair, but the most important was "School Day." The fair was a boost for the county; but, for some reason, it was discontinued in 1934.

County 4-H Club Reorganized in 1937

With a total membership of 300, various 4-H

clubs were reorganized here in 1937, According to a statement of J. W. Hollandsworth, the following boys won prizes at the 4-H Club Show held October 1, 1937.

Corn Exhibit:first prize, Gary McPhail, Slate Springs; second prize, Joe Bill Hannaford, Derma; third prize, James B. Mawk, Slate Springs; fourth prize, T. M. Batchelor, Calhoun City; fifth prize, James Abbott, Calhoun City; sixth prize, Hiram Davis; seventh prize, Wendell Hannaford; eighth prize, G.C. Cooner, Jr., Calhoun City.

Cotton Exhibit: first prize, Wilburn High; second prize, Stanely Dorroh; third prize, James B.Mawk; fourth prize, Archie Watson; fifth prize, Billie H. Putman; sixth prize, G. C. Cooner, Jr; seventh prize, Carlton B. Golden; eighth prize, J. R. Penick, Jr.

Soybean Exhibit: first prize, J. R. Penick, Jr.; second prize, G. C. Cooner, Jr.; third prize, Charles Penick.

Peanut Exhibit: first prize, James K. Inman; second prize, James Collins.

Best Colt: first prize, James Collins; second prize, James Glenn; third prize, Wilbur Brown.

Best Dairy Calf: first prize, James Collins; second prize, Charles Penick.

Best Purebred Pig: Joe Bill Hannaford.

Best Beef Calf: J. R. Penick, Jr.

Best Sheep: Billie Hardin. (1)

Horticulture

Many flowers and shrubs, such as zinnias, petunias, phlox, larkspurs, poppies, roses, evergreens, crepe myrtle, and lilac, are extensively planted and cultivated. We have no nurseries, but landowners order fruit trees, flowers, and shrubs from nurseries in other parts of the country.

Almost every farm has an orchard planted in apples, pears, peaches, and plums, which is very important to the health and happiness of the family, but they are not cared for as they should be. Orchards here cannot supply the local demand.

(1) J. W. Hollansworth, Agricultural Agent,Calhoun County. Calhoun City, Miss.

Arbor Day, set by proclamation of the governor, is the only agency in this county which promotes beautification projects since the county fair has been discontinued.

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Chapter XIV

INDUSTRY

Bruce Lumber Company

The E. L. Bruce Lumber Company, located three miles north of Pittsboro, was established in 1925 by E. L. Bruce. The company purchased a large tract of land and timber along Schoona Valley in 1925, established a planing mill and a town site named Bruce on State Highway 9.

The Bruce Company works 325 men at both mill and planer, and in 1926 shipped 1560 cars of lumber, having an annual payroll of $276,000. They own a large number of buildings in the town, including dwellings and business houses, and operate a general mercantile business, carrying groceries, dry goods, and hardware, which is the largest business in the county.

The company is selling some of the land to farmers and encouraging better farming and better stock raising; it has also been liberal in helping to build roads, schools, and churches. (1)

Mabry Lumber Company

G. C. and S. Mabry moved to Derma, September, 1905, established a general retail mercantile business, and also engaged in farming for a number of years. In 1925 they established a lumber business in Derma, on a branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

They are still operating their planer, also a few tractor sawmills located in different parts of the county. They now have about two million feet of lumber on the yard; they also buy lumber from other mills located in different parts of the county.

They have invested approximately $80,000 in timber land, lumber, and other property. Besides

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(1) Stanley Wooten and Holman Johnson, Pittsboro Miss.

working sixteen men at the planer, they have been the means of a number of men with families having employment. In 1936 they shipped three hundred carloads of lumber.

The members of the firm are democratic, believing in better roads, better schools, and anything else that will make Calhoun County a better place in which to live. (1)

Schoolfield Hardwood Mill

October 1, 1924, D. R. Schoolfield and son, J. W. Schoolfield, established a hardwood mill at Calhoun City, near the railroad just east of the depot. At present they work about twelve hands, with a payroll of $4500 annually. They buy timber, cut it into dimension material for different kinds of furniture, shipping from sixty to eighty cars annually. The mill has been the means of several men with families having regular employment, and its proprietors have the name of being good, honest, Christian gentlemen, and trustworthy citizens. They are boosters of better roads, schools, churches, and the general improvement of the county. (2)

Royal Furniture From Calhoun

"It is reported that today ertain royal furniture is found in the sleeping apartments of the King of England that was made of oak timber grown in Calhoun. This is but another evidence that this county is one of the best in the South.

"According to the story, about the time when the World's Fair was being held in St. Louis, in 1904 I believe, a certain lumber dealer was making an inspection survey of the timber then found in the swamps of Calhoun County. This was in the days before the ruthless cutting of the virgin timber of our county. Passing through one swamp, perhaps Yalabusha River swamp, he came upon a white oak of immense proportions. It was very large and

(1) G. C. Mabry, Derma, Miss.
(2) D. R. Schoolfield, Calhoun City, Miss.

CYPRESS SHINGLE MILL

CCC Camp No. P-64



had a smooth body which extended many feet before any limbs came out on it. It was one of the finest specimens that this experienced lumberman had ever seen. He at once sought out the owner of the tree and purchased it, paying a goodly sum of money for it. He then had it cut and sawed into logs of medium lengths, and these he had carried to the nearest railroadand shipped them to St. Louis to place on exhibition at the fair. Soon, these beautiful white oak logs were being viewed by thousands of visitors from all parts of the world.

"Among those who viewed these logs and admired them was the King of England.* He declared that he had never seen such perfect logs. Inquiring as to who owned them, he was told, and he at once sought out the owner and offered to purchase them. Soon the trade was made; and when the fair was ended, the King had these logs shipped to England, where they were made into suitable lumber for furniture.

"It is said that when the King saw the beautiful lumber that came from this Calhoun County white oak, he at once desired a bed made of it. Consequently, it was taken to a furniture factory and prepared and made into a bed, table, and other furniture suitable for a bedroom. When finished, he placed the furniture thus made out of this material in his own personal bedroom and slept on the bed himself.

"As the story goes, this furniture is still in the private bedroom of the new King of England, where it will remain. Being of the best timber the world produces, it is still beautiful and substantial; so there in old England, in the palace of a king, you may find, so it is said, furniture for royalty made from the great oak of Calhoun County. Well may all citizens of the good old county of Calhoun be proud of this fact." (1)

*(Note: This probably refers to the Crown Prince who later became King George V. This furniture being used at present by King George VI.)

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(1) Stanley Murphree, Editor, Monitor-Herald Calhoun City, Miss.

eight years, Dr. Smith has seen Calhoun emerge from ox-teams and narrow roads to motor vehicles and hard-surfaced highways.

Fifty years ago, and later, the nearest market for the people of Calhoun County, was from forty to sixty miles away, and oxen and mule teams were the only means of transportation. During the fall and winter rains, the narrow roads, being low and water covered, were dreadful. Many times four oxen or mules were required to move two bales of cotton over them. Wagon wheels in use at that time were nearly four feet high, in order to take the deep water and mud and go over stumps in the road. In many places there were bridgeless streams to cross, and if streams were swollen, making crossing dangerous, they sometimes camped on the bank until the waters receded.

These streams when normal were wide and shallow with sandy bottoms and were easy to ford, but when swollen from heavy rains, were dangerous, as there were quicksand holes. The story is told of a man who, on his way to market his cotton, drove his team of mules into one of these swollen creeks, and was sucked under by the quicksand; neither the man, mules,or wagon were ever heard of again- only the floating bales of cotton bore testimony as to what had happened. (1)

Present Day Highways

Calhoun has over five hundred miles of state highways and graded roads within her borders. The county, the state, and the United States have combined to build through the county two of the finest and most modernly improved graveled highways in the world; one runs north and south; the other, east and west. The highways cross at Calhoun City, the largest town in the county. This county has no highway commissioners - the board of supervisors having charge of road work

In conjunction with the WPA, and extensive road building program is under way in the county, in which thirty-five miles are to be graveled in each of the five beats; the county buying the gravel, and WPA providing the labor. (2)

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(1) Charles F. Gaston, Derma, Miss.
(2) Dr. J. M. Smith, Calhoun City, Miss.



BRIDGE AND ROAD CROSSING

Yalobusha River Canal on E. C. W. Road No. 5

State Highway 9 runs north and south through Calhoun County; beginning at Springville, it touches Randolph, Sarepta, Bruce, Pittsboro, Calhoun City, and Slate Springs, ending at Louisville, about sixty-five miles south of Calhoun City. This highway is graveled with the exception of a two or three mile stretch through Calhoun City, which is paved. (1)

State Highway 8, which runs east and west through Calhoun County, begins at Aberdeen, running through Egypt, Buena Vista, Houston, Vardaman, Hollis, Derma, Calhoun City, Big Creek, and Graysport; it ends at Grenada, where it connects with Highway 51. It is graveled and well kept. (2)

Bus Lines

The Normis Transport Company Line runs east and west from Aberdeen to Charleston, via Houston, Vardaman, Calhoun City, Grenada, and Mill. The fare is two cents per mile, plus sales tax, with reduced rates for round-trip tickets. The two buses on this line make two stops per day, and make connections at Aberdeen, with the Dixie Greyhound buses, Frisco Railroad, and Illinois Central Railroad; at Egypt, with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; at Houston, with Gulf Transport Company and the Gulf, Mobile, and Northern Railroad; and at Charleston with Tri-State Transit Company and Illinois Central Railroad. The buses are new, of modern type, and comfortable.

Gulf Transport Company Bus runs from Louisville to Ripley, via Ackerman, Eupora, Calhoun City, Bruce, Pontotoc, New Albany, Blue Mountain, and Ripley. This line runs north and south through Calhoun City, making a round-trip each day. It makes connection at New Albany with the Dixie Greyhound line, and at Laurel with Teche Greyhound line. The fare is two cents per mile, plus sales tax. The buses are new, painted grey and red, and are comfortable. (3)

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(1) L. B. Mawk, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Charles Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) J. A. Bratton, Calhoun City, Miss.

Railroads

"There are two railroads in Calhoun County, the Okolona, Houston, and Calhoun City Railroad (formerly a branch line of the Mobile and Ohio), running east and west in the southern part of the county, and the recently built Mississippi and Schoona Valley Railroad which connects Bruce with the Illinois Central near Grenada." (1)

Railroad Pioneering

In the early 1870's, promoters organized a company to build a railroad from Grenada to Oklona which crossed Calhoun County from east to west. These enthusiasts, after a series of interviews, induced the people of Calhoun to vote bonds to the amount of $100,000 to invest in the stock. The bonds were voted, printed, and sold, and the money was turned into the railroad treasury and construction was begun at Okolona and Grenada. Among the prominent citizens who used their influence for the promotion of this road were: M. M. Boland, Capt. T. T. Enochs, Capt. T. W. Young, Dr. S. T. Buchanan, and Capt. R. W. Provine, some of whom did not live to see their dreams become a reality. A great deal of grading was done in Chickasaw and Grenada counties, and possibly a few miles of track was laid in Chickasaw County, but the company failed, construction stopped, and the stock became worthless. The $100,000 was completely lost, but the bonds had to be paid by taxation, which caused quite a bit of hardship to the taxpayers for several years. About 1880, representatives of the taxpayers interviewed and effected a compromise with the bond holders, and got the bonds settled at their market value, which was, at that time, low. The men who effected this were Hon. H. C. Horton and Judge A. T. Roane. (2)

Every few years the railroad subject would be revived, but without result. In 1895, a Mr. Underwood, of Birmingham, Alabama, came into the county talking railroad. He was a clean-cut gentleman, and after discussing the matter with some of the leaders, a mass meeting was called at Pittsboro; in addressing the meeting, Underwood told them that he was not a railroad builder but a promoter; that

(1) Murphree, History of Calhoun County, p. 25
(2) C. F. Gaston, Derma, Miss.

he might be able to interest capitalists in the project and advised the selection of a committee to call upon citizens to secure donations of land to the company that would construct the road within a specified time. In case of failure, deeds to the lands donated were to become null and void. Meetings of like nature were held in Chickasaw and Grenada counties.

When actual construction commenced on the road by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company at Okolona, the people of this county were highly elated, as they were from twenty-five to thirty-five miles from the market (the Illinois Central on the west, the Mobile and Ohio on the east, and the Southern on the south). This road would enable them to market their farm products and timber, of which there were vast tracts of virgin pine, oak, hickory, gum, etc., of the very best quality.

In the early 1900's, construction on a branch railroad was begun at Okolona, which ran through to Houston and on to a point in Calhoun, near Ellzey, where a station was located and named Vardaman. This was about three miles into the county and the first railroad to touch it. For a time this was a terminus of the road, then construction was resumed, with some point west as an objective; Big Creek, six miles west, was supposed to be the point, however, the road was stopped at a point where J. S. Rowe and the late Capt. Frank Burkitt, both of Okolona, had purchased a tract of land from J. D. and C. E. Boland and Capt T. L. Beadles, and the town of Calhoun City was laid out.

December 27, 1906, was red letter day in Calhoun City, for on that day the first regular train was run to this point. All the business houses closed and the populace turned out to welcome it.

For many years the people had looked forward to a connection with the outside world by rail. The coming of this road opened up a timber section second to none in the country. White oak staves forty feet in length, that were used in the con-

struction of some of the mammoth structures at the World's Fair in Paris, France, were cut from the very site on Which Calhoun City is built.

On this railroad are two other good towns in Calhoun County - Vardaman and Derma. From the beginning of service on this line, and for more than twenty-five years, A. S. Miller, of Okolona, was conductor on one of the trains; P. D. Williams, local agent, has been continuously in service here for twenty-four years.

Common Carrier Railroad

The "Monitor-Herald" had the follwing in connection with this subject:

"The Bruce Lumber Company of Memphis, the firm that recently purchased the land and timber in this county owned by the R. W. Butterfield estate, is securing a new right-of-way up Schoona River from Bryant on the Illinois Central Railway to the Truman Barton farm, north of Pittsboro. The first right-of-way secured called for a fifty-foot strip to be used as either a logging road or common carrier road, but the last one specifically states in the deeds which convey the right-of-way to the company thatthe right-of-way is one hundred feet wide for a public common carrier railroad.

"We are informed thatthe company is making preparations to begin building the eighteen-foot standard gauge railroad right-of-way. It is also generally understood since the new developments were made public that the big mill for the company will be located in this county instead of at Bryant, as was first thought. The company has options on some land at and around Truman Barton farm, and it is thought that the mill will be located at this place. We are very glad to learn of these developments, as Calhoun County needs the industry located within her borders. It has been stated that the company will employ five hundred men in their operations in manufacturing lumber from the big timber holdings they have in Calhoun.

"A public railway will also develop the fine agricultural section through which it is surveyed.

There is no better section in Mississippi than that along Schoona River. It has not had sufficient public conveniences to make it develop possibilities, but with the highway recently granted down this valley and the coming of a common carrier railway, it will be a fine county.

"This development will aid Calhoun County in many ways. It will help to pay our taxes, will give employment to a number of our people, will bring progress and advancement to a section that is rich in natural resources, will connect the county on the west with the Illinois Central Railway, and will mean much to us in other ways. " (1)

Yalobusha River Travel

During the pioneer days of Calhoun County, there were no railroads for transportation, and so keel boats were used to ship cotton to market, also bring merchandise to Benela, located on the south side of Yalobusha swamp. The boats loaded with cotton were held in the middle of the stream with push rods or poles and floated down stream to "Lafloia," now called Greenwood. Merchandise was brought back on same boats. In many cases hooks and rafters were used to pull the boats up swift flows in the stream. It would take thirty days or longer to make the trip, but that was the cheapest and best mode of transportation at that time. The Yalobusha was used for shipping timber until some time in the nineties. The logs were cut and rolled into the river when the water was low, after which they were fastened together, sometimes as many as two hundred in one raft; when the water began to rise they were floated down stream to market by the use of push rods or poles to keep the raft in the middle of the stream. Since that time, Yalobusha swamp has been drained and practically all of it is now (1938) in cultivation. In many places the river has filled up until it is almost level. (2)

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(1) Monitor-Herald, Editor, Stanley Murphree
(2) Bailey Hardin, Calhoun City, Miss.
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Chapter XVI

THE ARTS

Literature

Three outstanding and public spirited citizens, Judge J. S. Ryan, Hon. T. M. Murphree and Col. M.D.L. Stevens, did much in their day to assemble, write and preserve the thrilling and romantic history of this great county. Judge Ryan compiled and wrote the history of the county from its inception, 1852, to 1875 and where he left off Hon. T. M. Murphree took it up and in 1900 "The History of Calhoun County" was published in a booklet that covered well the half century of the county's life. (1)

Mrs. Bessie Cruthirds McKibben was born in Pittsboro in 1886 and received her early educatinnal training, through the high school, in her native town. She later attended M.S.C.W. and in 1914 was married to U. V. McKibben. Mrs. McKibben is active and prominent in church work and, having a poetic mind, is often called upon to dedicate an original poem to some local occasion. One written in honor of the W.M.U. is quoted as follows:

"This little flower brings to you,
A message of love from the W.M.U.
For loyal, faithful service rendered,
For love and happiness engendered.
As President in years that's past,
As Secretary this year and last.
'Tis true the half cannot be told
You've really been worth your weight
in gold,
For every worth-while thing that in it
You've kept a record in your minutes -
And so it is, your light shines brighter,
The Missionary's load you've helped to
make lighter,
And may this new year bring to you,
Prosperity, health, and happiness too." (2)

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(1) Monitor Herald
(2) Mrs. U. V. McKibben, Calhoun City, Miss.

Mrs. Florence Davis McCaslin was born two miles northwest of Slate Springs, on January 25, 1872, and obtained her education in the schools of the county. She has made poetry a special study and written a number of poems. On December 4, 1919, she was married to J. P. McCaslin, and they now reside in Calhoun City and are engaged in the mercantile business. The terrible tornado which wrought much havoc in Tupelo on April 5, 1935, was the occasion for a poem which she wrote and which is given here because of its graphic description of the tragedy:

"The Tupelo Tornado

"Kind friends if you will listen,
A sad story I will tell,
A story of a beautiful city
Most north Mississippiams know well.

"It was on the fifth of April,
Shortly after eight o'clock,
That a great and mighty tornado
Gave Tupelo destructive shock.

"The people were gay and happy,
In their beautiful cozy homes,
Little did they think so shortly,
They'd be forced to meet such doom.

"They heard a mighty roaring,
The funnel shaped cloud was deathly black,
On the residential section of Tupelo,
It left its disastrous track.

"They heard a crash of timber,
And of buildings tumbling down,
And the many dead and wounded,
From the debris could hardly be found.

"The city was shrouded in darkness,
For the TVA could not stand,
Then came a terrific rainfall,
Water covered the entire land.

"Doctors, nurses, and ambulances came
From every neighboring town,
They took up the dead and wounded,
From the water soaked ground.

"We can't be doctors or nurses,
The suffering ones to relieve,
We know it is more blessed,
To give than to receive." (1)

Cecil Ellenburg, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Ellenburg, was born May 15, 1915, at Slate Springs, and received his education in the school there, and is now in CCC Camp at Richton. As a poet he has attained some recognition. Following are two from his pen:

"The Little Blind Boy

"I often think if I had no sight
And all the day was turned to night,
How I'd miss the calm delight
Of the dove in its flight.

"How I'd miss friends that go by
And the calmness of the silver sky;
Miss the sight of the trees that sigh
And the flowers that wilt and die.

"The little blind boy -
One hand reached out, the other on his toy,
Never a whimper or pout,
But a heart full of joy.

"Little man, you miss the joy of sight,
But in your heart there's a song
And when your heart is gay and light
You sing in silence the whole day long.

"If there could be such a sacrifice,
I'd give you my vision, my love, my all;
I'd take your darkness, give you my light,
So you wouldn't stumble and fall.

"I can't bring your vision back to you,
But I sigh to make you see,
Because you can't see as others do,
It jurts, my son, even me.

"Because it makes me sick and sad
And it hurts your mother and dad.
In that land of endless time
We'll understand, my little man,
why you went blind."

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(1) Mrs. J. P. McCaslin, Calhoun City, Miss.

"My House

"My house is ninety years old I know,
So old it shakes when March winds blow.

"The sunrays shine checkered on the floor;
All the hinges are sprung that hold the door.

"The porch is all shacked with decay,
The lawn is grassless; sand mixed with clay.

"And the old pine tree that stands in the yard -
Its roots half bare that once were mired.

"The back door steps have been rebuilt,
Blocks and chimneys are ready to tilt.

"My old house is rough, ugly and bare,
What folks say about it I don't care.

"It is my house and I love it dear
And it's still good for many a-year." (1)

Mayford Tawanda Spradling was born June 4, 1906, attended high school at Calhoun City and finished there in 1923. She married in October of the same year, and is the mother of three children. She is an amateur poet and a great lover of nature and outdoor life. One of her best known poems was written in memory of her father.

Others of literary attainments in the county are: Weon A Cloycem, Vance Ellenburg, and Cozy Batchelor, who have contributed short stories to various publications. (2)

(1) Mrs. Edwin Brent
(2) Mrs. Mayford T. Spradling

Music

Marion Marie Boland Edmondson was born at Big Creek, July 4, 1896, was educated at Big Creek High School,where she studied piano. She won three medals while in high school-- one at a county contest (piano), one in voice while under Miss Carrie Hammond, and one in piano, under Miss Annie Medlin, Calhoun City. She attended State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, and studied two years at Jackson, Tennessee, where she graduated in voice and piano. She took a twelve-weeks course in piano and voice at the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, Illinois, and while there studied under the noted E. Warren K. Howe, who is now head of the Voice Department of a Conservatory in Paris, France; Mr. Hastiche was piano teacher. She took a twelve-weeks course in piano and voice at the Louisville Conservatory of music Louisville, Kentucky; attended Peabody College six weeks, studying public school music and music history counter point. She has taught voice and piano successfully in some of the best high schools of the state. (1)

Ernestine Baldwin attended school at Calhoun City, and finished high school in 1922. She was awarded a certificate in piano, and gave a recital in 1922. While attending M.S.C.W. she gave her junior recital in 1925 and her senior recital in 1926, graduating that year. She then became a member of Hernando High School faculty where she remains. She has taken summer master courses from Edwin Hughes, New York; American Conservatory of Music, Chicago; Memphis Conservatory, and Memphis College of Music. (2)

Mrs. Ollie Womble, age fifty, is a natural musician and artist. She has been painting pictures from childhood, also plays any instrument she picks up. She has taught music and art, and has several famous pictures such as: "Avenue of Trees;""Old Dutch Wind Mill" and "Poplar Trees" and has been selling pictures for a number of years. (3)

(1) Mrs. Marion B. Edmondson
(2) Ernestine Baldwin
(3) Mrs. Ollie Womble

Fiddler's Contest Annual Event

"The hills and dales around Big Creek reverberate with the rollicking tunes of pioneer days, when the State Fiddlers' Convention held its annual session at Big Creek. Old time fiddling, string band music, dancing, and many other features make the occasions long to be remembered.

"The State Fiddlers' Convention held at Big Creek in August, 1937, was the largest in the past seven years. The crowd was estimated at 3,000, with musicians from all sections of the state--and from other states.

"Fiddling, banjo and guitar picking, buck dancing, and string band music, talks and a big dinner entertained the crowd from early morn until late afternoon.

"The Convention was organized seven years ago, and has held all its meetings at Big Creek, W. W. Powell, ex-sheriff of the County, has been president of the organization since it was formed." (1)

Art

Eloise West, born April 12, 1907, at Slate Springs, attended public school there and studied art in Delta State. One of her paintings is a beautiful snow scene. (2)

Mrs. Dora Doolittle was born November 2, 1876, at Slate Springs, attended school at that town and Eupora. She studied art at Eupora under Mrs. Tom Crowell, from Virginia, and has many beautiful paintings in her home. Some of the choicest ones are: "Snow Scene," "Autumn Scene," "Poppies," "Roses," "Lilacs," "Lake at the Foot of the Mountain." (3)

Mrs. S. C. Bounds was born in 1878 in Cleburn, Texas, Johnson County. After her marriage to Mr. Bounds, she moved to Calhoun County, and became a talented artist, excelling in portrait painting. One of her pictures is a reproduction of a portrait her father and mother. She died in 1920.

(1) Monitor Herald, 1917.
(2) Mrs. Carl Hampton, Slate Springs, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Dora Doolittle, Slate Springs, Miss.

Mary Carolina Smith, daughter of the late Thomas and Susan C. Smith, was born in Bibb County, Alabama, July 23, 1861. With her parents she moved to Mississippi when she was quite young, and attended the community schools in Tate County; after her parents moved to Calhoun County in 1878, she attended school at Buena Vista in Chickasaw County and around the years including 1886, she was at Hunt and Huddleston Institution at Harperville. She taught in the public schools of Calhoun County as well as in adjoining counties; teaching at Perkinston, Mississippi, Orange, Texas, and in Bibb County, Alabama. She was a student of art, and left some pictures notably, a snow scene, and one of a lighthouse showing vessels coming into port. A book among her possessions contains several crayon pictures, one of which is of the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church; another is a woodland scene, on her father's homestead, showing a flowing spring that has been active for more than a hundred years. She never married, and at her death, August 15, 1920, was buried in a family lot in the cemetery at Chapel Hill Church, near Big Creek. (1)

Mrs. Lillian Shipp Burton was born at Big Creek, 1890, and attended the schools of the county, also M.S.C.W. She studied art under Mrs. Laura Joy, of West Point, and Mrs. Cora Bell, of Grenada. "A Spring-time Scene," "A Snow Scene," and a "Yard of Roses," are among some of her choicest paintings. Mrs. Burton taught in the public schools of the county, North Little Rock, and for seventeen years in a Presbyterian Orphanage in Columbus, known as "Palmer Orphanage."

Mrs. Allie Russell was born in Calhoun County August 16, 1879, and entered school at Houston at the age of fourteen, where art was taught; she did not take lessons but learned much from her observation of others. Sometimes she would help art students prepare their lessons. When at home on week-ends she would beg her father to let her take art lessons, but he would not give his consent. Soon after school was closed, her father sent her out to a neighbor's house to buy some peanuts; on her way she decided to keep the money to buy paint. After she purchased the paint and began to work, her father became very interested, and bought all the materials she needed. Mrs. Russell has beautiful pictures in each room of her home. One of her best pictures is "A Little Log Cabin."

(1) Dr. J. M. Smith, Calhoun City, Miss.

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(1) Dr. J. M. Smith, Calhoun City, Miss.

Mrs. Jewell Hardin was born in Calhoun County January 21, 1901, and began studying art at Hattiesburg at the age of nineteen. She continued studying until she obtained her degree. She has a number of beautiful paintings in her home, including many china paintings. Mrs. Hardin studied art under a splendid teacher, Mrs. Annie Flanks, who graduated in art in North Carolina, and has a record of being one of the most experienced art teachers of the state.

Lilla England, a gifted painter is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. England, of Big Creek. She was born January 4, 1891. She studied art in Virginia while teaching commercial work, and painted portraits successfully. A woodland scene and a large bowl of blooming roses are two of her most beautiful paintings. Ill health prevented her from fully developing her talent. (1)

Old Portraits

Several daguerreotypes are found in the home of Mrs. W. S. Wright of Big Creek. The largest of these pictures is four and one-half by six inches; the smallest, two and one-half by three. The backs of the folders are leather and are held together by tiny hinges and fastened with a hook.

Handicraft

Mrs. Mary Stewart, Miss Salina Simpson, and others of the Ellard Community, have a collection of hand-made novelties which they made under the instructions of Mrs. Vera Henry in 1935-36, when she taught the recreation work school in handicraft. In this school pupils were taught to make tie-racks, muslin and oilcloth pillow tops, whatnots in four designs, wall-vases, door-stops, smoke stands, coat hangers, and crepe paper flowers. (2)

Forrest Arnold, born April 18, 1864, near Slate Springs, began making baskets at the age of ten, and has continued his work, making it a side line from farming. The limit of his work was rough cotton and feed baskets. Mr. Arnold lives a few miles north of Derma. (3)

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(1) Mrs. Lilla England, Big Creek, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Vera Henry
(3) Forrest Arnold

Schools and Clubs Aid in Art Appreciation

The schools of the county are teaching music and art appreciation. Glee clubs and high school bands and orchestras, under capable leadership, are organized and participate in the state annual contests. Any special talent observed in pupils along these lines is soon recognized by the teachers and every effort made to encourage and develop it.

The women's clubs are likewise sponsoring music and art appreciation groups. The Twentieth Century Club of Calhoun City, sometimes known as the Cultural Club, has study groups among its members in art, music and literature. The Thursday Club, also a cultural club, has group-study in art and literature, and lends its aid to other organizations endeavoring to promote culture and the appreciation of these various arts.

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Henry, Mrs. Vera	
Johnson, Mrs. H. G.	
McCaslin, Mrs. J. P.	Calhoun City, Miss.
McKibben, Mrs. N. V.	Calhoun City, Miss.
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Chapter XVII

THE BAR

Early Members of the Bar

When Calhoun County was first organized there was not a member of the legal profession residing within its borders, but soon C. A. Lewers and F. E. Miller located at Hartford, at that time the county site. The former died at his residence in Pittsboro in 1869; the latter died in Columbus, Georgia.

In 1854, W. M. Reasons was licensed to practice but soon left the county. His brother, A. M. Reasons, became a member of the bar in 1855. These two brothers lost their lives in the War between the States. Later L. W. Reasons and J. S. L. McEachern obtained license to practice law; the former died at his residence in this county in 1866, and the latter lost his life in the Battle of Shiloh in 1862. Joseph Fox was licensed as an attorney in 1860 and after a number of years as a member of the bar, retired to his farm in the south rn part of the county.

In 1869, H. L. Duncan, F. M. Gee, and J. S. Ryan became members of the county bar and others who followed between 1869 and 1876 were J. L. Lyon, A. T. Roane, J. R. Armstrong, S. M. Roane, T. J. Williams, I. T. Blount, W. A. Roane, W. B. Richie, W. T. Blount, Fuller Fox, and T. C. McCarkle. (1)

County's first Representatives

This county, by the act creating it, was entitled to one representative, but no election was held for representative until the general election in 1853. James McCrory, one of the representatives from Chickasaw, was a resident of that portion cut off into Calhoun, and acted as representatives of Calhoun until the general election in 1853, when

(1) History of Calhoun County by J. S. Ryan and T. M. Murphree

he was returned, and continued to represent the county until the election in 1855, when J. R. Burney was elected. In 1859, a new apportionment was made whereby the county was privileged to have two representatives and J. R. Burney was re-elected with A. M. Reasons. In 1861 F. I. Enochs and A. Woodward were elected representatives. They were suceeded by C. A. Lewers and M. D. L. Stephens in 1863, and W. D. Duff and C. A. Lewers were elected in 1865 to represent the county. By an apportionment in the new constitution, in 1869, Calhoun County was entitled to only one representative, and A. T. Roane was elected and in conjunction with Yalobusha County, was floater. He was succeeded by H. C. Horton in 1871.

Calhoun County has ever been associated with Yalobusha in a senatorial district. At its orginization, G. S. Holliday was State senator; in November, 1853, he was succeeded by Jerry L. Davis; in 1861, he returned as senator for the district, and was succeeded in 1866 by H. L. Duncan.

Since the organization of Calhoun, two state constitutional conventions have been held - one in 1861 to consider secession, to which W. A. Sumner and M. D. L. Stephens were elected; and one in 1865, called by Governor Sharkey to restore the state to her standing in the union, to which C. A. Lewers and Eli J. Byars were elected. (1)

Judges of the Past

The first circuit court in Calhoun County was presided over by Judge F. M. Rogers, then by Judge L. E. Houston, who held the office by appointment under Governor Foote, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. M. Rogers. Then came Judge William L. Harris; after him, Judge J. M. Acker; after him, Judge William Cothran, who was presiding judge at the beginning of the war. From 1853 to 1860, circuit courts of Calhoun were attended usually by such able lawyers as Hugh A. Barr, E. C. Walthall, A. K. Blythe, C. B. Baldwin, and T. S. Evans. (2)

Under the Act of Legislature creating the county of Calhoun, probate court could hold but

(1) History of Calhoun County, T. M. Murphree
(2) History of Calhoun County, J. A. Orr.

four regular terms annually: first Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Prominent Attorneys - Past and Present

Archibald T. Roane, born at Sarepta on April 17, 1841, was educated in the schools there, principally under Captain H. L. Duncan. He expected to take a higher course, but joined the army in 1861. His first service was with Churchhill in the capture of government stores at Ft. Smith. He returned to Sarepta and, with many of his former schoolmates, joined the Magnolia Guards, of which he was elected second lieutenant, and participated in all the noted battles of Virginia. Being wounded in the shoulder, he was transferred to Duff's Battalion, where he served as quartermaster under General N. B. Forrest, whom he followed till the close of the war. After the war, Captain Roane studied law and in 1867 was granted a license by Generals Walthall, Brantley and Barksdale. He was elected representative from Calhoun County in 1870 as a Democrat and re-elected in 1871. No man did more to stay negro and carpet-bag legislation during these years than did A. T. Roane; he helped to lay plans for the campaign of 1875 which freed Mississippi from their rule. Captain Roane was again elected to the Legislature from Calhoun and Yalobusha counties in 1878, and in 1882 was appointed by Governor Lowery as judge of the circuit court for the Third Mississippi District. He served six years, and there were but few reversals of his decisions during this time; in fact, his records show fewer reversals than any other judge for the same length of time. Judge Roane was elected Senator from Yalobusha and Grenada counties in 1892 and served till 1896 and moved from Pittsboro to Grenada in 1892. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the University of Mississippi, which position he held for several years. (1)

His comrades say that there never was a better soldier or a more worthy officer, and his deeds of bravery, kindness, and enduring courage have been praised since that memorable struggle. He was a man of strong convictions and sturdy courage; he was sympathetic, honorable, and just; his friends

(1) History of Calhoun County, T. M. Murphree

knew that he stood ready to bestow a kindness upon the worthy without implying obligation. His was a useful life, and the good he did in the world will be lasting. (1)

Cecil E. Inman of the State Income Tax Commission, was born at Atlanta, Calhoun County, September 13, 1893; his father, Andrew J. Inman, was also born at Atlanta, where he has been a planter all his life; his paternal grandfather, E. Inman, also lived at Atlanta after 1847. Cecil Inman attended Midway public school from 1900 to 1908 and Vardaman High School from 1908 to 1912. His professional training was received at the law school of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, during the session of 1913-14. After being graduated with LL. B. degree in 1914, Mr. Inman engaged in the practice of law at Pittsboro and was mayor of that city in 1916-17. He entered military service in 1917, and during the World War was successively captain Company L, 154th United States Infantry; and captain Company L, 162nd United States Infantry until honorably mustered out of service on March 5, 1919. In July, 1920, he was comissioned lieutenant in the United States Army and resigned February, 1921. From 1921 to 1923 he was United States Internal Revenue Agent. Governor Whitfield appointed him chairman of the State Tax Commission in 1924, and he was closely associated with Governor Whitfield and the Legislature during 1924-1926 in inaugurating tax reforms. He wrote the first drafts of the Mississippi income and estate tax laws and a number of other fiscal laws passed in those years. Mr. Inman is a Democrat, being a delegate to the state convention in 1916; he is a Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Baptist church. On June 28, 1916, Mr. Inman married Miss Annie B. Murphree, of Pittsboro, daughter of T. M. and Callie (Cooper) Murphree and a sister of Ex-Governor Dennis Murphree. (2)

Mr. Inman has been practicing law in Jackson since his term expired as chairman of the State Tax Commission, and has also been a real estate dealer. (3)

David Sanderson, born at Vaiden, Carroll County, September 9, 1876, received his college degree at Central University of Kentucky. He taught school about fourteen years and was admitted to the bar in 1907; moved to Calhoun County May 19, 1919;

(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1924-25
(3) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

and was attorney for the board of aldermen of Calhoun City for two years; member of the State Legislature from 1924 to 1928. Mr. Sanderson has a record of being an honest, Christian gentleman and one of the county's best lawyers. (1)

Jim Johnson, born in Calhoun County in 1857, had an education above the average man of his day and taught school in a number of places over the county with much success. While teaching school, he began studying law and was admitted to the bar while teaching. Mr. Johnson has been successful as a lawyer and has been one of Calhoun County's leading citizens; now, at the age of eighty-one years, is still active as a lawyer. (2)

Walter Jackson Evans, of Calhoun City, born May 31, 1882, near Coffeeville, Yalobusha County, is the son of Augustus Bryant Evans, of Macon, Georgia, who served four years as a Confeder te soldier in Company H, Second Mississippi Cavalary. Mr. Evans received his early education in the public and graded schools of Yalobusha County and his higher education at Tula, Lafayette County where he was given a B. S. degree by the Tula Normal Institute and Business College and also attended college at Henderson, Tennessee, and graduated at a business college in Columbus, Georgia. He was a member of the examining board of Calhoun County in 1909-10; was elected to the State Senate November 7, 1911, and re-elected to the same position in 1919. He served in this body without partisanship or favoritism, believing that no public officer should align himself with factional combinations that tear down and wreck public good. He believes that it is the duty of officials to be just and fair-minded in dealing with every department of public activity. A Democrat, and a member of the Woodmen Circle, he is now one of Calhoun's most outstanding lawyers. (3)

William Oscar Lawrence, born in the village of Benela October 8, 1883, is the son of Dr. Simon Henry and Mary Adeline Buchanan Lawrence; the latter was also born in Benela. Mr. Lawrence had his public schooling in Eupora and Pittsboro, and at seventeen, in 1900, he entered Millsaps College

(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) Mississippi Register, 1924

at Jackson. Two years later he transferred his attendance to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State of Mississippi, where he remained during the years 1902 and 1903; later, under private preceptorship, he took up seriously the study of law, and in 1910, entered Cumberland University Law School at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated on January 24, 1912, and was admitted to the bar. In that same year Mr. Lawrence began the practice of law in Okolona, where he resided several years. He is now practicing law in Calhoun City, and is also superintendent of the CCC Camp.

On March 21, 1908, in Pittsboro, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Sara Ruth Ruth Patterson. (1)

"Judge J. L. Bates, one of Calhoun County's most distinguished citizens, died at a Jackson hospital Friday, August 19, 1937, after an illness of some months. Funeral services were held at Mount Nebo cemetery.

"Judge Bates was a graduate of the State University, and began the practice of law at Pittsboro in the early 1900's. He was an able lawyer and was held in highest esteem by the members of the state bar, as well as by citizens in all walks of life. He was elected circuit judge of this district in 1914, taking office the following January, and served four years, his record showing few reversals by the Supreme Court. He speeded up trials, cut corners in every way, and saved money for the various counties by efficient management of the courts. He was a splendid man.

"He served Calhoun County as a member of the state Legislature from 1904 to 1908, and made a fine record in that capacity. As a man and citizen, Judge Bates was one of the county's most useful and influential men. He was generous, sympathetic, kind, and obliging; he gave much of his time to others in various ways; helped young people secure an education saved neighbors from lawsuits, helped finance friends who were in need, and so on." (2)

(1) Mississippi Register, 1924
(2) Monitor-Herald, by Stanley Murphree

A. T. Patterson, concentrating his attention upon the general practice of law, displayed much skill in handling his cases and has won a prominent position at the bar of Calhoun County. Mr. Patterson received his early education in the local schools and afterwards attended college in Macon, Georgia. Reared on a farm, he engaged in agricultural pursuits until he reached the age of eighteen years, residing in the northern part of the county. He next became clerk and stenographer in Gulfport, in the office of the chief engineer of Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company. In 1905, he was made official court stenographer for the Fifth Judicial District of Mississippi, and devoted five years to that work, faithfully performing his duty in each case. During that period he was constantly adding to his store of legal knowledge and procedure, and in 1910 began the practice of law, in which he has continued with notable success. (1)

James F. Smith, assessor for Calhoun County 1900-05, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1923 and served during 1924-28 as a member of the pension and agricultural committees. During his term in the Legislature he introduced a bill to exempt farm improvements from taxation for a limited time, and the bill became a law March 10, 1926. He also sponsored a resolution memorializing Congress for federal aid for drainage on the same plan that aid is given for roads. (2)

(1) Mississippi, Heart of the South, Dunbar Rowland
(2) Charles F. Gaston, Historian, Historical Research Project

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(1) Mississippi, Heart of the South, Dunbar Rowland
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Chapter XVIII

THE PRESS

Early County Newspapers

Probably the first newspaper published in Calhoun County was the "Calhoun Reporter" in the 1870's.

It was edited by Boswick, though no clear information has been found concerning this publication. In 1880, the "Democrat Banner," established at Pittsboro, was owned and edited by John R. McGregor, a versatile writer, a man of ability and influence. The policy of the paper under his management was uncompromisingly Democratic. After the death of Mr. McGregor in the early eighties, the "Democrat Banner" was owned and edited by John C. S. Grun; later, it came into the possession of T. M. Murphree, J. M. Strain, and J. R. Strain, and was published by them until 1900. All editors were Democratic and leading citizens of the county.

On July 19,1900, the "Calhoun Monitor" was established at Pittsboro by T. M. Murphree; its politics, Democratic; its policy, liberal. T. M. Murphree was one of Calhoun's most useful citizens, and at one time served in the state legislature. A few months after Murphree established the "Calhoun Monitor," he purchased the "Democrat Banner."

There was a small local newspaper known as the "Calhoun News" edited by G. L. Martin at Pittsboro, which was first published in the spring of 1901 but was soon absorbed by the "Calhoun Monitor." In 1902, the "Dixie Herald," established at Pittsboro, was owned and edited by J. B. Going. His politics were Democratic, and being one of Calhoun's best citizens, served several times in the state legislature; he was a man of good judgment and ability, believing in better roads, better schools,

and better farming. He continued his paper at Pittsboro until 1910, when it was moved to Calhoun City and published there until 1920. The Murphree Brothers, who had succedded to the ownership of the "Calhoun Monitor" after the death of their father, T. M. Murphree, purchaed the "Herald." The two papers were then merged; the name was changed to "Monitor-Herald" and located at Calhoun City. The paper is now owned by Murphree Brothers and managed by Stanley Murphree, one of the leading citizens, a good booster for civic growth and improvements, for better rural schools, better farm-to-market roads, improvements for farm lands, and preservation of the second-growth timber of the county.

Sometime in 1900 the "Calhoun News" was published at Pittsboro by Lucius Martin for a short time; the "Calhoun Clipper" was also published at Calhoun City for a little while by Walter Jacobs, and "The Vardaman Record," at Vardaman, in 1908 by Mr. Quinn.

The "Calhoun News" was edited at Derma for a short time (about 1912) by G. W. Williams. About 1928, another paper called the "Calhoun News," was established at Bruce by E. T. Winston and sons, of Pontotoc; this paper was taken over by Mr. Hemphill, with N. R. Lamar as editor, and later discontinued.

All papers have supported the Democratic party through all the history of the county; all have been boosters for civic growth and improvements; and all have taken the attitude that the county is more important than any single town. Hence, all supported measures for the development of its rich natural resources, better rural schools, and better farm-to-market roads. (1)

First Issue of "Calhoun Monitor"

"There were no pikes or levees across the river swamps these days, and consequently, when the floods came, there was no crossing.

"When our printing outfit arrived at Coffeeville, in late June of 1900, it was raining every day and soon the rivers were flooded. A special caravan went after the outfit and brought it up to

(1) Stanley Murphree, Editor, Calhoun City, Miss.

the 'Liquor Up' crossing, just north of Pittsboro, and after many thrilling experiences, finally managed to get across the river.

"The printing-office was located upstairs over the old Paris Drug Store on the southeast corner of the public square and there, on the 19th day of July, 1900, the first issue of the 'Calhoun Monitor' was printed.

"The printing outfit consisted of a Washington hand-press, an old-style Gordon job press, two hundred pounds of twelve point body type, and two hundred pounds of body type which was not even on the point system, being so old. We had also a few fonts of advertising and job type, as well as cases and case stands.

"The first issue was of 1000 copies and they were laboriously printed on the old 'Man-killer' Washington press. It might be interesting to describe the movements necessary to print a copy of a paper on this kind of press. First, the two forms of type were laid on the bed of the press with the roller, and rolled up and down the type form, putting printer's ink on the type. The pressman picked up a sheet of paper, spread it on an upright tympan back of the press, then gently laid this upright hinged frame down on the type. With his left hand, he grasped a crank and rolled press bed forward until it came directly underneath the heavy press. Reaching across the press, he grasped a long lever, and throwing the entire weight of his body against the lever, bent backward, bringing the heavy impression down on the type causing an imprint on the sheet of paper. Then he released the lever, rolled the bed backward to its original position, lifted the tripod containing the printed paper, grasped the printed sheet, and laid it out on the table. Then the boy rolled the type with ink again, and the performance was repeated after each impression. Two hundred papers an hour was a maximum speed on the press."

"Advertisements were noticeably absent, the yearly revenue being not more than $200. The subscription price was $1 per year. Job work brought

in some $400 yearly.

"The record of the 'Monitor-Herald' has been kept since 1921, but previous to that date, the courthouse and the printing-office were burned." (1)

Stanley Murphree

Because of his newspaper activities and the prominent part the Murphree family has played in the history of Calhoun County, a short biographical sketch of the present editor of the "Monitor-Herald" is given:

"For a quarter of a century the name of Murphree has figured prominently in newspaper circles of northern Mississippi and Stanley Murphree, editor of the 'Monitor-Herald,' published in Calhoun City, is worthily following the example set him by his father, and is ably sustaining the honored traditions of the family. He was born in Pittsboro, November 28, 1892, a son of T. M. and Callie Murphree; the paternal line is descended from nine brothers who were obliged to flee from Ireland after the Emmett rebellion because of their activities in behalf of that noted leader.

"Stanley Murphree did not finish his high school course, because his father's death in 1905 made it necessary for him to enter his printing office. He was only thirteen, so he had the advantage of an early start in a vocation which calls for a high order of mental alertness. As time went on, he mastered every detail of the business of publishing a weekly newspaper which had been established in Pittsboro, in July, 1900, by his father, T. M. Murphree. For seventeen years Stanley Murphree and his brother, Dennis, operated the plant in Pittsboro, and then transferred their activities to Calhoun City, where they are now publishing the 'Monitor-Herald,' a splendid local paper. Its columns are filled with interesting news items and its editorials are well written, timely, and significant. The paper has a large circulation and is growing steadily in public favor. It is an outspoken fair-play exponent of the best elements of the Democratic party and wields a distinct influence in shaping public opinion.

(1) Dennis Murphree, Jackson, Miss.

"In Houston, Mississippi, on October 24, 1914, Mr. Murphree was married to Miss Junior Elizabeth Byars, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Byars, now residents of Pittsboro. To Mr. and Mrs. Murphree have been born four children: Carolyn, Bobbye Jane, Doris, and Mary June. Mr. Murphree is identified with the Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias; is a Master Mason, and a Methodist. He is active in politics, and for the past eight years has been chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Calhoun County. He has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, on which he is well informed, and, as a progressive newspaper man, has contributed much to the development of his district. He bases his zealous support of the community upon a comprehensive knowledge of its opportunities and resources. From early boyhood, his life has been one of unceasing industry and he is well deserving of the success which he now enjoys, for it has been worthily won." (1)

Articles From "Monitor-Herald"

A number of editorials and news items of civic, social, and community interest gleaned from issues of the "Monitor-Herald," are given herein:

"New Fire-Truck For Civilian Camp

"A fine new fire-truck, equipped with all paraphernalia for fighting forest fires has been installed at the Calhoun City CCC Camp, and the officers and men of the camp feel that their work of fighting fire will be expedited by this equipment.

"The fire-truck is the first of many that will be used in the state, and was purchased and sent here by the State Forestry Department. It is mounted on an International pick-up body, and has a water-tank carrying three hundred gallons of water and is equipped with hose to throw a one-inch stream from fifty to seventy-five feet. It is also equipped to pump water from lakes and streams for a distance of twenty-five to thirty feet into the tank. The truck carries from six to eight small one-man water-pumps, and six to eight men.

(1) Mississippi, The Heart of the South, by Dunbar Rowland

"It is equipped with all kinds of fire-fighting apparatus, and is modern and compact in every respect.

"W. O. Lawrence, camp superintendent, and Lieutenant Green, camp commander, are very proud of the new equipment and say that they expect to do much more effective work in suppressing and putting out forest fires with the addition of this equipment.

"The truck has been placed in the hands of expert mechanics and is prepared to go out on an instant's notice.

"The Calhoun City Civilian Conservation Corps is doing excellent work in all lines undertaken and has made such a splendid reputation with the State Forestry Dep rtment that it was awarded the first of these trucks to reach the state, although other camps will be supplied with them as fast as they are available." (1)

"Our Town has a Woman Alderman

"Calhoun City as a town, is ahead of other towns in the way of progress in many respects, but as to sure-enough progress she has recently forged ahead of any town in Mississippi. It is the first in the state to have a lady alderwoman, or maybe, it should be alderman. Our men of learning are still debating whether it is alderman or alderwoman, but it is well settled that Calhoun City has a duly appointed and qualified woman member of the board.

"When the Honorable J. B. Going resigned as a member of the board, Governor Russell appointed Mrs. W. O. Lawrence to this responsible position and she will be found at the helm until the board orders an election and her successor is duly elected and qualified. An election will be ordered at the next regular meeting of the board, and it is not yet known just who will be candidates for this place.

"We congratulate Mrs. Lawrence on her newly acquired and highly merited honor. Some of our citizens think that if we had two or three more wide-awake intellectual and progressive women on our town council we would move along a little faster. We hope and believe that when our good women go to the polls to vote this year, and the years to come, that a

(1) Monitor-Herald, 1937

greater percentage of them will vote for men and women with a heart that beats in unison with, and a mind that thinks for the common good of all, and above all, that they will vote for women with a vision broad enough to look begond their own selfish intersts." (1)

"Road Work Begun

"Actual work on the north-south road will begin within a few days, according to J. L. Minor, member of the firm of Tate & Company, contractors, who have been in the county several days getting ready to start.

"Three camps will be established right away. One has already been pitched on the south end, where the first work will be done, and is located about one mile north of Slate Springs on the surveyed right-of-way. Another will be placed at some point between Calhoun City and Slate Springs, and the third will be established near Pittsboro. Material for these camps is arriving now and when all is in readiness the contractors will have from one hundred to one-hundred twenty-five mules and a proportionate amount of other working material.

"Tate & Company announce that they will use all local labor wherever possible, and especially do they wish to employ local wagons and teams to haul material for bridges, such as steel, cement, cresoted piling, other timbers, gravel, etc.

"They also expect to let out as much grade work as possible to the f rmers of the county, the Calhoun people to work separate from the company's team. In fact, they say that they will probably be in a position to use all the local labor that comes to them. They are anxious to rush work on the project to early completion, expecting to have it finished by December.

"With the two outfits at work from below Slate Springs to Calhoun City, and the other working from Pittsboro to Calhoun City they expect to get both sections completed at the same time - about the middle of the summer. Then all camps and material will go to places between Pittsboro and Sarepta and work

(1) Monitor-Herald, 1922

on that end.

"Large quantities of bridge material will begin arriving in Calhoun City the first of next week, and the building of bridges will be pushed with as much speed as possible.

"J. D. Monette, of Jackson, Federal Engineer of Highways, has arrived in this city preparatory to supervising construction of the grade and bridges of the north-south highway." (1)

"New Postoffice Opens at Bruce

"Calhoun County has a new postoffice. An office was established several weeks ago at Bruce, and was formerly opened on January first, 1928. Seldon Countiss has been appointed as postmaster and is serving the people of that place very efficiently.

"There is talk of asking the Government for an extension of the state route from Calhoun City to Pittsboro and on to Bruce. This would no doubt be a most satisfactory arrangement, as it would afford a connecting link for mail coming over the Illinois Central Railway to Bruce, and that coming in over the Mobile and Ohio to Calhoun City, as well as for all local mail." (2)

"W. S. Wright Wins Farm Contest

"The committee appointed to judge the 'plant to prosper' contest for this county, sponsored by the 'Commercial Appeal,' this week selected W. S. Wright, Big Creek farmer, as the winner.

"County Agent McKewen today wired the 'Commercial Appeal,' notifying that paper of the committee's selection.

"The records as furnished by Mr. Wright, long recognized as one of the county's leading farmers, are very interesting. The record shows that his farm has produced the following main items of income during the year: cotton rental acreage receipts, cash, $825.72; hog-corn contract with Government, cash, $519. Mr. Wright has a good farm and has eight families of tenant farmers on the place.

(1) Monitor-Herald, 1925
(2) Ibid,1928

"While he has not totaled up his receipts in cash for the year, due to the fact that he has not yet sold what he intends to sell from the farm, still he knows that they will be better than for any year since the beginning of the depression. His books show his cash receipts for a number of years, which are most interesting. In 1932, which was the worst year in the history of his farm, they were only $2,902.10. In 1933, however, they ran up to $6,621.09. This year (1934) they will go a little higher he thinks." (1)

"First County Officers (1852)

"In this article will follow the names of the first officers of the county and a list of senators who have represented the county from its organization in 1852 to 1916. The first county officers were: Alfred M. Wilson, sheriff; Alexander Armstrong, probate judge; James L. Ryan, probate clerk; Thomas Davis, assessor; Thomas Gore, treasurer; William Homa, surveyor; John R. Brown, circuit clerk; Elon S. Guzzle, ranger; Amos Davis, coronor.

"Calhoun County was in a senatorial district at different times with Yalobusha, Pontotoc and Chickasaw counties, but usually with Yalobusha; so many of the names appearing below as senators from the district were citizens of other counties. The names of these honorable men who have represented Calhoun County from 1852 to 1916 in the upper house of the state legislature are as follows: H. Allen, jr., whose name appears as the county's first senator; C. H. Guy and L. Brasher. At the beginning of the War between the States, J. L. Davis held this responsible office. No names appear for 1863 and 1864, but Mr. D. L. Stephens was elected senator in 1865 for three years; then appeared H. L. Duncan for two sessions; P. R. Thornton succeeded Mr. Duncan; W. D. Roger was next in order; followed by W. A. Roane, Richard Wharton, J. W. Winter, J. W. Lamar, S. M. Ross, John M. Byars, E. L. Brewer, N. B. Crawford, James Gordon, J. J. Adams, and W. J. Evans. Frank Burkitt represented the dis-

(1) Monitor-Herald,1934

district awhile; the name of T. W. Young should have appeared as of 1902; N. B. Bradford and M. T. Adams were senators in 1916 and 1918. This is as late as the records at hand go." (1)

"Old Courthouse Destroyed by Fire

"Destruction of the Calhoun County Courthouse by fire two weeks ago removes a famous landmark and historic building from this county. The building was built in 1856, or rather was completed in that year. Many eventful happenings have occurred within its walls and in the courtyard surrounding the building. Its walls have echoed and re-echoed with sounds of tumult and many a political battle has been fought there. Battles not political have also occurred there time and time again during the sixty-six years it has been standing. During the War between the States, when the battle between the Federal and Confederate troops was being fought at Coffeeville, and the thunder of the cannon could be heard at Pittsboro, the records of the county were removed from the courthouse by Jim Harrelson, now deceased, who was a mere boy at the time. They were conveyed by an ox-team, and in fording Yalobusha River, one book was washed away. The records we e kept in the house of a citizen south of Yalobusha River until after the war, when they were returned to the courthouse. There they have remained, many of them old and yellow with age. (2)

"Among the records were many deeds of sales of slaves, Government deeds of lands and hundreds of other legal documents and records - now they are in ashes - all of them. For sixty-six years the old building has done valiant service for Calhoun County. When the convention was called in 1861 to decide whether Mississippi should secede from the United States over the question of states rights and slavery, a convention was called in Calhoun County for the purpose of sending delegates to it. The county convention met in the courthouse at Pittsboro and the old building reverberated with excitement, tumult and danger. At one stage of the proceedings a dispute arose, and one wing of those opposed to secession halted the convention and marched to the old Methodist Church,

(1) Monitor-Herald, 1937
(2) Ibid

where they proceeded with their business. Colonel Summer and Colonel M. D. L. Stephens were finally selected as county delegates and were sent to the state convention instructed to vote against secession. This, they did on every ballot, until it was clearly evident that they had lost. On the last called ballot, they changed their vote to 'yea' in order to make the action unanimous.

"During the days of Reconstruction the courthouse was the center of stormy scenes. The newly freed negroes and carpetbaggers were a menace to the county government and were continually trying to get possession of the county's affairs.

"In the days of the Farmers'Alliance hot contests were waged over elections and political matters. At one time they were so strong, the only Democrats elected in the county, so far as we know, were Hon. George Miller, now of Indianola, Oklahoma, who was elected chancery clerk, and the lamented T. M. Murphree, who was elected circuit clerk; Murphree has spoken often of this thrilling contest. He had charge of the ballot boxes which had the contested votes in them, and for safe keeping he removed a section of the floor under the jury box in the old courthouse and placed them therein at the dead hour of midnight. When the proceedings were begun he was placed on the witness stand and asked if he knew where the ballot boxes were. He replied, 'Yes, your honor, they are just beneath my feet.' (1)

"Calhoun Boy Leads at College

"When commencement is held at Agricultural and Mechanical College on June 10, 1930, V. C. Howell, a Calhoun County boy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Howell, of the Reynolds community, will complete his college career with honors. The class will consist of 218 men, 103 of whom are in the agricultural classes. Howell is the only one of the 103 to finish with honors, having made an average of above 90 for the four-year term. He finished the course with an average of 92.71, the highest average made by any student at the college in the agricultural courses since 1924, and the highest average made in any course at the college by the class of 1930.

(1) Monitor-Herald, 1923

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(1) Monitor-Herald, 1937
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(1) Monitor-Herald, 1923

"Mr. Howell did not get in the full four years of study to make the above grade.

"We are proud indeed that a Calhoun County boy leads the classes at one of the greatest agricultural colleges in the South. It is an honor to lead 218 students, all of whom are doing their best to make high grades.

"This is another instance showing that Calhoun County people take the lead in many activities, pursuits and undertakings - college presidents, statesmen, ministers, doctors, lawyer, farmers, students - wherever found, these sons of Calhoun are usually outstanding in their work." (1)

"Calhoun City Host to Medical Association

"The Northeast Thirteen-County Medical Association held its third quarterly meeting at Calhoun City Tuesday, and the registration books showed approximately one hundred guests registered for the occasion. Dr. F. L. McGahey, of this city, is president of the association, which has a membership of approximately 150 doctors in this section of the state.

"The meeting was called to order at one o'clock in the afternoon and was held in the Star Theatre Building. Hon. A. T. Patterson, local attorney, delivered the welcoming address. Those who made speeches and discussed subjects, were: Dr. R. B. Cunningham, Dr. G. S. Bryan, Dr. J. M. Hood, Dr. J. A. Crisler, Jr., of Memphis; Dr. V. B. Philpot of Houston; Dr. M. Q. Erving, Dr. Felix Underwood, Jackson, Dr. H. M. Williams, Dr. W. H. Anderson of Booneville; Dr. R. D. Hicks, Jr.; Dr. E. B. Burns, Dr. R. W. Carruth, and Dr. J. E. Ellis. The subjects discussed included 'Bonti's Disease,' 'The decision for Surgery in Border Line Hyperthyroidism,' 'Some Thoughts for our Mutual Benefits,' 'Inguinal Hernia,' and ' A Case of Normal Obstretrics out in the Country.' After the discussions a brief business session was held.

"The convention adjourned after listening to several short talks following the luncheon.

"The visitors seemed to enjoy the day to the

(1) Monitor-Herald, 1930

fullest extent, and much praise was expressed for the doctors of the county and the people of this city who helped entertain the association. The next meeting will be held at Tupelo in December.

"This is the first time the association has ever been held in Calhoun City, but we hope it will not be the last time, as we enjoyed having as guests these splendid men of science who are doing a great service." (1)

"Barbecue and Picnic

"The Calhoun barbecue, held at the fair-grounds today under the auspices of the County Fair Association, proved a most successful and enjoyable occasion.

"The crowd was estimated at between 2,200 and 3,000 people, and everybody seemed to be happy and enjoying the occasion very much. Many out-of-the-county visitors were present, while a number of people who formerly lived in the county and are now in other sections, were back to mingle with old friends and neighbors.

"Hon. A. T. Patterson made the welcome address in his usual pleasing way and acted as master of ceremonies.

"The Rocky Branch singing class won the premium as the best singers, receiving $15 as a prize. They entertained the crowd with a number of fine songs, which were most heartily enjoyed and elicited much applause.

"Lieutenant-Governor Dennis Murphree addressed the audience at eleven o'clock and spoke for an hour on the condition of the state, decrying the tendency of the organized effort that seems to have been made in the past few years to talk down Mississippi and belittle her. He showed a number of the fine things about the state, went into the matter of taxes; showed how millions of dollars are being invested by foreign corporations, and insisted that we all talk up Mississippi hereafter and quit apologizing for her. Instead, we should shout her advantages and sing her praises. The address was well received and was frequently interrupted by applause.

(1) Monitor Herald, 1933

"The barbecue dinner was a feature that seemed to be appreciated. Lambs, goats, and cattle had been slaughtered for the occasion, and there was a great deal of dinner left on the tables after everyone had been satisfied. Laughable features during the day were a boxing contest, a negro buck-and-wing dance, a contest for the best voice for 'calling hogs,' quartet singing,etc.

"The Ford car that was given away by the Fair management was awarded to Mrs. R. A. Creekmore, who held the lucky number drawing the car. The Calhoun County barbecue was a big success. (1)

"Eastern Star Order Entertains

"The officers of Calhoun City chapter, order of the Eastern Star, entertained with a six o'clock dinner on Thursday, December 5, with Mrs. Mary Sugg, worthy matron, and J. M. Chrestman, worthy patron, as guests of honor.

"Christmas decor tions were used in the room and the table was beautifully decorated with holly and red and green candles. Plates were laid for eighteen officers with place cards of small stars, bits of ribbon, and fern attached, designating each seat.

"The work of Mrs. Sugg as worthy matron was arranged in very attractive book form, which was read by Mrs. U. V. McKibben and presented to Mrs. Sugg, who responded with a few well chosen and appropriate words.

"Mrs. B. F. Kyle read and presented to Mr. Chrestman, worthy patron, a like history of his work in the Order, and words of appreciation and thanks for the enjoyable occasion were given by Mr. Chrestman.

"A reading by Miss Gladys Boland was a pleasant surprise feature of the evening, arranged by Mrs. A. C. Kemp, associate matron.

"Officers were elected for the coming year as follows: Mrs. Nora Kemp, worthy matron; J. M. Chrestman, worthy patron; Mrs. Mozelle Johnstone, associate matron; J. M. Robertson, associate patron; Mra. Urania Webb, secretary; Mrs. Ellen Creekmore, treasurer; Mrs. Myrtle Chrestman, conductress; Mrs. Beulah Rogers, chaplain; Mrs. Lottie May Robertson, marshall;

(1) Monitor-Herald, 1924

Mrs. Harvey Clark, associate conductress; Mrs. Bessie McKibben, organist; Mrs. Amabell Hathorn, Adah; Mrs. Modena Burson, Ruth; Mrs. Grace Cole, Esther; Mrs. May Patterson, Martha; Mrs. Clemye Kyle, Electa; Mrs. Gladys Conner, warden; Brother E. S. Flynt, sentinel." (1)

"American Legion Auxiliary Organized Here

"The wives of the Legionnaires of Calhoun City Post No. 50, met on Thursday night, January 14, in the mayor's office to organize a ladies auxiliary. The ladies had with them Mrs. Nathan Fairchild of Hattiesburg, state auxiliary president, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Keeton, and Mrs. Moss, of Grenada.

"After talks by Mrs. Fairchild and the other visitors, who stated the aims and work of the organization, the Calhoun City chapter was organized.

"The following ladies were elected as officers: Mrs. Grady Hill, president; Mrs. F. L. McGahey, vice-president; Mrs. Clifton Powell, secretary; Mrs. Eck Henry, treasurer; Mrs. John Hipp, sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. C. A. Beasley, chaplain.

"The auxiliary is a sister organization to the American Legion and is promoting a great work throughout the entire nation. It is one of the largest organizations for women in America, and stands for God and country; the members associate themselves together to promote child welfare, rehabilitation, one hundred per cent Am ricanism, and to perpetuate memories of the great war.

"All wives, mothers and daughters of World War veterans who are eighteen years of age or over are eligible to become members of the auxiliary. The present membership is urging all eligible ladies to join now." (2)

"Fire Destroys Bruce Church

"The Bruce Presbyterian Church was completely

(1) Monitor-Herald, 1929
(2) Evelyn Provine, County Historian

destroyed by fire Sunday morning between the hours of nine and ten A. M. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have caught from defective iring. It was first discovered burning in the loft, and there was no chance of saving the building as the fire-fighting equipment of the town does not extend that far.

"The Presbyterian Church was the first of its kind to be built in the town in 1928. There were only a few Presbyterians here at the time and most all of them have moved away, so no services had been held for more than a year. The building was well constructed and furnished. A few of the seats and the organ were saved. It is not known at this time whether any insurance was carried on the building or not. The Reverend Jones, of Pontotoc, sponsored the building of the church and had charge of it until the time of its destruction." (1)

"Cyclone of 1912"

"On the evening of February 22, 1912, between eight and nine o'clock, a cyclone entered the county in the southeast corner, traveling in a northwestwardly direction. It covered a strip from one fourth to one eighth mile in width, taking in its wake livestock, dwellings and timber, but no lives were lost. The estimate of damage done by this disaster was between forty and fifty thousand dollars. S. Warner, who then lived at Retreat, suffered a very heavy loss, the strip being wider across his property than at any other point. His dwelling, dry goods, store, gin, tenant houses, and several thousand dollars worth of virgin pine timber were completely demolished. He also lost several cows and mules." (2)

(1) Monitor-Herald, 1930
(2) Ibid, 1912

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Chapter XIX

HEALTH

State Board of Health

Dr. J. D. Shaw, member of the State Board of Health from Calhoun County, was elected in 1928 and is serving his second term. Born in 1879 in Embry, Webster County, he attended the schools of that county and high school at Walthall and Bellefontaine. He was a graduate of Memphis Hospital Medical College, 1904, which later consolidated with the University of Tennessee. In 1915 he took a post-graduate course in Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dr. Shaw is a prominent physician of this county, having lived in Slate Springs for the past twenty-nine years. He had an important part in controlling communicable diseases, being the first to give typhoid vaccine in this part of the state. (1)

Epidemics

Smallpox entered Calhoun County in 1900, when there was an epidemic of that disease in the state. Prompt action by medical authorities soon brought the situation under control by vaccination and rigid quarantine. So few of our people had veen vaccinated or had previously had small pox that some of the patients suffered for attention as only the immune were allowed to nurse the sick. Almost every doctor in the county insisted that everyone be vaccinated. Those who had been vaccinated had no scars after recovery and the disease was very light. (2)

The influenza epidemic of 1918-19 was very severe in Calhoun County, covering each town and community; many victims took pneumonia and died. The doctors did not know how to control the disease as they

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(1) Dr. J. D. Shaw, Slate Springs, Miss.
(2) Esther Bennett, Calhoun City, Miss.

do now, so entire families died from the lack of aid and medicine. This was the worst epidemic that has ever hit this county. (1)

Calhoun County has part-time service that co-operates with the Mississippi State Board of Health in controlling communicable and other diseases. Dr. F. L. McGahey is our part-time county health officer. (2)

Malaria is widespread in Calhoun; statistics for the year 1936 show that there were 996 cases. (3) It seems that the people are not cooperating as well as they might with the health officer.

Sanitation

Sanitation is rigidly enforced in the one dairy in Calhoun County, and it ranks highly with others of the state in regard to sanitation. The dairy is owned by Isham Parker, of Big Creek, whose equipment is regularly inspected, and his dairy maintains a grade "A" rating.

The dairy barn consists of a large building with concrete floor, feed bins, running water, etc.; it is painted inside and out and is arranged so that it can be washed with running water daily. The milk house is equipped with a water heater that is used to boil water for washing vessels and equipment, and has a washing vat in three departments to wash, rinse, and sterilize vessels. A milk-cooler is also installed, and the requirements are that all milk must be cooled to a certain temperature within forty-five minutes after milking. H. C. Taylor, sanitary supervisor of the State Board of Health for this district, inspected the dairy barn and equipment on this farm and found it grade "A." (4)

Almost every business house in this county is operated under screen, even dry goods stores and service st tions where eatables are sold. Grocery stores are being operated in a clean, sanitary way; candies unwrapped are under glass; boxes, baskets, racks, and refrigerators are used to display goods. A spray of some kind is used inside the building to

(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Dr. F. L. McGahey, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) Health Bulletin
(4) Stanley Murphree, Editor, Monitor-Herald Calhoun City, Miss.

kill germ-carrying pests, and all stores inspected were found to be all right. Floors are disinfected with some kind of oil. (1)

A large per cent of soft drinks in this county is bottled, and the soda fountains at Vardaman, Bruce, and Calhoun City are being operated in a sanitary manner. (2)

All restaurants in the county are operated in a sanitary way, being screened to prevent flies. All dishes, silverware, and cooking utensils are washed with soap and rinsed before using; tables and counters are kept clean; candies, cakes, and pies are under glass cover. The restaurants are so kept that health officers at any time may inspect them - all having grade "A" sanitary permits. (3)

Since good roads and cars are available in Calhoun County, the hotels have been reduced to two - one at Bruce and one at Calhoun City. They are in good condition and operated according to the rules and regulations of the State Health Department and are open for inspection at all times. (4)

Meat markets in this county are sanitary and are inspected by the State Board of Health. All meats are kept in electric frigidaires to preserve them and are well covered to protect them from flies and other insects. The equipment for butchering meat is kept clean. (5)

Calhoun City, Pittsboro, Bruce, and Vardaman not only have deep wells which supply plenty of water at all times of the year, but also have sanitary water-tanks. Derma has a deep well and sanitary tank water which has been purified by the use of chlorinated lime. Other parts of the county have shallow wells, with the exception of a few places, where cisterns are used. These are used largely in the flatwoods country near Vardaman, where the wells go dry during the summer months. Through that

(1) C. F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) J. A. Bratton, Calhoun City, Miss.
(4) C. F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(5) W. B. Yarbrough, Calhoun City, Miss.

area the drinking water is not very good in the shallow wells at any time. (1)

The waste matter from public toilets is forced into underground septic tanks that are prepared for the process of purification, and are recommended by the State Health Department. Safe disposal of human waste material is accomplished in our county by the use of septic tanks and pit toilets. (2)

Control of flies and mosquitoes has been helped largely by the malaria control projects. They have drained off stagnant water; homes and stores are screened, which protects them from flies and mosquitoes. The county health officer sees that this is done. (3)

Maternal Hygiene

Maternal Hygiene refers to all activities for safeguarding the welware of the mother before and after the birth of her child. Expectant mothers, if able, are under the proper care of a physician during a period of several months and have repeated examinations - especially of heart, blood pressure, and kidneys - in order that they may secure the necessary treatment.

Most all expectant mothers have printed literature concerning maternal hygiene, and their death rate has been greatly reduced in this county in recent years. They have learned to be more careful in seeing that all precautions are taken. (4)

Infant Mortality

It is a matter of great importance that everything possible be done to lower the infant mortality rate. Every child has the right to be well born; and in order to prevent development of physical or mental defects, provisions are made for medical supervision of the child, beginning in infancy and

(1) W. B. Yarbrough, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) C. F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) Ibid
(4) F. L. McGahey, Calhoun City, Miss., Health Syllabus, State of Mississippi

extending through adolescence. In this county the following plans are being carried out to prevent infant mortality: periodic health examinations; supplying pure food, water, and milk; vaccination against small pox; inoculation against diptheria and typhoid fever; protection against communicable diseases; and training in physical, mental, and emotional habits. Our county as a whole has healthy, well-nourished children. Health education is an important phase of home life and the school curriculum. (1)

Mouth Hygiene

For the past fifteen years the director of mouth hygiene division of the State Board of Health has visited the public schools of the county, accompanied by a local dentist, and examinations of children's mouths have been made. All grades were examined and some response has been shown by parents in having corrections made. Dentists are employed by the county health department; they organize and assist with mouth hygiene programs, examine teeth, clean them when time permits, and give instruction in the essentials of mouth hygiene to both children and adults. The main essentials of mouth hygiene are: eat tooth-building foods; visit dentist twice a year; brush teeth at least twice a day. (2)

Tuberculosis Control

Two tuberculosis suspects have been sent from this county to the sanatorium, and in 1936 statistics listed only four effected with this disease.

Communicable Diseases

All cases of scarlet fever are isolated for a minimum period of twenty-one days. Any person may be quarantined for seven days after his last exposure, at the discretion of the health officer. All articles which have come in contact with the patient and all those soiled by his discharges are disinfected in a manner prescribed by the State Board of Health. (3) There were only eight cases of scarlet fever in the county in 1936.

(1) Dr. F. L. McGahey, Calhoun City, Miss., Health Syllabus, State of Mississippi
(2) Ibid
(3) Ibid

Diphtheria is a communicable disease, and all cases of it or membranous croup in this county, are quarantined for a minimum of ten days from the onset of the illness, and are not released until two consecutive nose and throat cultures have been taken not less than twenty-four hours apart, which show the absence of diphtheria bacilli. No disinfectant sprays or gargles are used within twenty-four hours apart, which show the absence of diptheria bacilli. No disinfectant sprays or gargles are used within twenty-four hours prior to the taking of cultures, which are not taken for release earlier than seven days after the beginning of the disease.

Whooping cough is very contagious, especially through the cough. It is a vicious disease, sometimes lasting many weeks, but up to date no successful vaccine has been found to prevent it. Parents keep their children away from others, and this is the best way of control yet discovered. Calhoun reported thirty-two cases in 1936.

Measles is very contagious and is much more dangerous than is usually considered. Measles may be contracted from the very beginning, even before the eruption shows. Cases of measles are not so numerous in this county, but a few are found here and there. The best control of this disease lies in the complete isolation of the persons affected. There were four cases on record in this county in 1936. (1)

Any person who has chicken-pox is excluded from school until the "peeling off" is complete; non-immune persons who have been exposed to chicken-pox are quarantined for twenty-one days, at the discretion of the health officer. (2) In 1936 those affected with this disease numbered eighty-nine.

A few cases of meningitis have been known in Calhoun County. Any person suffering from this disease is isolated for a minimum period of fourteen days, or until disappearance of the acute symptoms. With either recovery, death, or removal of a meningitis case, the room, linens, clothing, and other

(1) Regulations controlling Communicable Diseases, Felix J. Underwood
(2) Health Syllabus, State of Mississippi

contaminated articles are disinfected as prescribed by the State Board of Health. (1) Only two cases of meningitis were reported in this county in 1936, according to the Health Bulletin.

Several cases of mumps developed in the county in 1937. The best method of control is the separation of infected persons from those who are non-immune, and their exclusion from all public places for a period of two days after the swelling of the salivary glands has subsided, and this method is closely followed in this county. Exposed susceptible persons are regularly inspected from the onset of the presence of initial symptoms of the disease such as, fever or a swelling of the parotid or sub-maxillary glands for a period of twenty-one days following the date of the last exposure. Exposed children are excluded from school. (2) There were fifty-six cases of mumps reported in 1926.

All persons suffering from ringworm of the scalp, favus, pediculosis, or itch, are excluded from schools or other public places where their presence is detrimental to the public health. (3)

"Syphilis and Gonorrhea are disease gangsters of the worst type - they kidnap and kill!" Thus Dr. Felix J. Underwood, state health officer, opened another blast in his battle against social diseases. Mississippi's health officials have joined forces with the United States Public Health Service in the determination to control and ultimately stamp out syphillis.

"Education, early diagnosis, and immediate and adequate treatment," says Dr. Underwood, "insure success eventually in the eradication of this disease. To this end the layman must understand his part of thejob. Without his cooperation, there can be no adequate control of this devastating ailment." Dr. Underwood described in simple, understandable language the standard medical procedure in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis. "Quick detection of early

(1) Regulations controlling Communicable Diseases, Felix J. Underwood
(2) Ibid
(3) Ibid

syphilis is vital in stopping its spread and effecting a cure. If a person suspects that he has syphilis he must go at once to his physician, and if for any reason he cannot do this, he should go to a hospital, a clinic, or to his county health officer. He must not take a remedy prescribed by a friend, a drug store clerk, a medical faker, or anyone else except a competent physician. Syphilis in its early stages is especially dangerous to the public, although at that time it often seems to the infected individual to be of little consequence. Therefore, an infected individual should at all times observe the strictest personal precautions to prevent others from having the disease." (1) This county reported forty-seven cases of syphilis and 201 of gonorrhea for 1936. (2)

Rabies should be guarded against by taking proper treatment. About sixty years ago a man came to Calhoun County named Gullage and died of rabies. Coming home from Grenada in a wagon, he saw a small dog in the road. In picking it up to put it in the wagon, the dog bit him on the hand, and he threw it down and went home, not thinking any more about it. A few days later, Gullage went to a spring for water, and while drinking, had his first spell. He was carried home and tied on the bed; each spell was a little harder and closer together, and when he regained consciousness, realizing what was wrong with him, he begged somebody to kill him. The old-fashioned madstone was used in those days, but was not applied to him. There were not as many people bitten then as there have been in later days, for a dog was not considered very valuable and was killed instead of being treated. A number of people and some stock of different kinds have been bitten in Calhoun in the last few years, and our county health officers have put forth every effort possible to keep the disease under control. Eck Henry, of Derma, owned a dog in 1935 which was treated for rabies but went mad and bit several dogs and some stock. There is a lack of cooperation of the people with the health officer and the doctors, especially in the rural districts, where

(1) The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee
(2) Health Bulletin, Mississippi

only a few dogs are ever confined. (1) However, statistics show there were no human deaths caused by rabies in 1936 in Calhoun - only two animal cases were recorded.

Doctors in County

Calhoun City - Dr. F. L. McGahey, Dr. J. A. Hardin, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Smith, Dr. R. A. Creekmore, Dr. A. C. Kemp, Dr. W. J. Aycock, and Dr. Robert Going; Slate Springs - Dr. J. D. Shaw; Vardaman - Dr. E. B. Young and Dr. J. S. Edmonson; Bruce - Dr. S. H. Davis, Dr. W. T. Watson, Dr. C. A. Johnson, Dr. J. G. Landreth, and Dr. J. N. Lamar.

Dr. Frank McGahey, born May 21, 1893, at Embry, Webster County, attended literary schools there, also at Millsaps College at Jackson; he secured his medical education at University of Tennessee, Memphis, graduating in 1916, and served his internship in Memphis City Hospital, now John Gaston Hospital. He served in United States Army from September, 1917, to July, 1919, being discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, as captain in Medical Corps. He practiced general medicine at Alva, Montgomery County; Oakvalle, Lawrence County, and located at Calhoun City in January, 1935. He is commander of Calhoun County Post No. 50, American Legion, and second district commander American Legion, Department of Mississippi; a member of Calhoun County Medical Association, Northeast Mississippi Thirteen-County Medical Society, and Mississippi State Medical Association; also a fellow of the American Medical Association. He finished his post-graduate work at Tulane University of Louisiana in 1935. He is a mason, Legionnaire, and belongs to the Methodist church. Married Felton Wilson August 6, 1920, and has one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born March 18, 1924. (2)

Dr. Robert Going, native of Calhoun County, was born November 28, 1875. He was a printer at

(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Dr. F. L. McGahey, Calhoun City, Miss.

Pittsboro 1892-1898, and a private in Company G, Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, Spanish War, 1898. He was a printer again at Eupora in 1899, and at Pittsboro in 1900, and helped in starting the "Calhoun Monitor." He was licensed to practice medicine in 1902, and practiced at Banner for twelve years. He was medical lieutenant in the World War, 1918-19; practiced at Brunswick, Warren County, seven years; at Robbs, Pontotoc County, three years; and at Calhoun City seven years. (1)

Dr. S. L. Dobbs was born in Choctaw County, April 27, 1892; he graduated at Cower Chiropractic College, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; he has resided in Calhoun County and practiced his profession since 1926. (2)

Dr. R. A. Creekmore, Calhoun City, was born at Coles Creek, January 25, 1873; graduated at Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky, 1893; in 1894 completed course in Memphis Hospital School; he has been a regular practicing physician in Calhoun County since that time, and served as county health officer for four years. (3)

Dr. J. A. Hardin, born September, 1880, at Slate Springs, completed his medical course at Memphis Hospital Medical College, 1903; began practice in Calhoun County, 1903; and has been a regular practicing physician in this and adjoining counties ever since. (4)

Dr. S. C. Sugg, born at Pittsboro, February, 1885, graduated at Memphis Medical Hospital College, 1910, and practiced in Calhoun County until his death, October 14, 1918. (5)

Dr. W. T. Watson, Bruce, was born at Bellefontaine, Webster County, March 15, 1881; graduated in 1909, and practiced medicine at Ellard. He served in the World War and is now located and practicing in Bruce. (6)

(1) Dr. Robert Going, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Dr. S. L. Dobbs, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) Dr. R. A. Creekmoore, Calhoun City, Miss.
(4) Dr. J. A. Hardin, Calhoun City, Miss.
(5) Mrs. Mary Sugg, Calhoun City, Miss.
(6) Dr. W. T. Watson, Bruce, Miss.

Dr. C. A. Johnson, born at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, March 5, 1861, moved to Calhoun County in 1865. He graduated at Memphis Hospital Medical College, and was among the first physicians from Calhoun County to receive diplomas to practice medicine. His entire practice has been in Calhoun and adjoining counties. (1)

Dr. J. N. Lamar was born September 15, 1862, in the northwest portion of the county; completed his medical course at the University at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1900; he has practiced medicine in Calhoun County ever since. (2)

Dr. E. B. Young, born near Vardaman, Calhoun County, March 1883, completed his medical course at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1900. He served eight years as county health officer, and is now a regular practicing physician at Vardaman. (3)

Dr. J. S. Edmondson, born in 1910, near Vardaman, completed his medical course at Atlanta, Georgia, June, 1935. He has practiced regularly at Vardaman since that time. (4)

Nurses of the County

Nurses of the county are: Irene Hendrix, Cozy Bachelor, Memphis Baptist Hospital; Ruth Carter, Bernice Moore, Eleanor Davis, Houston Hospital; Charline Shipp, Natchez Hospital; Katherine Hubbard, Grenada Hospital; Myrtle Crew, Blanche Gregg, Lerline Richardson, Mrs. Vera Stewart, and Beadie Sprayberry. (5)

Biographies of Old Family Physicians

Charles Daniel Shipp, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Shipp, was a native of Calhoun County, born in October, 1862. He attended the public schools of the county; had two years in the literary department of the State University at Oxford; attended the Memphis College of Physicians and Surgeons, Memphis, Tennessee, and took his degree in medicine at that institution at the close of the session of

(1) Dr. C. A. Johnson, Bruce, Miss.
(2) Dr. J. N. Lamar, Bruce, Miss.
(3) Dr. E. B. Young, Vardaman, Miss.
(4) Chas. F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(5) Monitor-Herald, Calhoun City, Miss.

1888. At that time only two years were required to finish the course. He married Nannie Forest of Kilmichael, in 1889, and began and ended his medical career at Big Creek, where he had always lived; at the time of his death he was the oldest practitioner, from the point of service, in the county. He was well informed in the science of medicine and kept abreast of the times. His practice was preferably among the rural people; he rode horseback up and down the hills and vales, good weather and bad, good or uncertain pay; many there were who got his services but did not remunerate him and really did not appreciate his efforts to relieve them of pain. For more than twenty-five years of the forty-two he practiced in this community, he rode horseback. Politically, he was a Democrat and always stood ready to champion the cause of candidates for office on that platform. He took great interest in the civic affairs of his community and never failed to lend his aid to all progressive moves. There were two children born to Dr. and Mrs. Shipp - J. Neely and Ida (now Mrs. Elliott Norman). Dr. Shipp suffered a stroke of paralysis on Saturday, February 8, 1930, and died the following Tuesday without having regained consciousness. (1)

Dr. C. K. Holland, born in Pickens County, Alabama, July 24, 1829, came in 1835 with his parents from Alabama and settled in Choctaw County. The schools of those days were not only primitive but very inefficient, and the subject of this sketch had nearly reached manhood before he had the advantage of high-grade schools. In 1852 he entered the office of Dr. Thomas J. Greer at Cadaretta, in the northwestern part of Choctaw County, as a medical student, and four years later began the general practice of medicine at this same location, where he remained until the close of 1873. In 1874 he moved into the Sabougla community, near what is now Bethel Church, where he engaged in farming, but still continued the practice of medicine. He was a member of the Mississippi state constitutional convention in 1890, serving

(1) Dr. J. M. Smith, Calhoun City, Miss.

creditably, and was always found on the right side of questions of interest. He died August 15, 1910. (1)

Dr. William Jasper Aycock, engaged in the practice of medicine in Calhoun City, is rendering that service to his community which only a skilled physician is capable of giving. Dr. Aycock received his early instruction in Bentley, and during the year 1905-06 he attended Mississippi College, completing his education in the Memphis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1912. He entered upon the work of his profession in 1910, and his practice has steadily grown in volume and importance as he demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems which confront the physician. In 1919, he took a post-graduate course in medicine in New York; in July, 1917, he enlisted for service in the World War, receiving the commission of first lieutenant. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. As a constant student, he keeps in close touch with all achievements in the medical world, and his pronounced ability is bringing him rapidly to the front in his profession. (2)

(1) Dr. J. M. Smith, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) C. F. Gaston, County Historian, Calhoun City, Miss.

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Gaston, Charles F., County Historian, Historical Research Project	Calhoun City, Miss.
Going, Dr. Robert	Calhoun City, Miss.
Johnson, Dr. C. A.	Bruce, Miss.
Lamar, Dr. J. N.	Bruce, Miss.
McGahey, Dr. T. F.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Shaw, Dr. J. B.	Slate Springs, Miss.
Smith, Dr. J. M.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Yarbrough, Dr. C. A.	Calhoun City, Miss.
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Chapter XX

ORGANIZATIONS

Masonic Lodges

Masonry, the oldest known fraternal organization in existence, has a tie of brotherhood that is closely woven together, and its motto is: "Visit the widows and orphans in their affliction and keep thyself unspotted from the world." The order carries on mission work and charity, and the lodges of the county support the two orphanages at Columbus and Meridian, respectively. (1)

Calhoun City Masonic Lodge No. 506 has eighty members with the following officers: O. B. McGahey, worshipful master; J. C. Springer, senior warden; G. L. Carter, junior warden; J. M. Chrestman, senior deacon; J. M. Robertson, junior deacon; Joe Schoolfield, tyler; C. B. Boyles, secretary; C. M. Johnson, treasurer. The lodge is in good standing and was organized about 1906. (2)

Antioch Lodge No. 549, located at Bruce, was organized in 1907 and has fifty-eight members with the following officers: M. E. Bennett, worshipful master; J. I. Adams, senior warden; W. D. Brand, junior warden; E. C. Adams, senior deacon; L. E. Shelton, junior deacon; R. P. Howell, secretary; J. Williams, treasurer; C. R. Chrestman, tyler. (3)

T. W. Young Lodge No. 527, domiciled at Vardaman in 1906, has about fifty members, with the following officers: W. P. Young, worshipful master; Julian Morgan, senior warden; Boyd Adams, junior warden; Hubert Kenedy, senior deacon; H. B. Casey, junior deacon; Walter Roberts, steward and tyler; R. E. Gilder, secretary; L. A. Ellis, treasurer. (4)

Derma Lodge No. 531, organized in 1911, has about forty-five members, with the following officers: E. C. Henry, worshipful master; R. C. Stewart, senior warden;

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(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) C. B. Boyles, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) R. P. Howell, Bruce, Miss.
(4) R. E. Gilder, Vardaman, Miss.

Bailey Hardin, junior warden; W. C. Few, senior deacon; J. P. Hanaford, junior deacon; L. G. Hollis, secretary; W. J. Aycock, Sr., treasurer; R. E. Burleson, tyler. (1)

Ark Lodge No.597, at Big Creek, has twenty-eight members, with the following officers: Harry Durrett Warner, worshipful master; Charles Calhoun Provine, senior warden; Elias Hampton Kilgore, junior warden; Hubert Calhoun Clark, senior deacon; Alvin Vernon Warner, junior deacon; Wyatt Preston Pullen, secretary; Harvey Luther Wilkerson, treasurer; William Hardy Carter, tyler.(2)

Banner Lodge No. 329, organized in 1870, has forty-four members, with the following officers: Hubert Hudson Powell, worshipful master; Watt Carter, senior warden; James W. Milan, junior warden; Albert S. McGuire, senior deacon; Benjamin A. Davis, junior deacon; Sam Lindsey, secretary; Wallace E. Simpson, treasurer; W. H. McGuire, tyler. (3)

McKee Lodge No. 488, located at Slate Springs, organized in 1902, has one hundred members, with the following officers: Dr. B. J. Shaw, worshipful master; B. L. Vance, senior deacon; W. Wilson, junior deacon; Hughey Skelton, senior warden; R. E. Vance, junior warden; W. E. Allen, secretary; A. Pryor, treasurer; Jessie Langston, tyler. (4)

Pittsboro Lodge No. 155, organized in 1908, has forty members, with the following officers: R. B. McClung, worshipful master; J. I. Shannon, senior warden; Foster Martin, junior warden; H. W. Hansford, senior deacon; O. B. Pilgreen, junior deacon; M. A. Kay, tyler; W. J. Legon, secretary; E. L. Lowe, treasurer. (5)

Knights of Pythias

Calhoun City Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 194 has eleven members, with the following officers: E. L. Cole, chancellor commander; J. E. Finger, vice-chancellor commander; Tildon Pryor, prelate; Tom Pryor, master of work; E. A. Boland, master of arms; J. M. Boland, master or keeper of records; J. M. Chrestman, master of finance; Stanley Murphree, master of ex-chequer; Labron Lackey, outer guard; E. Pryor, inner guard. This is the only active K. P. lodge in Calhoun County. (6)

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(1) L. G. Hollis, Derma, Miss.
(2) Wyatt Preston Pullen, Big Creek, Miss.
(3) Sam Lindsey, Banner, Miss.
(4) W. E. Allen, Slate Springs, Miss.
(5) W. J. Legon, Pittsboro, Miss.
(6) E. L. Cole, Calhoun City, Miss.

Shriners

The Shriners in Calhoun County are as follows: Calhoun Citty - J. M. Chrestman, Dr. W. J. Aycock, G. P. Hicks, Edward Creekmore, Howard Chrestman, Eron Brasher, G. L. Fowler, Ted Major, L. L. Pryor, J. A. Peeler, Tom Roper, E. E. Pryor, T. J. Mallory, Tildon Pryor, R. A. Norman; Pittsboro - Roy Beckett; Bruce - Dewey Howell; Sarepta - Hubert Powell. (1)

Eastern Star

Calhoun County has Eastern Star chapters at Calhoun City, Derma, and Vardaman. This organization helps widows and orphans and all needy persons, assisting the Masons in the orphans' homes that they keep up at Meridian and Columbus.(2)

Calhoun City Chapter No. 200 has fifty-six members. Present officers are: Mrs. Ellen Creekmore, worthy matron; J. M. Robertson, worthy patron; Mrs. Beulah Rogers, associate matron; Jessie A. Peeler, associate patron; Mrs. Lottie Mae Robertson, secretary; Miss Inez Hiller, treasurer; Mrs. Ella Hicks, conductress; Mrs. Mary Hill, associate conductress; Mrs. Amabel Hathorn, chaplain; Mrs. Gladys Schoolfield, marshal; Mrs. Bess McKibben, organist; Mrs. Katherine Wooldridge, Adah; Mrs. Edna Peeler, Ruth; Mrs. Nettie Mae Jobe, Esther; Mrs. Myrtle Springer, Martha; Mrs. Earnestine Patterson, Electa; Mrs. Clemmye Kyle, warder; Mrs. Modena Burson, sentinel. The chapter, organized May 10, 1922, is in active service and meets the first and third Thursdays of each month. (3)

Vardaman Eastern Star Chapter No. 127 has sixty members, with the following officers: Clytee Edmondson, worthy matron; W. A. Ellis, worthy patron; Balsy Adams, associate matron; Zedie Casey, conductress; Annie Blue, secretary; Una Richards, treasurer; Fannie Roberts, organist; Perline Crawford, chaplain; Mrs. Doyle Hawkins, warder; Mrs. Lizzie Hawkins, usher; Mrs. Nannie Roberts, Martha; Belle Young, Electa; Mrs. Julia Morgan, Ruth; W. M. Roberts, sentinel. The chapter is in good working order and meets regularly. (4)

Derma Eastern Star Chapter has around thirty-five members, with the following officers: Mrs. Agnes Sargent, worthy matron; Guy Hollis, worthy patron;

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(1) L. L. Pryor, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Foster Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Lottie Mae Robertson, Calhoun City, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Annie Blue, Vardaman, Miss.

Mrs. Maud Dent, associate matron; Mrs. E. C. Henry, associate patron; Mrs. Nona Mabry, secretary; Mrs. Lenora Seale, treasurer; Mrs. Vera Henry, conductress; Mrs. Denala Betterton, associate conductress; Mrs. Mary Lewis, chaplain; Mrs. Ethel Ramsey, marshal; Mrs. Ruth Mabry, organist; Mrs. Kate Hardin, Adah; Mrs. Etta Scrivner, Ruth; Mrs. Gabie Doolittle, Esther; Mrs. Vara Stewart, Martha; Mrs. Ethel Taylor, Electa; Mrs. Maud Hollis, warder; Mrs. Roy M. Lewis, sentinel. The chapter is in good acting condition, and meets regularly. (1)

Twentieth Century Club

The Twentieth Century Club at Calhoun City is sometimes known as the Culture Club and assists in beautifying the town. It also has study groups in art, music, and literature. This club has sponsored the work of beautifying the square, of cleaning and beautifying the grounds of the Calhoun City Cemetery, and several worthwhile and important projects. It also aids in helping any needy person.

The club, organized in 1930, has been active ever since. It has twenty members, with the following officers: Mrs. W. J. Aycock, president; Mrs. E. L. Lamar, vice-president; Mrs. Ted Major, secretary; Mrs. J. P. Rogers, treasurer. (2)

Calhoun City Thursday Club

The Thursday Club (or Book Club) is a cultural club in Calhoun City. At each meeting the three chairmen give five-minute talks - the literary chairman speaks on some author of the past and present; the art chairman speaks in behalf of home beautification; and the garden chairman, on home gardens and what to plant.

The club meets every fourth Thursday in each month. It was organized September 1, 1937, and has eighteen members. (3) Following are the present officers: Mrs. Dot Mallory, president; Mrs. J. W. Hollandsworth, vice-president; Mrs. Ernest Sheffield, secretary; Miss Frances Mallory, literary chairman; Mrs. Stanley Murphree, art chairman; Mrs. Patsy Van Landingham, garden chairman; Mrs. Mary Sugg, social chairman. (4)

An account of one of the club meetings is as follows:

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(1) Mrs. Ruth Mabry, Derma, Miss.
(2) Mrs. L. L. Pryor, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Patsy Van Landingham, Calhoun City, Miss.
(4) Ibid

"The Thursday Club met with Mrs. G. M. Van Landingham on Thursday, November 18. Following the routine of the meeting, Miss Frances Mallory gave an interesting resume of the play, 'The Doll House.' A true and false test was taken on the short story presented at the last meeting. Mrs. Stanley Murphree, chairman of art committee, gave five rules on arrangements of flowers, with demonstrations, after which the hostess served delicious refreshments." (1)

Blue Mountain College Girls' Club

"This is the only club of its kind in the county and is located at Calhoun City. On the afternoon of February 22, a group of former Blue Mountain College girls met at the home of Mrs. Minnie Lee Pryor and organized the Calhoun County Club of Blue Mountain College girls. The suggested constitution was adopted. A number of the college girls were unable to attend but have expressed their desire to become members. It is the hope of the club that every former and present student of Blue Mountain College living in the county will become a member and that a warmer feeling for each other will develop through sustaining the ideals of the college. The alumnae meeting which was to have been held at the college on February 29 was postponed until May in the hope that more girls can attend at that time than could have attended in February. The following are present officers: Mrs. Edward Pryor, president; Mrs. Jim Robertson, vice-president; Mrs. Solon L. Dobbs, secretary; Mrs. Elbert Moore, treasurer; Mrs. Francis Doolittle, Mrs. W. A. Young, and Miss Miriam Cooper, executive committee." (2)

Calhoun County Parent-teachers Associations

Calhoun County Parent-teachers associations were organized at the following places: Calhoun City, Pittsboro, Bruce, Big Creek, Slate Springs, Derma, and Vardaman. A membership committee at each place puts forth every possible effort to enroll all the parents in each school district as members. At their meetings the trustees are invited to meet with them and to cooperate in making each of the schools in the county a better one and in raising money for expenses of the schools. (3)

An excerpt from the local paper regarding the meeting is as follows:

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(1) The Monitor Herald, November 1937, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) The Monitor Herald, 1937, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

"A birthday party was given at the Baptist Church Tuesday by the local Parent Teachers' Association in commemoration of the twenty-eighth birthday of the Mississippi P. T. A. The president gave a splendid talk and read a letter from the founder of the Mississippi P. T. A., who is now seventy-six years old. Mrs. McKibben gave an original poem, telling of the father's part in this organization. The twelve tables, representing the months of the year, were given." (1)

Business Men's Club

Calhoun City's Business Men's Club, organized in 1934, has thirty members and is doing active work, such as helping the poor and needy and sponsoring work to beautify the town. The following are officers: J. A. Peeler, president; C. M. Johnson, vice-president; Dr. S. F. Dobbs, secretary. This club meets on the second and fourth Thursday in each month. Its object is general civic improvement. (2)

American Red Cross

The American Red Cross of this county was discontinued in 1935, and all Red Cross work for the past two years has been done through J. M. Chrestman. During the flood of 1937 a large sum of money was given by the men of this county. (3)

The chairman of the Red Cross in Calhoun County during the World War was L. B. Curtiss, cashier of Calhoun County Bank; the secretary was Mrs. B. R. Doolittle. During that time a drive was made for money and clothing for the boys in France. Members of the organization canvassed the county for money to aid the Red Cross, also for country produce to be sold to buy material to make clothing for the soldier boys in Frnace. Contributions were liberal from all, according to their means. The women of the county assembled in different localities to make clothing for the boys. Mrs. Filmore Young, of Vardaman, knitted a sweater and placed a note in the sleeve asking the boy who received the sweater to write her a letter. She received a letter from a boy in France, thanking her for the gift. Just after the war Mr. Curtiss died at Calhoun City, and Hon. A. T. Patterson was appointed to fill his place.

Mrs. B. R. Doolittle, secretary of home service

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(1) Stanley Murphree, Editor, Monitor Herald, 1937, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) Ibid

chapter of Red Cross, Pittsboro, besides other work in this organization, in February, 1921, assisted the American Memorial Publishing Company Incorporated, in securing a list of men from this county who lost their lives in the World War. (1)

American Legion Post

American Legion Post No. 50, located at Calhoun City, meets the first Friday night of each month in the American Legion hut. It has 112 members and does active service. Following are present officers: Dr. F. L. McGahey, post commander; Dr. W. J. Aycock, first vice-commander; G. E. Hill, second vice-commander; T. L. Cole, adjutant; G. R. Meaders, chaplain; E. C. Henry, service officer; G. M. Van Landingham, historian; G. L. Carter, sargeant-at-arms; and E.E. Sheffield publicity officer. (2)

"Armistice Day was celebrated in a big way at Calhoun City, when the Legionnaires and ex-service men are joined by school children in a parade. An address in honor of America's part in the World War and in memory of our soldiers who lie in Flanders Field was given by Hon. A. T. Patterson. At eleven o'clock silence was maintained for a moment in honor of those who gave their lives for their country in the World War.

"Open house was maintained at the Legion hut following the parade. Ex-service men and all visitors were served with stew at the hut. That night a dance was given in the hut." (3)

American Legion Auxiliary

Calhoun County Unit No. 50 American Legion Auxiliary, organized January 12, 1937, has a membership of forty. This organization stands for God and country and contributes to the aims and purposes of the American Legion. It also contributes to disabled veterans of the World War and widows and orphans of disabled veterans. In speaking of the organization, Mrs. G. E. Hill, president, says:

"We believe that the constructive things of peace deserve equal attention with the destructive things of war; and that our real province is Americanism, rehabilitation, and welfare work."

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(1) Chas. F. Gaston, County Historian, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Dr. F. L. McGahey, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) Chas. Gaston, County Historian, Calhoun City, Miss.

The following are the present officers: Mrs. Grady Hill, president; Mrs. F. L. McGahey, vice-president; Mrs. Cliff Powell, secretary; Mrs. Eck Henry, treasurer; Mrs. John Hipp, sargeant-at-arms; Mrs. J. W. Hollandsworth, historian; Mrs. Ernest Sheffield, child-welfare; and Mrs. Grady Riley, chaplain. (1)

A notice of an auxiliary meeting is given:

"The American Legion Auxiliary meets in the home of Mrs. G. E. Hill, Friday, Nov. 26, 1937, at 7 P. M. All members are urged to attend this meeting. Let's all get our dues paid as soon as possible, as part of your dues will go to make some veteran in the hospital at Gulfport happy during the holidays." (2)

References

Allen, W. E.	Slate Springs, Miss.
Blue, Mrs. Annie	Vardaman, Miss.
Boyles, C. B.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Cole, E. L.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Gaston, Charles F.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Gaston, Foster	Calhoun City, Miss.
Gilder, R. E.	Vardaman, Miss.
Hill, Mrs. G. E.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Hollis, L. G.	Derma, Miss.
Howell, R. P.	Bruce, Miss.
Legon, W. J.	Pittsboro, Miss.
Lindsey, Sam	Banner, Miss.
Mabry, Ruth	Derma, Miss.
McGahey, Dr. F. L.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Pryor, L. L.	Calhoun City, Miss.
Pullen, Wyatt Preston	Big Creek, Miss.
Robertson, Mrs. Lottie Mae	Calhoun City, Miss.
Van Landingham, Mrs. Patsy	Calhoun City, Miss.

Bibliography

Murphree, Stanley (editor) Monitor Herald, 1937, (Calhoun City, Miss.)

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(1) Mrs. G. E. Hill, Calhoun City, Miss.

(2) Stanley Murphree, Editor, Monitor Herald, November, 1937, Calhoun City, Miss.

Chapter XXI

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

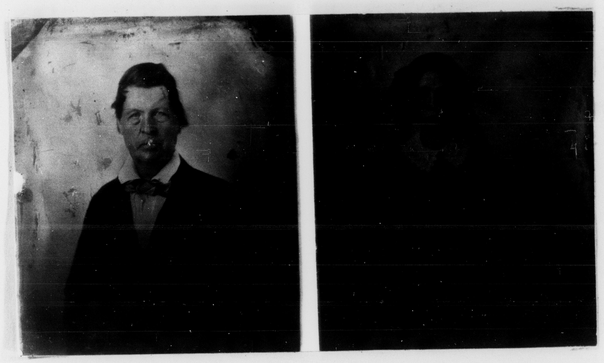
Many prominent citizens of Calhoun County rightly deserve a place in this chapter, but they have been written up at length in other chapters pertaining to the special lines of endeavor in which they have done outstanding work, viz., Health, The Bar, The Arts, Religion, Education, etc.

Civic Leaders of Pioneer Days

Among the pioneers of Calhoun were two brothers, Ebenezer and Hugh Gaston, who came from South Carolina and settled in this county sometime in the early thirties.

Ebenezer Gaston, born in South Carolina, 1782, moved to Mississippi during the 1830's and settled about five miles east of what is now known as Pittsboro. A Missionary Baptist church near this place is called Gaston Springs. Ebenezer lived a bachelor's life and accumulated a considerable amount of wealth for a man of his day, but was very liberal in his donations to churches, schools, widows, and orphans. One of his donations was a quarter-section of land to the county for a town and county site; another plot of land, five miles west of Pittsboro, called Camp Springs, was given for camp-meeting grounds and a church. Camp-meetings were held at this place for many years. There was then, and still is, an abundance of good water gushing forth from mother earth at this location, and it remains a sacred spot in the memory of the people of this county.

Ebenezer Gaston, who spent his last days at old Benela, died December 31, 1862, and was buried in Benela cemetery. He wrote this verse and asked that it be carved on his tomb:



HUGH GASTON AND WIFE, ADDIE KEY GASTON

Pioneer settlers of 1830

T. M. Murphree established the "Monitor," a weekly paper published at Pittsboro. His wife, Dennis Murphree's mother, was Callie Cooper, daughter of William Cooper of Sarepta, who was killed at Franklin, Tennessee, while in the service of the Confederacy. Mr. Murphree's paternal grandfather, Thomas Martin Murphree, Sr., was one of the organizers of Calhoun and was one of the commissioners who located the present county site. He was a member of the Board of Police of Chickasaw County before Calhoun was formed, and was a member of General Jackson's Tennessee Riflemen, who defeated the British at New Orleans in the War of 1812. The first American ancestors of this worthy family were three Murphy brothers, who had taken part in Emmet's Rebellion and had fled the country. They came to America, changed their name to Murphree, and settled in Tennessee and Alabama. The Murphree connection is a large one; at a family reunion held at Oldtown Church, Calhoun County, in 1914, seven hundred of the family were present.

Dennis Murphree obtained his education in the public schools of his county and in the printing office of his father. He entered this office when he was fourteen, and at nineteen years of age took entire charge of the work. In 1911 he was elected representative from his county, and was re-elected in 1915 and again in 1919. In 1923, Mr. Murphree was elected lieutenant-governor of Mississippi, and when Governor Henry L. Whitfield died March 18, 1927, Lieutenant-Governor Dennis Murphree became governor. He was defeated for the nomination for governor in the second primary, August 23, 1927, by Theodore G. Bilbo.

November 7, 1910, at Okolona, he married Clara Minnie Martin, daughter of Hiram H. and Fannie Smith Martin, of Pittsboro. Their children are Mary Francis, Lois, Thomas Martin, and Imogene. Dennis Murphree is a Methodist, a Mason, a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Columbian Woodmen. (1)

Dennis Murphree was originator of the "Know Mississippi Better Train," which has been a great factor

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1924-28

in advertising the possibilities of his native state. (A general description of these trips will be found in the Addenda to this history in an interesting article written by Craddock Goins of Jackson.)

Hubert Orman Burson, a successful contractor, is prominently connected with building operations in Calhoun City, and his efforts have resulted in enhancing the value of real estate in this locality. He was born September 27, 1899, in Slate Springs, Calhoun County, being a son of the late Henry Jefferson and Lizzie E. Moore Burson. The father was born in Slate Springs, May 22, 1857, and the mother in Mooretown, Mississippi, February 15, 1867.

The Burson family is of English origin and the American progenitor first located in Georgia. His decendants later journeyed westward and came to Mississippi at an early period in its history. The maternal grandfather came of Scotch and Irish lineage and was one of the early settlers of Calhoun County, afterwards moving to DeSoto, where his daughter, Lizzie E., was born. Hubert Orman Burson was a pupil in the common schools of Hopewell and later attended the high schools in Slate Springs, Maben, and Calhoun City, finishing his course here in 1915. For two seasons he was a student at the summer school at the University of Mississippi, and in 1917, completed the sophomore work at Mississippi College. While at the latter institution, he responded to the call to the colors, enlisting in Battery E, 140th Field Artillery, and throughout his term of service acted as chief mechanic of the battery, and on June 20, 1919, received an honorable discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. He was reared on the home-farm, four miles east of Slate Springs, and in 1912 moved to Calhoun City, where he has since resided.

In 1915, Mr. Burson embarked in business for himself as a contractor in wood, brick, and concrete construction. His buildings are substantially made and attractive in design, representing the best workmanship and material consistent with the prices charged. He is thoroughly reliable in the execution of contracts and many examples of his skill are to be found in this locality. In Hickory, July 25, 1920, Burson was married to Modena Fugler, who was born in Gloster, December 21, 1899. Her parents were Samuel C. and

Fannie A. Hamilton Fugler; the former was born in Woodville, December 1, 1849, and the latter in Amite County, July 25, 1861. To Mr. and Mrs. Burson, three children have been born - Donald, Fugler, Jennell, and Bobby. Mrs. Burson is affiliated with the Baptist church, the Woman's Missionary Union, and the Parent-Teachers Association; Mr. Burson is a zealous member of the Missionary Baptist church and is serving as one of its deacons; he is a third degree Mason; and his political influence is given to the Democratic party. That Mr. Burson is a man of marked enterprise and ability is demonstrated by his success in business affairs, and the city is indebted to him for some of its choice architecture and most substantial improvements. (1)

Mrs. Alice Etta Boland, born in Griffin, Georgia, October 31, 1857, comes of German and English ancestry. Her parents were Jesse Thomas and Ellen Lucinda Smith, who are residents of Fairfield District, South Carolina, and the former was the son of John Henry Smith. Alice Etta Smith received her early schooling in Georgia and completed her education in the high school at Pittsboro and the Mississippi Woman's Institute at Jackson, Tennessee, from which she was graduated in June, 1878. On November 2, 1879, in Pittsboro, she was united in marriage to Marion M. Boland, and they became the parents of three children, Carl Bertrand, Eugene Almarin, and Marion Marie. Mrs. Boland is a faithful follower of the teachings of the Presbyterian church, and her political views are in accord with the principles of the Democratic party. She has been a devoted wife and mother and presides with grace and dignity over her home, having the gift of making each guest feel that their enjoyment is her particular thought and desire.

Marion M. Boland was one of the pioneers in the settlement of Big Creek, and resided there from 1879 until 1906. His labors were of signal service in its development and he is also classed with the leaders of progress in Calhoun City. He was largely responsible for the building of the railroad in the town, the prosperity of which he has further promoted through his activities in the field of general

(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.

merchandising. Creating a business of large proportions operated under the name of Boland Company, his name has become a synonym for interprise, integrity, and ability in this section of Mississippi. (1)

Hernando Dero Webb, born in Banner, September 29, 1887, comes of English and American ancestry. Mr. Webb was reared in his native town and there completed his high school training, later taking a four-year course in Mississippi College at Clinton, from which he graduated in 1909, winning the B. S. degree. He was connected with the Grenada banking system for eight years, and during that period worked in Louisville, Ackerman, and Eupora; he was cashier of Peoples Bank a number of years. During the World War, he entered the service of his country and for three months was a private, attached to the personnel of the office of Headquarters Company at Camp Pike, Arkansas, going from there to the Field Artillery Officers Training School at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, where he spent eight months. He is Royal Arch Mason, lends his political support to the Democratic party, and is a faithful member of the Baptist church. He now makes his home in El Paso, Texas. (2)

"It is not generally known that a man now lives in Calhoun County who was at one time a member of the Texas Rangers and had considerable part in freeing Texas of the Indian menace; but such is the case. There lives at Pittsboro a man by the name of John Alonzo Shannon, now aged and gray, who, for some months, wore the uniform of the Texas Rangers and fought some desper te battles with the wild Comanches.

"Alonzo Shannon was born at Pine Valley, Yalobusha County, October 17, 1849, and when twenty-seven years old, married Corilla Lovejoy, of Airmount, on October 1, 1875. Their children were: Maggie, Emma, Tommie J., Willie, Irvin, Neva, Percy, and Elmer, most of whom still live. When Alonzo was a young man, in 1871, he decided to try his fortune in Texas, then a comparatively new state, and for four years was a cowboy on the ranch of Nathan Cavlin, a native of Calhoun County, his job being to drive cattle from

(1) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Mississippi , The Heart of the South, by Dunbar Rowland Vol. III

Texas to the Northwest. One trip of this kind carried him into Nebraska, 1,800 miles away, and the caravan was on the road five months. Alonzo slept on the ground with his saddle for a pillow and one blanket for both bed and cover; however, he was strong and healthy and enjoyed such rough life. After four years of cowboy life, he became a member of Company E, of the Texas Rangers, Maltby's Company, in the early part of 1874, and spent most of this year with the Rangers. It was the duty of his company to watch the Comanches, who were then almost constantly on the warpath and did much harm to the settlers along the frontiers of civilization. His company fought a number of hard battles with these Indians, but in December, 1874, Shannon resigned from the Rangers and went back to his old occupation - that of a cowboy. He was soon sent to Utah with a drove of cattle, and on this trip, his longing for the vermilion hills of old Yalobusha and the remembrance of a fair-haired blonde maiden whom he knew before he went West, got hold of him, so he resolved to return to Mississippi. Soon after returning to his native county, he was married to this maiden, and for sixty years they have walked hand-in-hand along the rugged pathway of life." (1)

"Frierson Sheffield, known throughout his long life to Calhoun County people as Biler Sheffield, celebrated his ninety-second birthday November 4, 1937, by a visit to Memphis and to Shiloh National Park, According to an article appraring in the 'Memphis Press-Scimitar,' Mr. Sheffield, who was visiting his son, Ralph Sheffield, at Memphis, took a trip over Shiloh National Park and located the spot where his brother, Joe Sheffield, was shot five times in that memorable battle but survived to fight again for the South. Mr. Sheffield, the last remaining Confederate veteran in the county since Uncle Bob Barton moved to Chickasaw, is one of the county's most worthy citizens. He lives near Pittsboro, which is about two and one-fourth miles from where his parents located when he was five years of age, and has lived near there these

(1) Monitor-Herald, 1936

eighty-seven years, except the time he spent in the War between the States. He served in the war with Captain Allen Reason's Company L, Ballintine's Regiment, Armstrong's Brigade, Jackson's Division, and Lee's Corps, and is known far and wide as a man of honor and truth, and has thousands of friends in Mississippi. When asked years ago what is religion was, he replied: 'To pay my debts and tell the truth'--a mighty good creed, too." (1)

Postmasters of the County

The following have served as postmasters at Calhoun City: Robert Studdy, Dr. Granvel Fox, James J. Hiller, J. B. Going, and M. D. Wall. Wall was appointed July 1, 1936. Previous to that time, J. B. Going served eight years; James J. Hiller, who served twelve years, died suddenly with a heart attack on the train en route to Jackson. Dr. Granvel Fox served a few years previous to Hiller's appointment. Studdy was Calhoun City's first postmaster. (2)

Postmasters at Pittsboro were: Rev. T. H. Smith, Willie Duberry, Robert Studdy, Sr., who served twenty years, Raylor Byers, B. S. Harrelson, Etoyle Smith, J. Countiss, W. L. Flannigan, Roy Beckett, present postmaster, was born September 18, 1893, and reared in Calhoun County. He finished high school at Pittsboro, where he now resides. He served in the World War, and was awarded a silver star for brave and excellent service in Argonne Forest. Beckett rendered eleven months army service in Germany at the close of the World War, also served two years as state commissioner of Disabled American Veterans of the World War, from 1931 to 1933. (3)

Postmasters at Derma: H. G. Strong, George Winter, A. J. Courtney, J. M. Scrivner, and with Ivy Parker, present postmaster. (4)

Postmasters at Vardaman: Tom Walton, Victor Lar, and Doyle Hawkins, present postmaster. (5)

The present postmaster at Banner is Harrell Cobb, who has served thirty years. (6)

(1) Monitor-Herald, Stanley Murphree, Editor, Calhoun City, Mi
(2) M. D. Wall, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(4) Ibid
(5) Ibid
(6) Harrell Cobb, Banner, Miss.

R. L. Helms, postmaster at Sarepta, has been serving for twenty years. (1)

Postmasters at Big Creek: Marion Boland, Lonnie Carter, and A. R. Caldwell, present postmaster, who has served for more than twenty years. (2)

Postmasters at Bruce: Seldon Countiss, H. K. Logan, W. H. Ellard, John Leachman, and H. Logan, present postmaster. (3)

Postmasters at Slate Springs: J. M. Pryor, W. S. Zinn, Wiley Embry, Jim McPhail, M. K. Denly, J. W. Simpson, and Mrs. Harvey Odom, present postmaster, who was appointed July 1, 1934. Previous to that time, J. W. Simpson served as postmaster for more than twenty years; Simpson taught school and farmed for a number of years in Calhoun and adjoining counties with much success. In spite of the fact that he was badly crippled, he accumulated some surplus cash, and used his means in many ways to assist those who needed help. (4)

Calhoun County Bankers

The first cashier of the Calhoun County Bank, Calhoun City, was L. T. Gaines. Others who served in this capacity were: J. N. Berry, J. C. Fair, present state comptroller (1936), L. B. Curtis, and J. M. Chrestman, present cashier. First vice-president was R. A. Creekmore, who was succeeded by Tildon Pryor, who still serves.

J. M. Chrestman, born near Sarepta, was appointed cashier of the Calhoun County Bank in December, 1924. He has a high school and business college education; attended Agricultural High School, Derma, and Draughon Business College at Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee; he is married and has two children; is a master Mason and a member of the Royal Arch Masons, Knight Templars, Shriners, Knights of Pythias; and is active in civic and church circles. (5)

The Bank of Bruce organized in 1928 with the following officers: B. K. Hunter, president; J. W. McCarty, vice-president; and J. E. Wilson, cashier. Present officers are: T. R. Davis, president;

(1) R. L. Helms, Sarepta, Miss.
(2) A. R. Caldwell, Big Creek, Miss.
(3) H. Logan, Bruce, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Harvey Odom, Slate Springs, Miss.
(5) J. M. Chrestman, Calhoun City, Miss.

G. W. Rogers, vice-president; and W.J. Davis, cashier.(1)

E. A. Enochs is president and cashier of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Vardaman. (2)

Calhoun County Farmers

Following are among the successful farmers of the county: Leland Wooten, George Rogers, Carl Countiss, Sim Bennett, Clause Brasher, J. T. Listenbee, Charlie Riley, R. P. Howell, Wash Hughes, Dude Riley, W. A. Ruth, and W. R. Swindoll.

George W. Griffin, C. A. Terry, and Scott Patterson (deceased), were among the successful pioneer farmers. (3)

Alonzo Pryor, born at Slate Springs in 1865, and his father, J. T. Pryor, were partners on the farm and in a general merchandise business at Slate Springs until his father's death. Alonzo merchandised about twenty-five years with success, but is farming at present, having a plantation in the northern part of Webster County, and another in Calhoun County. Mr. Pryor is considered one of Calhoun's master farmers. (4)

Merchants and Business Men and Women

Among the leading merchants and business men and women of Calhoun City are the following: J. W. Listenbee, J. P. Rogers, Luther Coles, Luther Choates, Mrs. Jimmie Listenbee, L. L. Pryor, H. G. Hathorn, Reginald Chandler, Tildon Pryor, Z. K. Hardin, Jim Boland, Dr. R. A. Creekmore, E. A. Boland, J. A. Bratton, Vanlandingham, Jim Carter, L. W. Martin, F. C. Vanhorn, G. E. Hill, Lawrence Hayes, Mrs. Finley Williams, M. F. Young, Lee Mallory, and Wallace Moore.

Z. K. Hardin, born at Reid, Calhoun County, April, 1881, was one of the early business men of the county, and a son of J. H. Hardin. Father and son moved to Calhoun City December, 1906, and established a general merchandise business which has been successful. J. H. Hardin died October, 1929, at Calhoun City, but Z. K. is still in business. (5)

(1) W. J. Davis, Bruce, Miss.
(2) Monitor-Herald, Stanley Murphree, Editor
(3) Ibid
(4) Alonzo Pryor, Slate Springs, Miss.
(5) Z. K. Hardin, Calhoun City, Miss.

J. M. Boland was born near Slate Springs in 1882. His father, William Boland, born at Big Creek in 1850, purchased a farm in 1872 near Slate Springs, settled there, spent his entire life as a farmer, and was very successful. J. M. moved to Calhoun City in 1906 and established a successful general merchandise business, with Dr. R. A. Creekmore as a partner. (1)

Tildon Pryor, born at Slate Springs in 1876, served eight months in the Spanish American War in 1898, after which he and his father, Jim Pryor, established a general merchandise business at Slate Springs in 1902. In 1905 Tildon moved to Calhoun City and established a hardware business, in which he has been very successful. He has four sons - Lee Lon, Tom, Edward, and Evans. L. L. Pryor owns an up-to-date funeral home in Calhoun City; Tom has the Chevrolet Motor Company; Evans has the wholesale Loreco Company; and Edward Pryor is a partner with his father in the hardware store. Mr. Pryor and his sons are also successful business men. (2)

E. A. Boland, born at Big Creek, May 5, 1885, was a son of Marion Boland, who served in the War between the States. His father established a general merchandise business at Big Creek in 1868 and continued it there until he died July 17, 1906. He was also a successful farmer in connection with his merchandise business, and postmaster for many years. E. A. Boland, a partner with his father at Big Creek until his sire's death, moved to Calhoun City October 1, 1906, and established a general merchandise business of his own. He is now one of the leading merchants of Calhoun City. (3)

G. M. Vanlandingham, born in 1894 near what is now Vardaman, Calhoun County, completed a military course at Tupelo in 1905, and joined the United States Navy at Pensacola, Florida, January, 1917; he was in navy school about six months, and rendered service in the World War until it closed in 1918. After returning home from the war, he completed a three-year course at Agricultural and Mechanical College; in 1924, he moved to Calhoun City and

(1) J. M. Boland, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Tildon Pryor, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) E. A. Boland, Calhoun City, Miss.

established a merchantile business which has continued with much success. (1)

Merchants of Vardaman: J. R. McCord, Vick Gables, N. E. Herring, Vick Roberts, Ottis Cook, R. M. Mosely, F. A. Sanders, Edd Boland, Morgan and Bailey, Boyd Adams, Jess Franks, L. A. Sanders, and Willie Vanhorn . M. F. Young, born near Vardaman at old Elzy, January 5, 1865, for a number of years was engaged in farming and sawmill work. He began the mercantile business at Vardaman in 1914, and has hardware stores at Vardaman, Calhoun City, and Bruce, with a funeral home in connection. He has meant much to our county. (2)

Merchants of Bruce: T. L. Young, A. E. Cox, E. L. Bruce Company, L. S. Lester, Jack Yancy, D. W. Brasher, B. K. Thornton, J. E. Williams, T. H. Barnett, W. C. Spier, S. A. Gordon, J. H. Harrelson, T. G. Adams, T. L. Dye, W. J. Liles, S. L. Spradling, and J. W. Patterson. (3)

Merchants of Big Creek: H. D. Warner, A. V. Warner, B. W. Pullem, the firm of Lucas and Carter, M. F. Spears, and J. D. Smith. (4)

Merchants of Slate Springs: J. A. Spencer, Arthur Carroll, and Wood Doolittle. (5)

Among the merchants at Sarepta are: J. H. Howell, Van Powell, Geo. Brown, Jno. Philips, and R. T. Helms. (6)

H. T. Countiss and J. B. Wooten are among the merchants of Pittsboro. Mr. Countiss, born September 5, 1884, at Pittsboro, began general merchandise business at Pittsboro, December 1922, and has been successful; Mr. Wooten, born November 3, 1885, at Pittsboro, has been one of the county's successful business men. He and his two sons, Luther and Sam, have carried on a mercantile business at Pittsboro for many years. (7)

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(1) G. M. Vanlandingham, Calhoun City, Miss.
(2) Charles F. Gaston, Calhoun City, Miss.
(3) W. J. Liles, Bruce, Miss.
(4) H. D. Warner, Big Creek, Miss.
(5) J. A. Spencer, Slate Springs, Miss.
(6) J. H. Howell, Sarepta, Miss.
(7) J. B. Wooten, Pittsboro, Miss.

References

Boland, A. E.	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Boland, J. M.	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Caldwell, A. R.	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Chrestman, J. M.	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Cobb, Harrell	Banner,	Miss.
Davis, W. J.	Bruce,	Miss.
Gaston, Chas. F., (Historian, Historical Research Project)	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Hardin, Z. K.	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Helms, R. L.	Sarepta,	Miss.
Howell, J. H.	Sarepta,	Miss.
Liles, W. J.	Bruce,	Miss.
Logan, H.	Bruce,	Miss.
Odom, Mrs. Harvey,	Slate Springs,	Miss.
Pryor, Alonzo	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Pryor, Tildon	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Spencer, J. A.	Slate Springs,	Miss.
Vanlandingham, G. M.	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Wall, M. D.	Calhoun City,	Miss.
Warner, H. D.	Big Creek,	Miss.
Wooten, J. B.	Pittsboro,	Miss.
Young, M. F.	Vardaman,	Miss.

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Crutchfield, Manning Pvt.
Crutchfield, W. S. Pvt.
Davis, Washington Pvt.
Dunkin, Henry Pvt.
Dunkin, John Pvt.
Dunkin, Pearson Pvt.
Dye, Jerry Pvt.
Easley, John M. Pvt.
Embrey, William B. Pvt.
Estes, Elisha Pvt.
Few, Andrew J. Pvt.
Fielder, Stephen M. Pvt.
Fox, J. T. Pvt.
Fry, Thomas J. Capt.
Gaston, James M. Pvt.
Gillespie, William S. Pvt.
Griffin, Dempsey Pvt.
Griffin, Hezekiah Pvt.
Griffin, Ira M. Pvt.
Griffin, James M. Pvt.
Griffin, Riley T. Pvt.
Griffin, Wiley N. Pvt.
Hamley, Andrew Pvt.
Hamilton, James P. Pvt.
Hamilton, Milton B. Pvt.
Hardin, Carroll Pvt.
Hardin, Jacob T. Pvt.
Hardin, John W. Pvt.
Hardy, Collins Pvt.
Hardy, Edward J. Pvt.
Hardy, Thomas H. Pvt.
Hardy, William H. Sgt.
Harley, J.M. Pvt.
Harrelson, Irodel G. Pvt.
Harrelson, James M. Pvt.
Harrelson, Levi W. Pvt.
Harris, Abel Pvt.
Hitchcock, John T. Pvt.
Hollingsworth, William Pvt.
Kea, Arthur A. Pvt.
Kea, Ephrim A. Pvt.
Kea, James A. Pvt.
Killingsworth, William J. Pvt.
King, John R. Pvt.
Landreth, Alfred Pvt.
Lee, Cullen 2nd.Lt.
Lee, David A.P. Pvt.
Long, Isaac J. Pvt.
McCreight, William G. Pvt.
McKee, Levi Pvt.
Moore, Bazzell H. Pvt.
Moore, Gary Pvt.
Moore, William Pvt.
Moorman, James D. Pvt.
Mounger, John C. Pvt.
Munn, Daniel R. Pvt.
Murff, George W. Pvt.
Parker, Aquiller Pvt.
Parker, Elijah Pvt.
Patterson, Jos. R. 1st.Lt.
Patterson, Sam. J. Corp.
Phillips, John S. Pvt.
Pryor, James T. Pvt.
Roberts, John C. Pvt.
Ruth, Starling D. Pvt.
Sims, Edward R. Pvt.
Sims, Isaac E. Pvt.
Sims, Isaac G. Pvt.
Sims, James M. Pvt.
Slaughter, W. T. Pvt.
Smith, Thomas R. Capt.
Shaw, John W. Pvt.
Sheffield, A.D. Pvt.
Shook, Noah Sgt.
Shook, Soloman Sgt.
Spencer, Henry H. Pvt.
Spencer, John M. 2nd.Lt.
Streeter, Ed. C. Pvt.
Streeter, Francis M. Pvt.
Stringfellow, Ed.S. Pvt.
Stroup, Alberry Pvt.
Taylor, William C. Pvt.
Terry, Mathew Pvt.
Thompson, Pleasnat F. Sgt.
Truack, R. Pvt.
Thurman, Mason R. Pvt.
Vanlandingham, James D. Sgt.
Vanlandingham, Moses E. Pvt.
Walker, Hardin C. Pvt.
Ward, Thomas T. Pvt.
Weeks, Alonzo L. Pvt.

Weeks, Austin	Pvt.	Winter, John M.	Pvt.
Weeks, John P.	Pvt.	Winter,Josiah	Pvt.
Williard, Green B.	Pvt.	Winter,Lewis M.	Pvt.
Winter,Francis M.	Pvt.	Winter,Tilman	Pvt.

Dixie Rebels Company D. - 31st Infantry

Adams, L. L.	Pvt.	Cook, James H.	Pvt.
Adams, W. H.	Pvt.	Cooner, James A.	Pvt.
Adams, Wilks	Pvt.	Counters, D.W.	Pvt.
Alexander,David H.	Pvt.	Counts, Julius	Pvt.
Arnold,William T.	Sgt.	Cowker,Abner B.	Pvt.
Bagwell,C.	Pvt.	Crocker,Elias M.	Pvt.
Bailey,Richard M.	Pvt.	Croswell, H.N.	Pvt.
Bailey, Thomas	Pvt.	Davis, James M.	Pvt.
Bailey, Eli	Pvt.	Day,Dewitt C.	Pvt.
Bailey, Robert	Pvt.	Day,Jonathan J.	Pvt.
Baker, Daniel	Pvt.	Dickey, J. E.	Pvt.
Baker, John	Pvt.	Dickey,Joel D.	Pvt.
Barton,James B.	Pvt.	Douglass,T. S.	Pvt.
Barton, William H.	Pvt.	Downs, D. L.	1st.Sgt.
Beaseley,Monroe K.	Pvt.	Dunham, B. F.	Pvt.
Beasley, John H.	Pvt.	Edwards, John C.	Pvt.
Beasley,Julian	Corp.	Edwards, Thomas J.	Pvt.
Benson, W.C.	Corp.	Falkingburry,W.J.	Pvt.
Berryhill, J.C.	Corp.	Falkingburry,G.F.	Pvt.
Bevill,Alison	Corp.	Falkingburry,H.N.	Pvt.
Bevill, F.C.	Corp.	Faughn, W.H.	Pvt.
Bevill, McNeal	Corp.	Franks,A.J.	Pvt.
Booker,Jeter A.	Sgt.	Fuller, Benj. H.	Pvt.
Booker, Thomas F.	Pvt.	Fuller, B.H.	Pvt.
Brasher, John T.	Pvt.	Gates, Geo. T.	Pvt.
Broom, Ivan C.	2nd.Lt.	Gillespie, F. M.	Mjr.
Broom,James F.	Sgt.	Gore, John A.	Pvt.
Brown, Henry F.	Pvt.	Gore, John W.	Pvt.
Brown, David C.	Pvt.	Grammar, Benj.F.	Pvt.
Brown, Jesse N.	Pvt.	Grammar, Jos. W.	Pvt.
Brown, Thomas D.	Pvt.	Green, Henry W.	Sgt.
Brown, W. G.	Pvt.	Green,William J.	Pvt.
Cain, F. M.	Pvt.	Griffin, James T.	Pvt.
Cain, Giles L.	Pvt.	Griffin, Thomas A.	Sgt.
Caine, James T.	Pvt.	Hair, William C.	Pvt.
Carter, Stephen S.	Pvt.	Haire,John M.	2nd.Lt.
Chandler, Josephus D.H.	Pvt.	Haire,Julius A.	Pvt.
Cobb, Peter M.	Pvt.	Hardin,James W.	Corp.
Coker,Lafayette	Pvt.	Hardin, Micage B.	Pvt.
Coker,Thompson W.	Pvt.	Hellum, John H.	Corp.
		Henderson, Isaac	Pvt.

ADDENDA

POPULATION
(1930)

TOTAL		18,080
	MALE 9,156	
	FEMALE 8,924	
WHITE (TOTAL)		14,503
	MALE 7,306	
	FEMALE 7,197	
NATIVE BORN WHITE (TOTAL)		14,499
	MALE 7,303	
	FEMALE 7,196	
FOREIGN BORN (TOTAL)		4
	MALE 3	
	FEMALE 1	
NEGRO (TOTAL)		3,577
	MALE 1,850	
	FEMALE 1,727	

"KNOW-MISSISSIPPI BETTER TRAIN"

Dennis Murphree was the originator of the "Know-Mississippi Better Train" which has been a great factor in advertising the possibilities of his native state. On these trips he has reveled in natural splendors from New England to California and from Mexico City on to Manitoba; he has floated down three rivers that flow north through the majestic wonders of Canada - the only rivers on the continent that wind toward the north pole. He has traveled approximately 65,000 miles - more than twice the distance around the earth - through forty-seven states and two foreign countries - to conclude in the end, that nature's delights are still here at home in the Old South.

Perhaps there never was a home boy who did not feel that just as soon as the children were old enough or family finances were better he would take that long - planned trans-continental trip. Perhaps while waiting on better times and tides, there was never a one who has not repeatedly asked himself: "What is the world away from here like, and how does it compare with life that we know at home?"

One could not think of a person better qualified to answer than the man who directs the only annual trans-continental trips sponsored in any state. When Mr. Murphree was asked to pass judgment on the comparative charms of the various parts of the continent, he gave this interesting answer:

"I launched the 'Know-Mississippi Better' movement in 1925 to spread among the people of other sections the possibilities of our state and its opportunities. Yet I believe our outstanding achievement has been to give our own people a better appreciation of life in a state of so much promise."

He does not overlook the fact that he has, perhaps, the widest and most cosmopolitan group of friends of any southerner. He daily receives letters from

more widely scattered friends than any other pubic official in America - from Yankees of Vermont and Maine, from bankers of New York City, from Indian guides of the southwest, from square-jawed timber cutters of the northwest, from farmers of Ashkash and Oklahoma and Pontiac, from governors, mayors, chief clerks, ambassadors, janitors, preachers, priests, policemen, seamstresses, social leaders, fishermen, railroad men, and ticket agents. "Hardly a day passes," he admitted, "that I don't receive letters from all kinds of friends - from Baptists, Catholics, Mormans, Jews, Quakers, farmers, financiers - all kinds of people. All of them are interesting. I wouldn't take anything for knowing them, and for having seen their sections and conditions of life."

"In the eight years that we have conducted these trains, I have accompanied more than 1,000 Mississippians on tours, and have never yet heard one say that he did not enjoy it more than any other trip he had ever made. And all of us have always come back loving Mississippi more and appreciating our circumstances of life better.

"Yes, I have formed some definite conclusions about the greater experiences of these trips leaving out Mississippi. I'll say that the prettiest scenery we ever witnessed are the green mountains and the white mountains of New England.

"The friendliest city we have ever visited of the more than three hundred cities on our itineraries, is Eua Claire, Wisconsin.

"The friendliest man I have ever known was Herber J. Grant, head of the Morman Church; he was a delightful conversationalist, a charming personality, and a regular fellow with it all. He left the Lindbergh reception group to be with us Mississippians when we visited Salt Lake City in 1927.

"The prettiest girls we ever saw on these trips were the Bessie Tift College girls of Forsyth, Georgia. They came to our train and pinned flowers upon all of us.

"I found more former Mississippi farmers at

El Paso than any other place we visited.

"The most beautiful lake we ever saw was in Jasper National Park, on the head of the Athabasco River, in the province of Manitoba, Canada.

"The most interesting river we encountered was the St. Lawrence. We floated down it to Montreal.

"We met more form r Mississippians at the head of banks in Oklahoma than any other state we ever visited.

"The most interesting man we ever met on these trips was President Ortix Rubio, of Mexico, a gentleman of dynamic personality and of great initiative.

"By far the most interesting sights we ever saw were in that man's country, the pyramids of Ian Juan Teothihacan, and other ruins of old Mexico. The pyramids are supposed to have been erected more than 13,000 years ago. The only inscription found is in ancient Chinese. They are structures of an unknown race; some say they antedate the birth of Christ.

"The most unusual sights we ever encountered were the floating gardens of Xochimilco--pronounced So-chi-milk-co. It comes from words meaning the place of flowers. To this day the Indians living there carry their flowers and vegetables to Mexico City, fifteen miles away, on the picturesque sluggish Viga Canal that their forefathers used when they overran that part of the country in the thirteenth century to conquer the Aztecs. And they speak the same language today.

"The largest number of people we ever saw at one time on one of these trips was at the Canadian National Exposition, the country's Annual World's Fair. In 1931 we were guests of the exposition when there were 203,000 people present.

"It is 3,000 miles from the farther point north to the farthest point south that the Murphree expeditions have touched. The trains also have skirted the western and eastern borders of the Nation. Since they were inaugurated in 1925 there

has been a 'Know-Mississippi Excursion' every year. Three times the trains have gone into Canada, and twice into Mexico. Each train carries baggage cars exhibiting farms and industrial resources of the state, fruits, nuts, minerals, limestone and a variety of agricultural outputs other than cotton that have amazed many people sold on the idea that Mississippi produces nothing but cotton.

"The 300 cities visited includes every one of consequence on the North American Continent."

But Murphree does not hesitate to say that the most fascinating city he has ever seen is a dead city - a city built by a race long vanished before the discovery of America. A city with a civilization that flourished in the day that Buddha flourished in China.

Twenty years ago it seems, the chief attraction of this hidden city was brought to light. Someone scooped away a handful of dirt and shrubbery on the top of a lofty mountain and was surprised to find the shape of bare stone.

Great Pyramid

Murphree gives this description of the great pyramid of San Juan Teotibuacon:

"It rises from the plain to a height of about 260 feet. It is 700 feet square, and covers thirteen acres.

"The design is perfect, the architecture superb. It stands today just as it stood 13,000 years ago, when it was finished. Every stone is in place. The mortar, or cement, holds and there is no crumbling. Not only that, but the thousand of small stones are set in flower-shaped designs to make of it all a more ornamental and pleasing effect - these, too, remain just as they were set in the original day and age.

"A broad stairway ascends from the earth to the very summit on the side which faces the sun, for by all these indications the builders were a race who worshiped the sun. The pyramid rises toward

the sky in huge and broad terraces.

"There is a plateau or platform at the top of this great pyramid. On this place it is believed that the people of that day performed the rites and ceremonies that they believed fit and proper.

"The great pyramid is called by people of this generation the Pyramid of the Sun." (1)

(1) Taken from an Article written by Craddock Goins, Jackson, Mississippi.

County Officers

In the pages that follow will be found a list of Calhoun County officers from about 1878 to 1940, as completely as the record can be traced. It is not guaranteed to be entirely accurate but is substantially correct according to the records on file in the State Library at Jackson. Back of 1890 county officers held their commissions two years but after 1890 the term of office for all state and county officers has been four years, and the date quoted in the head line is the year in which the four-year term begins, always starting in January of the year mentioned.

1877

Z. J. Ryan, sheriff; J. D. Therrell, treasurer; D. C. Cooner, assessor; J. P. Mathis, surveyor; E.S. Grizzel, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

John Dorroh; Joseph Griffin; J. L. Cobb; A. J. Zinn; J. R. Patterson.

JUSTICES OF PEACE

T. M. Minphree, C. M. Lee; E. McKenzie, H. W. Crestman; W. F. P. Andrews, G. W. Miller; W. P. Cooke, O. Haldin; W. J. Patterson, A. Blue.

CONSTABLES

G. L. Martin; E. M. Sanders; J. H. Kelly; W. T. Cook; T. A. Griffin.

1878

T. J. Douglas, sheriff; W. C. Spencer, chancery clerk; John T. McCornic, circuit clerk; J. D. Therrell, treasurer; James T. Johnston, assessor; John M. Byars, surveyor; E. S. Grizzle, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

John Dorroh; W. J. Patterson; John L. Cobb; A. J. Zinn; J. R. Patterson.

JUSTICES OF PEACE

D. L. Palmer, C. M. Lee; E. M. Sanders, H. W. G. Chrestman; W. F. P. Andrews, J. W. Lamar; J. F. Hill, E. R. Carpenter; W. J.Vance, Oscar Holden; additional names, James M. Munn, W. H. Hardin, J. M. Hannah, James Patterson, Beat No. 7.

CONSTABLES

J. T. Malone; M. M. Bryant; W. E. Savage; W. R. Howell; Buck Berry.

1880

D. C. Cooner, sheriff; W. C. Sugg, treasurer; Scott Hardin, assessor; John M. Byers, surveyor; E. S. Grizzel, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

B. Cruthirds; W. J. Patterson; J. M. Williams; James Wright; J. R. Patterson.

JUSTICES OF PEACE

C. M. Lee, James Ritch; H. W. G. Chrestman, S. R. Henderson; J. W. Lamar; R. W. Creekmore, E. R. Carpenter; W. J. Vance, Jesse Lay; Beat 6, James Patterson and J. D. Hyde; Beat 7, Henry Long and James Munn.

CONSTABLES

J. T. Malone; H. M. Berry; J. D. Coker; G. D. Moorman; J. L. Russell; Beat 6, M. Burlison; Beat 7, J. D. White.

Miscellaneous Commissions 1880

Dec. 22, J. M. Williams, Supervisor, Vice J. L. Cobb, resigned; Henry Long, Justice of Peace; Dec. 23; March 29, Harman M. Berry, Constable, Vice, M. M. Bryant, removed from district; May 10, H. S. McCormick,Constable, Vice Wm. H Dulaney, resigned.

Miscellaneous Commissions 1881

Feb. 16, H. J. Hodge, Supervisor, special election; Dec. 1, B. Cruthirds, Supervisor, vice John Dorroh, resigned; March 21, J. A. McCullough, Justice of Peace; March 21, E. A. E. Peden, Justice of Peace; Feb. 16, J. W. Martin, Constable, special election; March 21, P. W. McCulloch, Constable; March 21, W. C. Moore, Mayor of Sarepta; Dec. 8, W. C. Moore, Mayor of Sarepta; Dec. 8, T. J. Langston, Marshal of Sarepta. Dec. 8, J. A. Killingsworth, Mayor of Pittsboro; Dec. 8, J. C. Clements, Marshal of Pittsboro; March 21,J.A.J. Ellard, constable.

1882

D. C. Cooner, sheriff; G. W. Miller, chancery clerk; T. M. Murphree, circuit clerk; W. C. Sugg, treasurer; Scott Hardin, tax assessor; J. M. Byars, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

James Revis; N. E. McKenzie; J. W. Williams; H. J. Hodge; John Reaves; E. S. Grizzle, coroner and ranger.

CONSTABLES

W. G. Aven; Calvin Haire; R. N. Bryant; S. D. Coker; J. E. Thigpen; M. C. Stoddard; W. H. Russell.

JUSTICES OF PEACE

W. R. Byars, J. F. Chisolm; J. Munn, J. D. Whittle; A. E. Peden, J. S. Winter; J. W. Lamar, J. P. Wilson; W. R. Creekmore, H. K. Burke; J. D. Denton, W. J. Vance; C. J. Bentley, J. D. Hyde.

1884

Scott Hardin, sheriff; W. C. Sugg, treasurer; J. T. McCormick, assessor; J. M. Byars, surveyor; E. S. Grizzel, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

C. M. Lee; H. W. G. Chrestman; J. J. Ellard; R. A. Mallory; Jos. Moore.

JUSTICES OF PEACE

Z. M. Pilgreen, J. A. Mounger; S. R. Henderson, A. E. Peden; J. M. Hawkins, John Kelly; W. R. Creekmore, W. J. Schmitz; J. D. Denton, Robert Wilson; J. M. Blue, W. B. Kendrick; J. A. Todd, Jas. Munn.

CONSTABLES

C. A. Terry; R. M. Bryant; R. L. Banhead; Bailey Howell; John M.Cook; Henry Russell; V. C. Lafayette.

1888

Horace Bloomfield, senator, 31st district.

Joseph Griffin, representative; I. T. Blount, floater representative, Yalobusha and Calhoun.

J. M. Williams, sheriff; W. J. Patterson, treasurer; M. C. Hardin, assessor; J. P. Mathis, surveyor; E. L. Grizzel, coroner and ranger; J. A. Sugg, superintendent of education.

JUSTICES OF PEACE

W. R. Byars, J. L. Malone; J. B. Griffin, H. S. McCormick; John Lamar, B. L. Griffin; J. H. Gulledge, H. Byars; J. H. Riley, J. J. Hardin.

CONSTABLES

C. W. Brunson; G. W. Gillespie; S. S. Reynolds; R. B. Howell; William Nolen; O. H. Shelton; H. J. Ryan.

SUPERVISORS

C. M. Lee; H. W. Chrestman; M.D.L. Howell; H. L. Moore; I. N. Patterson.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Mayors - R. S. Spencer, Pittsboro; G. W. Ross, Banner; J. F. Carawell, Slate Springs.

1890

Richard Wharton, J. W. Winter, senators, 31st district, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Pontotoc,

G. M. Pilgrim, sheriff; W. W. Johnson, chancery clerk; W. R. Creekmore, circuit clerk; W. J. Patterson, treasurer; M. C. Hardin, assessor; Andrew Brown, surveyor; E. S. Grizzel, coroner and ranger; J. A. Sims, superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

B. Cruthirds; S. R. Henderson; A. A. Bruner; H. S. Moore; J. N. Patterson.

JUSTICES OF PEACE

P. S. Perry; J. S. Malone; W. J. Cracker; O. C. Parker, A. Y. White; Geo. Moorman; H. Byars; J. J. Hardin; J. H. Riley; C. S. Bentley, W. P. Vanhorn, W. B. Patterson, D. R. Patterson.

CONSTABLES

V. L. Davis; J. J. Sparks; J. G. Chrestman; R. B. Howell; J. V. White; O. H. Shelton; C.B. Hallis.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Sam Fox, mayor, Slate Springs.

1894

P. S. Terry, chancery clerk; J. H. Ramsey, circuit clerk; M. C. Hardin, sheriff; J. C. Campbell, treasurer; J. L. Johnson, assessor; J. P. Mathis, surveyor; J. A. Sims, superintendent of education; E. S. Grizzel, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

J. J. Ellard; L. W. Phillips; A. A. Bruner; H. M. Tuassel; M. G. Blue.

JUSTICES OF PEACE

J. H. Denley, D. F. Brown; T. J. Mctyre, A. J. Morgan; G. L. Moorman; J. O. Simpson; C. G. Bentley.

CONSTABLES

V. L. Davis; H. W. Seale; R. B. Howell; J. V. White; W. E. Green.

1896

M. C. Hardin, sheriff and tax collector; P. S. Terry, chancery clerk; J.H. Ramsey, circuit clerk; J. C. Campbell, treasurer; J. L. Johnson, assessor; J. A. Sims, county superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

J. J. Ellard; L. W. Phillips; A. A. Brewer; H. M. Tuassel; M. G. Blue.

JUSTICES OF PEACE

J. H. Denby; T. J. Mctyre; G. L. Moorman; J. A. Simpson; C. G. Bentley.

CONSTABLES

V. L. Davis; H. W. Seale; R. B. Howell; J. V. White; W. E. Green.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

C.M.Lee,mayor,Pittsboro;F.M. Burns, marshal; Sarepta, W. T. Zinn, mayor; W. W. Lamar, marshal. Election commissioners: J. F. Smith, H. S. McConnico, C. M. Lee.

1898-99

County officers appointed to fill vacancies created by death and resignations: C. G. Bentley, district 5, justice of peace; W. J. Crocker, district 2, justice of peace; A. J. Bounds, district 4, vice G. H. Moorman, resigned, justice of peace; W. E. Green, district 5, constable.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Appointed: June, 1896, F. M. Burus, marshal, Pittsboro; Dec., 1896, J. A. Smith, mayor, Pittsboro; April, 1897, C. M. Lee, mayor, Pittsboro; April, 1897, W. T. Zinn, mayor, Sarepta; April, 1897, W. W. Lamar, marshal, Sarepta; June 1898, J. W. Martin, marshal, Pittsboro; August, 1898, J. A. Dickson, mayor, Sarepta; August, 1898, S. Freeman, marshal, Sarepta; May, 1899, W. J. Stacey, mayor, Banner; May, 1899, J. L. McCurley, marshal, Banner; May, 1899,A. A. Newell, alderman, Banner; May, 1899, C. A. Johnson, alderman, Banner; May, 1899, L. M. Howell, alderman, Banner.

Election Commissioners: L. Pate, H. S. McConnico, C. M. Lee.

J. H. Ramsey, circuit clerk; P. S. Terry, chancery clerk; W. T. Scott, sheriff; R. L. Spencer, coroner; J. A. Killingsworth, treasurer; C. A. Beasley, superintendent of education;J.F. Smith, assessor; J.P.Mathis, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

W. R. Byars; J. C. Beasley; J. L. Cobb; William Boland; W. Z. Edmondson.

JUSTICES OF PEACE

J. H. Eubanks, R. H. Cruthirds; D. R. Patterson; A. E. Peden; W. J. Crocker; J. J. McPherson; T. J. McIntyre; J. H. Riley, S. O. Simpson, A. J. Bounds; Scott Hardin, J. S. Winter, L. D. Cook.

CONSTABLES

M. P. Burke; Sam Pitts; Rube Jones; J. R. Hitt; S. V. Christian.

1900

R. Cruthirds, chancery clerk; vice P. S. Terry, deceased; H. W. McGuire, surveyor; Henry Y. Pittman, justice of the peace, 4th district; T. R. Davis, constable, 2nd district; J. L. Evans, constable, 2nd district; 3rd, James F. Hill, constable; C. B. Hollis, constable, 5th.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

J. E. Wofford, marshal, Slate Springs; vice J. W. Emby, removed from village.

Election Commissioners: R. F. Provine, T. L. Beadles, C. M. Lee.

W. T. Scott, sheriff; J. H. Ramsey, circuit clerk; R. Cruthirds, chancery clerk; R. L. Spencer, coroner; J. A. Killingsworth, treasurer; J. F. Smith, assessor; H. W. McGuire, surveyor; C. A. Beasley, superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

W. R. Byars; J. C. Beasley; J. L. Cobb; William Boland; W. Z. Edmondson.

JUSTICE OF PEACE

J. H. Eubanks, R. H. Cruthirds; D. R. Patterson, A. E. Peden, W. J. Crocker; J. J. McPherson, T. J. McIntyre; J. H. Riley, S. O. Simpson, A. J. Bounds, H. Y. Pittman; Scott Hardin, J. S. Winters, L. D. Cook.

CONSTABLES

M. P. Burke; T. R. Davis, J. L. Evans, Sam Pitts; Rube Jones; J. R. Hitt; S. V. Christian, C. B. Hollis.

1904

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Pittsboro - P. L. Dye, marshal; A. T. Smith, J. J. Adams, aldermen.

Banner - L. M. Howell, mayor; B. L. Griffin, marshal; E. A. Johnson, treasurer; R. M. Hutchinson, J. H. Lamar, J. H. Gore, aldermen.

Sarepta - W. A. Hipp, mayor; John H. Prewitt, marshal; N. Yancy, J. M. Sheffield, W. T. Graham, aldermen; W. H. Reid, alderman, vice N. Yancy, resigned; M. G. Graham, treasurer; T. H. Freeman, marshal, vice J. H. Prewitt, removed from town.

C. R. Young, sheriff; J. H. Ramsey, circuit clerk; J. A. Clements, chancery clerk; C. A. Beasley, superintendent of education; Roland Kelgo, coroner; M. C. Stoddard, treasurer; W. J. Reid, assessor; H. W. McGuire, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

Benjamin F. Brown; M. D. Lautrip; M.D.L. Howell; H. S. Moore; I. N. Patterson.

JUSTICE OF PEACE

S. C. Lee, G. A. Martin; D. R. Patterson; A. A. Griffin, A. E. Peden; J. H. Lamar, W. J. Ligon; O.H.K. Burke, J. H. Riley, J. M. Fox; Scott Hardin, A. T. Davis, J. E. Brand.

CONSTABLES

Juber Cozart; Wiley Long, G. B. Shepherd; T. R. Jones; J. F. Hill, J. R. Hitt; C. B. Hollis.

1905

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Sarepta - W. T. Graham, mayor; T. H. Freeman, marshal; G. W. Riley, treasurer; A. B. Henderson, L. R. Helms, W. W. Lamar, aldermen.

Slate Springs - J. E. Gaston, mayor; S. F. Michel, marshal; D. V. Mallory, C. E. Bowland, T. S. Fox, Tilden Pryor, aldermen; F. E. Patterson, marshal.

Banner - J. H. Gore, mayor; H. W. Seale, marshal; J. P. Pilkinton, T. R. Jones, W. L. Mathis, aldermen.

C. R. Young, sheriff; C. A. Beasley, superintendent of education; J. H. Ramsey, circuit clerk; J. A. Clements, chancery clerk; Roland Kelgo, coroner; M. C. Stoddard, treasurer; W. J. Wooten, assessor; J. M. McBroom, surveyor.

1908

Election Commissioners: J. B. Blue, J. M. Sheffield, Robert Studdy, Jr.

M. P. Burk, sheriff; J. O. Rich, superintendent of education; W. H. Blaylock, circuit clerk; N. R. Lamar, chancery clerk; H. G. Anderson, treasurer; W.J. Reid, assessor; C. L. Henley, surveyor; J. A. Heralson, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

W. R. Byars; W. T. Zinn; M. D. Kimzey; J. M. Fox; M. F. Young.

JUSTICE OF PEACE

S. C. Lee, J. E. Davis; M. A. Hanna, W. J. Crocker, D. C. Hogan; P. C. Davis, L. P. Fain; C. C. Murphree, M. S. Weeks, Ernest Moore; W. C. Aycock, A. T. Davis, J. L. Lucus.

CONSTABLES

J. W. Aven; G. W. James, G. B. Shepherd; Wallace Simpson; James H. Cole, J. R. Hitt; J.A. Mosley.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Derma - H. G. Strong, mayor; J. O. Martin, marshal; J. C. Davis, T. P. McCullough, R. E. Barton, aldermen; W. J. Scrivner elected marshal, vice J. O. Martin, resigned.

Vardaman - E. I. Hawkins, mayor; G. W. Dowdy, marshal; Bob Young, S. T. Hawkins, J. D. Walton, J. E. Whitehone, J. M. Hanna, aldermen.

Slate Springs - W. J. McPhail, mayor; J. W. Yarbrough, marshal; J. B. Spencer, J. D. Lane, M. B. Dorough, S. F. Mitchell, aldermen.

Sarepta - J. W. Riley, mayor; C. H. Johnson, marshal; G. W. Riley, treasurer; A. B. Henderson, L. R. Helms, J. B. Phillips, aldermen.

1909

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Vardaman - T. W. Young, mayor; S. W. Scarborough, marshal; J. E. Whitehorn, W. W. Lamar, H. T. Gaines, J. D. Walton, I. J. Richards, aldermen.

Big Creek - R. H. Pullen, mayor; B.M.H. Bailey, marshal; B. L. Carter, treasurer; S. C. Bounds, S. T. Shipp. J. D. Boland, aldermen.

1911

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Pittsboro - J. L. Bates, alderman, to fill vacancy; J. A. Bryan, mayor; W. W. Bardwell, marshal; W. T. Scott, A. A. Bruner, B. F. Harrelson, Walter Williams, J. L. Bates, aldermen; W. T. Scott, mayor; vice J. A. Bryan, resigned; W. J. Ligon, alderman, vice B. F. Harrelson, resigned; C. D. Ellard, alderman, vice W. T. Scott, resigned.

Slate Springs - J. W. Criss, mayor; W. E. Green, marshal; J. B. Spencer, J. E. White, T. J. McClesky, S. F. Mitchell, aldermen; W. J. McPhail, marshal; vice W. E. Green, resigned.

Hollis - S. E. Wallace, mayor; J. M. Boyd, marshal; B. F. Hollis, G. N. Thorn, W. R. Funderburg, aldermen.

Big Creek - K. S. Boland, marshal, vice B.M.H. Bailey, deceased; J. Isham Bailey, mayor; vice, R. I. Pullen; Vol Rounsaville, marshal; vice B.M.H. Bailey, deceased; T. L. Beadles, alderman, vice S. C. Bounds, resigned; J. I. Bailey, mayor; L. E. Bailey, marshal; A. R. Caldwell, treasurer; J. D. Boland, R. H. Pullen, J. T. Kilgore,aldermen.

Calhoun City - G. C. Ruth, marshal, vice H. W. Seale, resigned; H. H. Terry, mayor; G. C. Ruth, marshal; W. C. Boland, J. A. Clements, E. R. Pilgrene, C. R. Young, E. A. Bingham, aldermen. Tilden Pryor, alderman, vice W. C. Boland failed to qualify.

Derma - T. M. Pyron, mayor; W. B. Wells, marshal; A. J. Courtney, treasurer; J. O. Martin, J. J. Criss, R. E. Barton, S. T. Lawrence, G. C. Mabry, aldermen.

Vardaman - T. W. Young, mayor; S. W. Scarborough, marshal; J. D. Walton, treasurer; G. M. Herring, D. D. Blue, B. W. Naron, J. T. Hawkins, J. E. Whitehorn, aldermen. E. I. Hawkins, mayor, vice T. W. Young, deceased.

Banner - W. H. McGuire, mayor; W. T. Kelley, marshal; R. B. Hellums, W. L. Martin, T. J. Cooper, aldermen.

Sarepta - Dr. J. B. Souter, alderman, vice L. R. Helms, resigned.

1912

Election Commissioners: J. M. Blue, D. W. Johnson, R. P. Howell.

J. O. Rich, superintendent of education; Sam H. Smith, circuit clerk; A. J. Sims, chancery clerk; W. T. Williams, sheriff; W. T. Ragland, treasurer; A. M. Mathis, assessor; J. J. Byars, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

E. R. Pilgreen; W. T. Zinn; E. L. Pate; J. M. Fox; Wess Edmonson.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Derma - N. M. Crawford, alderman, vice J. J. Criss.

Sarepta - Appointed by Governor - Mayor, J. W. Riley; marshal, C. H. Johnson; treasurer, W. H. Reid; aldermen, J. B. Phillips, W. W. Lamar, W. A. Hipp.

Calhoun City - Appointed by Governor - Alderman, Otis Mitchell, vice E. R. Pilgreen.

Derma - Bailey Hardin, mayor; Walter B. Wells, marshal; A. J. Courtney, treasurer; J. F. Martin,

clerk; B. F. Brown, J. R. Taylor, J. A. Hardin, G. C. Mabry, S. T. Lawrence, aldermen.

Big Creek - J. B. Boland, mayor; E. H. Kilgore, marshal; A. R. Caldwell, treasurer; R. H. Pullen, J. T. Kilgore, R. F. Provine, aldermen.

Pittsboro - W. T. Scott, mayor; Hardy Carter, marshal; A. A. Bruner, J. L. Bates, W. J. Williams, W. J. Ligon, C. D. Ellard, aldermen.

Vardaman - E. I. Hawkins, mayor; A. M. Berry, marshal; J. D. Walton, treasurer; J. E. Whitehorn, G. M. Herring, H. J. Embry, R. G. Young, W. P. Vanhorn, aldermen.

Hollis - S. E. Wallace, mayor; I. F. Vanlandingham, marshal; B. F. Hollis, W. F. Funderburg, F. B. Watkins, aldermen.

Slate Springs - J. W. Cross, mayor; C. E. Ward, marshal; C. E. Boland, T. J. McClusky, P. W. Moreland, Walter Wright, aldermen.

Calhoun City - J. T. Malone, mayor; L. C. Hardin, marshal; C. R. McDade, P. D. Williams, Kay Hardin, E. A. Bingham, W. M. Moore, aldermen; E. R. Ross, marshal, vice J. T. Malone.

1916

SUPERVISORS

H. H. Terry; G. H. Glenn; J. J. McPherson; J. G. Barton; Wess Edmondson.

JUSTICE OF PEACE

S. C. Lee, E. A. Murk; J. S. Morgan, W. F. Cain, Jess Taylor; J. N. Shippey, Calvin Jenkins; L. L. Hammock, Hix McPhail, W. S. Wright; J. A. Martin, W. J. Easley, Sidney Carter.

CONSTABLES

Jesse Cozart; J. H. Hillhouse, Felix Brown; Lee Parker; J. E. Hendricks, Rich Gregg; S. V. Christian.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Sarepta - W. T. Graham, mayor; John A. Prewette, marshal; W. A. Hipp, L. R. Helms, R. H. Ramage,aldermen; W. H. Reid, treasurer; John W. Riley, mayor; Jesse Gillen, marshal; W. H. Reid, treasurer; J. R. Poyner, A. A. Tiddall, Sam P. Jones, aldermen.

Hollis - J. D. Blue, mayor; T. H. Maxey, marshal; Robt. J. Orr, marshal.

Banner - R. B. Hellums, mayor; C. D. White, marshal; T. J. Cooper, M. C. White, L. M. Howell, aldermen.

Big Creek - J. D. Boland, mayor; E. H. Kilgore, marshal; A. R. Caldwell, treasurer; J. T. Kilgore, R. H. Pullen, R. F. Provine, aldermen.

Calhoun City - J. E. Martin, marshal; J. A. Clements, alderman; C. A. Beasley, mayor; J. E. Martin, marshal; P. D. Williams, Tilden Pryor, J. B. Going, J. A. Harrison, E. A. Bingham, aldermen.

Derma - J. H. Dees, treasurer; N. M. Crawford, marshal; Hugh Taylor, clerk; Bailey Hardin, mayor; Joe H. Deen, treasurer; Hugh Taylor, clerk; N. M. Crawford, marshal; J. R. Taylor, B. F. Brown, A. B. Myers, Geo. C. Mabry, C. D. Powell, aldermen.

Pittsboro - W. G. Baldwyn, marshal ; C. D. Ellard, alderman; Alvin Phillips, mayor; W. G. Baldwyn, marshal; A. A. Bruner, W. J. Ligon, W. J. Williams, C. D. Ellard, W. T. Scott, aldermen.

Slate Springs, L. S. Vance, marshal; W. C. Aycock, alderman; P. W. Moreland, mayor; Arthur Wright, marshal; C. F. Boland, S. O. Simpson, M. B. Dorroh, W. E. Green, W. C. Aycock, F. M. Hitt.

Vardaman - R. A. Gobb, mayor; A. M. Berry, mayor; S. W. Scarborough, marshal; J. D. Walton, treasurer; J. E. Witcham, G. M. Herring, R. C. Hawkins, C. R. Whittle, J. W. Hill, aldermen.

1920

Election Commissioners: W. J. Reid, L. M. Howell, E. T. Criss.

H. W. Hannsford, superintendent of education; B. F. Bernett, circuit clerk; C. D. Ellard, chancery clerk; C. R. Young, sheriff; C. S. Crutchfield, treasurer; D. L. Hardin, assessor.

SUPERVISORS

O. Y. Parker; W.V. Hughes; W. H. McGuire; S. O. Simpson; Wes. Edmundson.

JUSTICE OF PEACE

K. Morgan, S. C. Lee; W. J. Crocker, F. O. Brown; J. H. Clements, J. C. Jenkins; W. H. McPhail, R. L. Wright; J. A. Martin, R. E. Burlison, J. W. Harrelson.

CONSTABLES

Smith Cook, J. E. Byars; A. J. Hillhouse, W. R. Tutor; Lee Parker; M. H. Boland, B. M. Hutchins; L. V. Chrestman.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Derma - A. T. Davis, mayor; J. M. Scriven, marshal; L. G. Hollis, clerk; J. H. Dees, treasurer; G. C. Mabry, C. M. Lamb, W. J. Scrivner, J. F. Martin, J. T. Arnold, aldermen.

Calhoun City - W. J. Patterson, mayor; J. E. Martin, marshal; J. B. Going, E. A. Bingham, Tilden Pryor, P. D. Williams, E. P. Terry, aldermen.

Big Creek - J. H. Tindall, mayor; C. D. Bailey, marshal; B. W. Pullen treasurer;Dr. C. D. Shipp, J. D. Boland, R. F. Provine, aldermen.

Vardaman - J. B. McCord, mayor; L. H. Griffin, marshal; T. J. Raghews, treasurer; J. D. Walton, C. R. Vanhord, G. M. Herring, R. E. Giever, Jack Dewey, aldermen.

Slate Springs - W. C. Aycock, mayor; W. B. Sutherland, marshal; A. L. Wright, B. J. Show, F. M. Aycock, T. M. Harrison, aldermen.

1923

SUPERVISORS

James W. Bryant; J. S. Morgan; L. S. Lester; J. G. Barton; R. G. Young.

JUSTICE OF PEACE

K. Morgan, Roy Murphree; F. O. Brown, J. O. Brown; D. L. Childress, J. G. Smith; J. N. Henderson, Earnest Dill, T. J. Watson; H. L. Miller, Q. D. Vail.

CONSTABLES

Willie Wilson; Brabson Smith, J. G. Taylor; J. G. Coston, S. L. Spradling; W. W. Lanham, R.L. Wright, B. D. Nabors, Emmett Nelms; J. A. Martin, J. W. Harrelson.

J. E. Byars; W. R. Tutor, Loyd Shields; Harve Dunn; John Simmons, Phil Cook; S. V. Christian.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Calhoun City - E. L. Pate, mayor; J. Q. Magness, marshal; Tilden Pryor, A. T. Patterson; W. C. Boland, C. E. Flaherty, H. G. Hathorn, aldermen.

Derma - A. T. Davis, mayor; Bailey Hardin, marshal; J. H. Dees, treasurer; L. G. Hollis, clerk; G. C. Mabry, C. M. Lamb, J. T. Arnold, Dr. W. J. Aycock, A. B. Myers, aldermen.

Vardaman - G. W. Dowdy, mayor; Carl McCard, marshal; T. J. Richards, treasurer; R. E. Gilder,

G. M. Herring, R. Mosley, M. F. Young, W. V. Gable, aldermen.

Special election - M. M. Stephenson, mayor.

Slate Springs - W. C. Aycock, mayor; E. J. McQuary, marshal; L. H. Harrison, B. J. Shaw, Luther Bridges, aldermen.

Big Creek - J . H. Tindall, mayor; W. P. Pullen, marshal; H. E. Murphree, E. H. Kilgore, H. L. Wilkerson, aldermen.

Pittsboro - Special election - W. J. Ligon, mayor; F. W. Martin, marshal; A. A. Bruner, R. B. McClung, J. L. Johnson, B. F. Harrelson, N. R. Lamar, aldermen.

1924

E. A. Wagner, superintendent of education; S. C. Cooner, circuit clerk; J. E. Williams, chancery clerk; Sam T. Hawkins, sheriff; F. W. Martin, treasurer; R. Goar Hitt, assessor.

SUPERVISORS

James W. Bryant; J. S. Morgan; L. S. Lester; J. G. Barton; R. G. Young.

JUSTICES OF PEACE

K. Morgan,Roy Murphree; F. O. Brown, J. O. Brown; D. L. Childress, J. G. Smith; J. N. Henderson, Ernest Dill, T. J. Watson; H. L. Miller, Q. D. Vail.

CONSTABLES

Willie Wilson; Brabson Smith, J. G. Taylor; J. G. Coston, S. L. Spradling; W. W. Lanham, R. L. Wright, B. D. Nabors, Emmett Nelms; J. A. Martin, J. W. Harrelson.

J. E. Byars; W. R. Tutor; Loyd Shields; Harve Dunn; John Simmons; S. V. Christian.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Derma - A. T. Davis, mayor; Bailey Hardin, marshal; J. H. Dees, treasurer; L. G. Hollis, clerk; G. C. Mabry, C. M. Lamb, W. J. Aycock, A. B. Myers, Wess Edmonson, aldermen.

Slate Springs - W. C. Aycock, mayor; R. B. Gregg, marshal; A. Pryor, L. H. Harrison, B. J. Shaw, aldermen.

Vardaman - M. M. Stephen, mayor; S. W. Scarborough, marshal; T. J. Richards, treasurer; R. E. Gilder, W. V. Gable, W. M. McCord, A. B. Crawford, F. C. Vanhorn, aldermen.

Calhoun City - W. J. Patterson, mayor; Wess Evans, marshal; H. G. Hathorn, Tilden Pryor, E. A. Boland, C. E. Flaherty, E. A. Bingham, aldermen.

Big Creek - J. H. Tindall, mayor; B. W. Pullen, treasurer; K. S. Boland, marshal; H. E. Murphree, E. H. Kilgore, H. L. Wilkerson, aldermen.

I. T. Crowson, superintendent of education; Ernest Lame, circuit clerk; W.J. Davis, chancery clerk; Sam H. Smith, sheriff; E. A. Dye, assessor.

SUPERVISORS

Jim W. Bryant; Joe Overby; J. L. Collins; J. G. Barton; R. G. Young.

JUSTICE OF PEACE

K. Morgan; J. O. Brown, J. G. Taylor, E. O. Brown; S. L. Spradling; W. E. Nelms, Maud Lovern, R. L. Wright; Jack Gaston, J. A. Martin.

CONSTABLES

A. R. Winkler; W. R. Tutor, Loyd Shields; H. G. Dunn; J. P. Cook; J. J. McGraw, J. T. Simmons.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Vardaman - R. E. Gilder, mayor; S. W. Scarbrough, marshal; T. J. Richard, treasurer; A. A. Hill, T. E. Fleming, S. T. Dye, J. R. McCord, J. L. Garmany, aldermen.

Pittsboro - Alvin Phillips, mayor; J. E. McCormick, marshal; B. F. Harrelson, L. R. Beckett, Q. T. Crowson, aldermen.

Derma - A. T. Davis, mayor; J. H. Dees, treasurer; L. G. Hollis, clerk; Bailey Hardin, marshal; G. C. Mabry, C. M. Lamb, Dr. W. J. Aycock, A. P. Myers, Wess Edmonson, aldermen.

Big Creek - J. H. Tindall, mayor; K. S. Boland, marshal; B. W. Pullen, treasurer; H. L. Wilkerson, E. H. Kilgore, W. P. Pullen, aldermen.

Slate Springs - W. C. Aycock, mayor; H. E. West, marshal; R. W. Carroll, L. H. Harrison, J. A. Spencer, aldermen.

Calhoun City - W. J. Patterson, mayor; W. W. Evans, marshal; H. G. Hathorn, E. A. Bingham, E. B. Cooner, L. Y. Mallory, Stanley Murphree, aldermen.

Election Commissioners: Oscar Lawrence, R. O. Howell, T. C. Sarepta, Mrs. S. H. Smith.

JUSTICE OF PEACE

K. Morgan, R. C. Murphree; J. O. Brown, E. O. Brown; S. L. Spradling, E. A. Davis, John H. Mims; W. E. Nelms, Maud Lovern, W. L. Wright; Jack Gaston, R. E. Burlison, J. A. Martin.

CONSTABLES

A. R. Winkler; Alonzo Vance, H. C. Clark; H. G. Dunn; Lee Bounds, T. J. Simmons; S. V. Christian.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Big Creek - W. P. Pullen, mayor; C. C. Hicks, marshal; B. W. Pullen treasurer; H. L. Wilkerson, C. C. Provine, J. E. Norman, aldermen.

Calhoun City - D. H. Crowson, mayor; W. W. Evans, marshal; T. Pryor, E. B. Cooner, J. L. Minor, E. L. Pate, W. C.(Crum)Boland, aldermen.

Derma - A. T. Davis, mayor; J. H. Dees, treasurer; Bailey Hardin, marshal; L. G. Hollis, clerk; C. M. Lamb, A. B. Myers, Wess Edmondson, Dr. W. J. Aycock, Jim Abb Hardin, aldermen.

Pittsboro - Alvin Phillip, mayor; L. C. Wooten, marshal; L. R. Beckett, J. J. Landreth, B. F. Harrelson, aldermen.

Vardaman - R. E. Gilder, mayor; S. W. Scarborough,marshal; T. J. Richards, treasurer; E. C. Enochs, J. E. Whitehorn, S. F. Dye, W. V. Cable, J. L. Garmany, aldermen.

Slate Springs - W. C. Aycock, mayor; D. J. Hall, marshal; J. A. Spencer, A. W. Carroll, L. H. Harrison, aldermen.

1932

Z. W. Powell, sheriff; Jack Yancy, chancery clerk; Ernest Lane, circuit clerk; E. A. Wagner, superintendent of education; W. Stratt Haman, assessor; Edard A. Pryor, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

Jim W. Bryant; Earl E. Zinn; W. B. Johnson; Perry E. Luceford; R. G. (Bob) Young.

JUSTICE OF PEACE

Clarence S. Crutchfield, K. Morgan; F. O. Brown, J. O. Brown; E. I. Tallent; E. A. Davis, John H. Morris; M. A. Lovorn, W. B. Harrison, W. J. Burke; R. E. Burleson, J. E. Gaston, J. A. Martin.

CONSTABLES

A. R. Winkler; D. A. Vance, Herman Burt; H. G. Dunn; John T. Simmons; S. V. Christian.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Calhoun City - C. A. Beasley, mayor; W. W. Evans, marshal; E. A. Bingham, L. L. Pryor, Z. K. Hardin, J. M. Boland, H. G. Hathorn,aldermen.

Pittsboro - M. P. Byars, mayor; R. B. Byars, marshal; B. F. Harrelson, L. C. Wooten, L. R. Beckett, aldermen.

Vardaman - R. E. Gilder, mayor; S. W. Scarborough,marshal; T. J. Richards, treasurer; T. E. Fleming, S. F. Dye, W. V. Gable, J. M. Evans, J. R. Vanhorn, aldermen.

Derma - A. T. Davis, mayor; Bailey Hardin, marshal; H. G. Howard,clerk; R. C. Stewart, treasurer; A. B. Myers, Dr. W. J. Aycock, Jim Abb Hardin, S. Mabry, Wess Edmondson, aldermen.

Bruce - S. L. Spradling, mayor; J. H. Cook, marshal; P. E. Thomas, S. A. Gordon, D. W. Bennett, W. C. Speir, C. A. Barnett, aldermen.

Big Creek - W. P. Pullen, mayor; C. C. Hicks, marshal; B. W. Pullen, treasurer; R. F. Provine, H. L. Wilkerson, J. E. Norman, aldermen,

Slate Springs - W. C. Aycock, mayor; D. J. Hall, marshal; A. W. Carroll, G. W. Ligon, R. L. Bridges, aldermen.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Calhoun City - C. A. Beasley, mayor; W. W. Evans, marshal; J. M. Boland, H. G. Hathorn, Z. K. Hardin, E. A. Bingham, W. M. Moore, aldermen.

Pittsboro - M. P. Byars, mayor; W. J. Ligon, marshal; L. R. Beckett, L. C. Wooten, B. F. Harrelson, aldermen.

Vardaman - J. E. Whitehorn, mayor; W. I. Anglin, marshal; T. J. Richards, treasurer; J. R. Vanhorn, G. M. Herring, W. U. Gable, Ottis Cook, T. E. Fleming, aldermen.

Derma - A. T. Davis, mayor; Bailey Hardin, marshal; H. G. Howard, clerk; A. B. Myers, Wess Edmondson, J. M. Harville, Dr. W. J. Aycock, O. W. Ramsey, aldermen.

Bruce - Alvin Phillips, mayor; D. W. Bennett, marshal; W. C. Spier, J. H. Johnson, Jim Ray, C. A. Barnett, Gene Thomas, aldermen.

Big Creek - Wyatt H. Pullen, mayor; Crawford C. Hicks, marshal; B. W. Pullen, treasurer; H. L. Wilkerson, R. F. Provine, J. E. Norman,Jr., aldermen.

Slate Springs - J. A. Spencer, mayor; E. Waldridge, marshal; B. S. Patterson, Grady Doss, L. R. Bridges , aldermen.

1936

Joe Sheffield, county attorney; Edward L. Love, superintendent of education; Ernest Lane, circuit clerk; W. A. (Bill) Young, chancery clerk; D. L. Hardin, sheriff; P. G. Scarborough,assessor.

SUPERVISORS

G. C. Hudson; E. E. Zinn; L. J. Henry; C. L. Denton; B. F. Spratlin.

JUSTICE OF PEACE

C. S. Crutchfield, K. Morgan; F. O. Brown, J. O. Brown; John H. Morris; M. A. Lovern, W. J. Burke; R. E. Burleson, J. W. Harrelson.

CONSTABLES

A. R. Winkler; A. H. Buchanan, L. B. Clernom; H. G. Dunn; J. T. Simmons, L. A. Taylor; S. V. Christian.

LEGISLATORS

Below is given the names of all who have served in the Legislature, House and Senate, from Calhoun County so far as the records are available. From the organization of the county to 1890 the list is taken from Lowry and McCardle History, and from 1890 to 1936 from House and Senate Journals. Calhoun County is a part of the 31st district, which is composed of Calhoun, Chickasaw and Pontotoc counties and the district elects two senators, but not from the same county in the same year. The list follows:

Year	Senators	Representatives
		----------McCrory
1854	H. Allen, Jr.	J. G. Burney
1856	H. Allen, Jr.	J. G. Burney
1857	C. H. Guy	Isaac A. Duncan
1858	L. Brasher	I. A. Duncan
1859-60-61	L. Brasher	A. M. Reasons
		A. Woodward
1861-62	J. L. Davis	F. G. Enochs
		C. A. Lewers
1865-66-67	M.D.L. Stevens	A. T. Roane
1870-71	H. L. Duncan	H. C. Horton
1872-73	H. L. Duncan	A. T. Roane
		H. C. Horton
1874-75	P. R. Thornton	D. W. Rogers
		Isaac T. Blount
1876-77	P. R. Thornton	D. W. Rogers

1878	D. W. Rogers	William T. Young
		A. T. Roane
1880	D. W. Rogers	T. M. Stevens
		J. J. Ross
1882	William A. Roane	R. N. Provine
		J. L. Collins
1884	William A. Roane	G. W. Howard
		D. W. Rogers
1886	S. M. Ross	J. I. Ballinger
		W. T. Young
1888	S. M. Ross	E. R. Enochs
		J. W. Lamar
1890	J. W. Lamar	Joseph Griffin
	Richard Wharton	I. T. Blount
	J. W. Winter	L. L. Ballinger
		----- Fox
1894	C. B. Mitchell	J. L. Ballinger
	J. W. Byers	T. J. Fox
1896	John M. Byars	J. L. Ballinger
	C. B. Mitchell	T. J. Fox
	James Revis	James Pierce
1900	Nathan B. Crawford	D. C. Cooner
	T. W. Young	T. M. Murphree
1904	James Gordon	T. M. Murphree
	C. E. Franklin	J. L. Bates
1908	C. E. Franklin	W. J. Patterson
	J. J. Adams	J. B. Going
1912	Frank Burkitt	J. B. Going
	W. J. Evans	Dennis Murphree
1916	N. W. Bradford	J. B. Going
	Marshall T. Adams	Dennis Murphree
1920	W. J. Evans	J. B. Going
	M. T. Adams	Dennis Murphree
1924	Harvey Neal	David Sanderson
	W. J. Evans	J. F. Smith
1928	J. H. Neal	W. J. Evans
	Ben Hardin	S. S. Aycock
1932	S. H. Smith	Joe T. Patterson
	J. Elbert Warren	N. R. Lamar
1936	Rush H. Knox	J. A. Bullard
	Ruble H. Hardin	T. H. Long

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNORS IN SUCCESSION

Governors of Mississippi Territory, 1798-1817

Winthrop Sargent	May 7, 1798 to May 25, 1801
Wm. C. C. Claiborne	May 25,1801 to Mar. 1, 1805
Robert Williams	Mar. 1, 1805 to Mar. 7,1809
David Holmes	Mar. 7, 1809 to Oct. 7,1817

Governors of the State of Mississippi

David Holmes	Oct. 7, 1817 to Jan. 5, 1820
George Poindexter	Jan. 5, 1820 to Jan. 7, 1822
Walter Leake	Jan. 7, 1822 to Nov. 17, 1825
Gerard C. Brandon	Nov. 17,1825 to Jan. 7, 1826
David Holmes	Jan. 7, 1826 to July 25, 1826
Gerard C. Brandon	July 25,1826 to Jan. 9, 1832
Abram M. Scott	Jan. 9, 1832 to June 12,1833
Charles Lynch	June 12,1833 to Nov. 20,1833
Hiram G. Runnels	Nov. 20,1833 to Nov. 20,1835
John A. Quitman	Dec. 3, 1835 to Jan. 7, 1836
Charles Lynch	Jan. 7, 1836 to Jan. 8, 1838
Alexander G. McNutt	Jan. 8, 1838 to Jan. 10,1842
Tilghman M. Tucker	Jan.10, 1842 to Jan.10, 1844
Albert G. Brown	Jan.10, 1844 to Jan.10, 1848
Joseph W. Matthews	Jan.10, 1848 to Jan.10, 1850
John A. Quitman	Jan.10, 1850 to Feb. 3, 1851
John I. Guion	Feb. 3, 1851 to Nov. 4, 1851
James Whitfield	Nov.24, 1851 to Jan.10, 1852
Henry S. Foote	Jan.10, 1852 to Jan. 5, 1854
John J. Pettus	Jan. 5,1854 to Jan.10, 1854
John J. McRae	Jan.10,1854 to Nov.16, 1857
Wm. McWillie	Nov.16, 1857 to Nov.21, 1859
John J. Pettus	Nov.21, 1859 to Nov.16, 1863
Charles Clark	Nov.16, 1863 to May 22, 1865
William L. Sharkey	June, 1865 to Oct.16, 1865
Benj. G. Humphreys	Oct.16, 1865 to June 15, 1868
Adelbert Ames	June 15,1868 to Mar.10, 1870
James L. Alcorn	Mar.10, 1870 to Nov.30, 1871
Ridgley C. Powers	Nov.30, 1871 to Jan. 4, 1874
Adelbert Ames	Jan. 4, 1874 to Mar.29, 1876
John M. Stone	Mar.20, 1876 to Jan. 9, 1882
Robert Lowry	Jan. 9, 1882 to Jan.13, 1890
John M. Stone	Jan.13, 1890 to Jan.20, 1896
Anselem J.McLaurin	Jan.20, 1896 to Jan.16, 1900
Andrew H. Longino	Jan.16, 1900 to Jan.19, 1904
James K. Vardaman	Jan.19, 1904 to Jan.21, 1908

Edmond Favor Noel	Jan.21, 1908	to Jan.16,1912
Earl Leroy Brewer	Jan.16, 1912	to Jan.18,1916
Theodore G. Bilbo	Jan.18,1916	to Jan.20,1920
Lee Maurice Russell	Jan.20, 1920	to Jan.22,1924
Henry L. Whitfield	Jan.22, 1924	to Mar.18,1927
Dennis Murphree	Mar.18, 1927	to Jan.17,1928
Theodore G. Bilbo	Jan.17, 1928	to Jan.19,1932
Sennett Conner	Jan.19, 1932	to Jan.19,1936
Hugh L. White	Jan.19, 1936	to ----------

Sons of the South - Company F. - 4th Infantry

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
Adairs,F. M.	Pvt.	Denley, John	Pvt.Sergt.
Adaire,T. N.	Mjr-Col.	Donahoo,Alexander	Pvt.
Atkins,H. R.	A.S.	Doran, Miles	Pvt.
Baywell,W.C.	Pvt.	Dorner, G.H.	Pvt.
Bailey, H.L.	Sergt.	Dorroh, John	Pvt.
Bailey, W.P.	Pvt.	Drake, Joseph	Col.
Ballinger,B.D.	Pvt.	Driskell, E.F.	Pvt.
Barton, W.D.	Pvt.	Ellard, James	Pvt.
Bennett, C.T.	Pvt.	Enochs, E. R.	1st.Lt-Capt.
Bennett, J.T.	Pvt.	Evans, A.C.	Pvt.
Bennett, S.N.	Pvt.	Evans, G.W.H.	Pvt.
Bennett, T.K.	Pvt.	Evans, M.K.	Pvt.
Blount, William	Pvt.	Evans, T.W.	Pvt.
Bolding, T.S.	Pvt.	Flippin, Thomas E.	Sergt.
Bounds, B.H.	-Sergt-Pvt.	Foster, Thomas F.	Pvt.
Bounds, R.M.	Pvt.	Foster, William	Pvt.
Box, Hiram A.O.S.	-3rd Lt.	Fox, Samuel	Pvt.-1st.Lt.
		Freeman, John T.	Chaplain
Brantley, J.A.	Pvt.	Fuller, J.T.	Pvt.
Bryan, I.A.	Pvt.	Garity, J.H.	Pvt.
Bryan, J. H.	Pvt.	Gee, Joseph J.	Capt.-1st. Lt.
Bryan, J.T.	Pvt.	Gowings, David	Corp.
Bullock, J.T.	Pvt.	Green, A. M.	C.S.
Byars, J.C.	Corp-Sergt.	Grizzell, W.C.	Pvt.
Byars, P.G.	Pvt.	Hamilton, David	Pvt.
Byers, C.C.	Corp.	Hanner, J. A.	Pvt.
Byrd, T.O.	Sergt-Qm.M.	Hardin, J. M.	Pvt.
Cannon, William	Pvt.	Hardwick, W.R.	Corp.Pvt.
Carter, J.M.	Pvt.	Hastings, J.M.	Pvt.
Carter, W.A.	Pvt.Sergt.	Haynes, James M.	Qm-A.Qm.
Chapman, J.H.	Pvt.	Henderson, Azor	Pvt.
Chapman, R.L.	Pvt.	Henderson, G.W.	Pvt.
Chrestman, L.T.	Pvt.	Hollis, Alexander	Pvt.
Cooke, W.A.	Pvt.	Jackson, H.T.	Pvt.
Cooper, I.B.	Pvt.	Jones, George W.	Pvt.
Countiss, R.C.	Pvt.	Kilgore, Peter	Pvt.
Covington,W.D.	Pvt.	King, J. M.	Pvt.
Cozzart, Charles	Pvt.	Landreth, B.H.	Pvt.
Crocker, T. J.	Pvt.	Langston, F. M.	Pvt.
Crocker, W. B.	Pvt.	Langston, L.M.	Pvt.

Liddell, C.J.	Adj.1st.Lt.	Rickman, E.W.	Pvt.Sergt.
Lyles, J.H.	Pvt.	Robertson, W.B.	Pvt.
Mathews, J.B.T.	Sergt.	Ryan, Z.J.	Pvt.-2nd Lt.
Maxey, J.J.	Pvt.		
Maxey, M.J.	Pvt.	Saunders, John W.	Pvt.
McCord, C.K.	Pvt.	Shepard, C.D.	Pvt.
McCord, J.T.	Pvt.	Shepard, J.D.	Pvt.
McCord, R.B.	Pvt.	Sheridan,Timothy	Pvt.
McCord, Robert B.	Pvt.	Shirley, N.L.	Pvt.
McCullough, F. C.	Pvt.	Sims, S.M.	Pvt.
McGanly, J.H.	Pvt.Corp.	Smith, W.T.	Sergt.
McGarrity, J.H.	Pvt.Corp.	Stafford, F.M.	Cadet-Act.Adj.
McGuire, H.W.	Pvt.	Stewart, J.H.	Pvt.
McGuire, Weo	Pvt.	Stovall, H.T.	Pvt-QMS.
McGuire, W.T.	Pvt.	Stovall, W.D.	Asst.Surg.
McLaine, G.B.	Pvt.	Strode, W.R.	Surg.
McLane, V.A.	Pvt.	Sumner, W.A.	Capt.
McPhail, David	Pvt.	Swapper, Sanders	2ndLt.
McSwain, Jonathan	Pvt.	Taylor, Eli	Pvt.
Melton, M.N.	Pvt.	Taylor, J.K.	Pvt.-Corp.
Mitchem, J.P.	Pvt.	Terry, C.M.	Pvt.
Moorman, M.C.	Pvt.	Terry, J.M.	Pvt.
Moorman, R.E.L.	Pvt.	Terry, M.C.	Pvt-4thSgt.
Morgan, M.S.	Pvt.	Terry, R.L.	Pvt.
Morris, W.J.	Pvt.	Terry, Walter	Pvt.
Mullins, S.W.	Pvt.	Terry, W.H.	Pvt.
Murphree, B.F.	Pvt.	Thomason, D.R.	Pvt.
Murphree, T.M.	Pvt.	Turner, J.B.	Pvt.
Murphy, Charles T.	Surgn.	Turner, T.B.	Pvt.
Murphy, R.M.	O.S.Lt.	Turner, W.A.	Pvt.
Nelson, Thomas P.	Capt.Maj.	Vance, J.N.	Pvt.
Owens, John I.	Pvt.	Warner, J.M.	Pvt.
Parker, Aquilla	Pvt.	White, H.F.	Pvt.
Payne, D.C.	Pvt.	White, M.P.	Pvt.
Pendergrass, W.L.	Pvt.	White, W.C.	Pvt.
Pilgreen, Silas	Corp.Pvt.	Williams, R.M.	Com.Sergt.
Pilgreen, Wyatt	Pvt.	Wilson, T.R.	lst.Sergt.Asst.Sgn.
Puil, R.L.	Pvt.	Winterton, Thomas	Pvt.-Adjt.
Reagan, M.V.	Pvt.Corp.	Woodell, E.W.	Pvt.
Reasons, A.M.	3rd.Lt.	Woodell, W.J.	Pvt-Sgt-Maj.
Rice, C.A.	Surgn.	Young, A.F.	Pvt.

Magnolia Guards Company K. - 17th Infantry

Anderson,Nathaniel	Pvt.	Foster, T.Jr.	Pvt.
Armstrong, Ezekiel	Sgt.	Foster, T.Sr.	Pvt.
Bachman, Archy T.	Pvt.	Franks,Elijah M.	Pvt.
Bagwell,Barkley G.	Pvt.	Frazier,John M.	1st.Lt.
Barnes, Peter	Pvt.	Frazier,Othniel E.	Pvt.
Bass, Edmond	Pvt.	Freemna, B.J.	Pvt.
Blaylock, Benj. F.	Pvt.	Gideon, J.D.	Pvt.
Blount, James R.	Pvt.	Goode,Joseph T.	Pvt.
Bobbit, Robt. M.	Pvt.	Goodwin,John R.	Pvt.
Brantley, John A.	Pvt.	Gordon,Alexander A.	Pvt.
Broome, Pugh C.	Pvt.	Gordon,Isaac J.	Pvt.
Brown, Benj. D.	Pvt.	Grammer, Charles M.	Pvt.
Brown, Henry J.	Pvt.	Grammer, Curtis	Corp.
Brown, John T.	Pvt.	Grant, Benj. L.	Pvt.
Brown, William C.	Pvt.	Greer, John J.H.	Pvt.
Brown, William J.	Pvt.	Greer, William	Pvt.
Butler, Curry C.	Pvt.	Griffith, W.J.	Pvt.
Carpemter,William D.	Pvt	Hanson, James H.	Pvt.
Carter, Aaron B.	Pvt.	Hardin, John J.	Pvt.
Carter, Elijah B.	Pvt.	Hardin, Samuel L.	Pvt.
Chilcoat,Kirk H.	Musi.	Harper, Oscar W.	Pvt.
Chrestman,James J.	Pvt.	Hartin, Joseph A.	3rd.Lt.
Christman, J. F.	Pvt.	Hellums,David M.	Pvt.
Clark, William B.	Pvt.	Hellums,Jonathan	Pvt.
Cobb, James G.	Pvt.	Hellums, William H.	Pvt.
Coker, David,S.	Pvt.	Hellums, Wilson	Pvt.
Coker, Osborn R.	Pvt.	Hendrix, Edmund C.	Pvt.
Colvin, Henry T.	Pvt.	Herndon, Warren	Pvt-Sgt.
Cook, Collier M.	Pvt.	Herring,Joseph M.	Pvt.
Cook, James A.	Pvt.	Herring, Stephen G.	Pvt.
Cox, Joseph B.	Pvt.	Hill, O.R.	Pvt.
Cox, William N.	Pvt.	Hogan, Patrick	Pvt.
Crimm, Samuel T.	Sergt.	Holcomb, Andrew J.	Pvt.
Daniels,Bennet B.	Pvt.	Holcomb, Martin	Pvt.
Dickson, J.C.	Pvt.	Houpt, Benj. C.	Pvt.
Dillard, Henry C.	Pvt.	Houpt, Henry H.	Pvt.
Duff, William L.	Mjr.	Houpt, Irvin S.	Pvt.
Duke, Bedford B.	Corp.	Houpt, Louis,D.	Pvt.
Duncan, Henry L.	lst.Lt.	Houpt, Phillip	Pvt.
Estridge,Larkin W.	Pvt.	Hudson, Hugh L.	Corp.
Edwards,Wilson L.	Sergt.	Ivy, John C.	Pvt.
Everette,W.A.	Capt.	Ivy, Richard N.	Pvt.
Fair, John	Pvt.	Ivy, William T.	Capt.
Felkner, Thomas W.	Corp.	Johnson, James D.	Pvt.
Fich, Thomas G.	Pvt.	Johnson, James J.	Pvt.
Foster, David A.	lst.Sgt.	Johnson, James V.	Pvt.

Jones, Jeff. W. Pvt.
Jones, Thomas R. Corp.
Jourdan, Jackson Pvt.
Kelly, John H. Pvt.
Lantrip, L. W. Pvt.
Lawson, William Pvt.
Leverett,James M. Pvt.
Lindsey, Moses Sergt.
Lindsey,William A. Pvt.
Lockheart,Robt. P. Pvt.
Lovejoy,Crosby D. Pvt.
Lucas, John W. Pvt.
Lucas, Robt. E. Pvt.
Lyles, John M. Capt-Mjr
Lynch, Geo. M. Pvt.
Marshall, J. Thomas Pvt
Martin, John Pvt.
Martin,William Pvt.
McAdams, Moses Pvt.
McCarty,Harvy T. Pvt.
McDonald,Thomas C. Pvt.
McKenzie, Robt. C. Sgt.
McKinney, Chas. A. Pvt.
McKinney, William Pvt.
McKinney, M. C. Pvt.
Means, Thomas G. Corp.
Milan, William A. Pvt.
Miller,Ezekiel P. 3rdLt.
Miller, Joseph K. Pvt.
Miller, William T. Sgt.
Moore, Robt. W. Pvt.
Morris, William C. Pvt.
Morrison, W. E. Pvt.
Murphree, James P. Pvt.
Murphree, Roland, Pvt.
Musgrove, Elijah Pvt.
Neal, Stephen S. Pvt.
Neal, William F. Pvt.
Neely, Jacob G. Pvt.
O'Bryan, John Pvt.
Oliver, Samuel Pvt.
Omier, John Pvt.
Paris, Leonedas O. Sgt.
Paschal, Augustus S. Pvt.
Phillips, Aaron Pvt.
Phillips, John L. Pvt.
Phillips, William Pvt.
Prestage,Wilson M. Pvt.
Price, Geo. W. 2nd.Lt.
Price, Jno.A.K. Pvt.
Ragland, William E. Pvt.
Reed, Thomas B. Pvt.
Richey, Able W. Pvt.
Roane, Archibald T. 1 Lt.
Ross, Geo. W. Pvt.
Sadler, Geo. W. Pvt.
Sadler, Henry P. Sgt.
Savage, Joshua H. Pvt.
Sheffield,James Pvt.
Shyres, Allman M. Pvt.
Smith,Ransom L. Pvt.
Smith, Samuel Pvt.
Sprouse, Geo. R. Pvt.
Stephens, Marcus D.L. 2nd Lt.
Stephens, Wesley C. Pvt.
Sutton, Nathan Pvt.
Tankersly,Geo. P. Pvt.
Tate, Robt. F. Pvt.
Tedford, William A. Pvt.
Theveatt, James R. Pvt.
Tierce, James Pvt.
Tillery, William Pvt.
Tucker, John Pvt.
Tutor, A. H. Pvt.
Vinning, John N. Pvt.
Wait, Zachariah Pvt.
Waits, Dennis C. Pvt.
Waits, Livingston B. Pvt.
Williams, John D. Pvt.
Williams, Thomas J. Capt.
Williams, W. Pvt.
Wilson, James P. Pvt.
Wisinger, Wiley Pvt.
Woodall, Leonidas Pvt.
Youngblood, James Pvt.
Youngblood, Thomas J. Pvt.
Tutor, Hendon D. Pvt.
Tutor, James A.W. Pvt.

Gaston Rifles Company F. - 42nd Infantry

Allen, Lee Pvt.
Atkinson,John P. Pvt.
Austin, Michael Pvt.
Bachman,William H. Pvt.
Bagwell,Abner B. Pvt.
Bagwell,Charles Pvt.
Bagwell, Love Pvt.
Berry, Hardy Pvt.
Berry, John Asst.Sgn.
Bert,Larkin C. Pvt.
Blaylock,William T. 2nd.Sgt.
Blaylock,James M. Corp.
Blount, John R. Pvt.
Brasheer,Elijah Pvt.
Brasheer, John T. Corp.
Bratton,Geo. B. Pvt.
Brower,Robt. J. Srgt.
Brower, William Pvt.
Brown,Jesse S. Pvt.
Brown,John T. Pvt.
Bryant, Alfred T. Pvt.
Burt, Geo. W. Pvt.
Buttle, C.E. Pvt.
Cannon, James M. Pvt.
Carr, Oliver C. Adjt.
Christman,Elias W. Pvt.
Christman, Emsley Pvt.
Christman,Henry W.G. 1st.Sgt.
Christman, L. F. Pvt.
Christman, Samuel G. Pvt.
Church, Marcellus Sgt.
Clark, Albert H. Pvt.
Clark, Jonathan Pvt.
Clark, Thomas G. Capt.
Clements,Eli D. Pvt.
Coker, Nathan M. 3rdLt.
Cole, David J. Pvt.
Collam, Obediah Pvt.
Colwell,James A. Pvt.
Cook, Thomas J. Pvt.
Cooper, James Pvt.
Cooper, Lunsford P. A.Q.M.
Cooper, Thomas H. Pvt.
Costner, John A.J. Pvt.
Cotton, William Pvt.
Countiss,John B. Pvt.
Davis, Henry N. Pvt.
Davis, Robert Pvt.
Duncan, James M. 1st.Sgt.
Feeney,William A. Col.
Fish, James S. Asst.Sgn.
Flemmons,John B. Pvt.
Foster,John F. Pvt.
Foster, Moses Pvt.
Franks, Elijah Pvt.
Goad, Alexander Pvt.
Goode, Joseph Y. Pvt.
Grant, Benj. L. 2nd.Lt.
Griffin, Joseph Pvt.
Gwin, Wilson H. Pvt.
Harbin, Edward B. Pvt.
Harbin, Henderson N. Pvt.
Harbin, John S. Pvt.
Hargett, William A. Pvt.
Harris, Thomas J. Pvt.
Harris, Thomas W. Q.M.S.
Harris, W. W. Pvt.
House, John Pvt.
Huckabee, James Pvt.
Huckeby,William Pvt.
Hughs, Benj. Pvt.
Ivy, James L. Pvt.
Kinney, James N. Pvt.
Kirby, Calvin Pvt.
Kirby, Curtis C. Pvt.
Kirby, Milus H. Pvt.
Kirby, W. N. Sgt.
Knox, John A. Pvt.
Kuykendall,Evin P. Pvt.
Lantrip, Lawrence W. Pvt.
Lantrip, Miles G. Pvt.
Law, R. F. Mjr.
Locke, Robt. W. Pvt.
Lowrey, Stephen W. Pvt.
Mahan, James L. Pvt.
Massey, Moses Pvt.
Massy, Anderson Pvt.
Massy, William P. Pvt.
McCurley, Isaac Pvt.
McNeely, Moses D. Ensign

McUlly, Cealy, Pvt.
Miller, Edwin H. C.S.
Miller, George Sgt.Mjr.
Miller, Hugh R. Col.
Palmer, Alexander W. Pvt.
Paschall, S. L. 1st.Lt.
Patterson, Dudley R. Pvt.
Patterson, John J. Pvt.
Pawlett, J. D. Pvt.
Phillips, Moses M. Pvt.
Prestage, Jeff. A. Pvt.
Quick, Eli Corp.
Read, Robt. G. Pvt.
Robbins, David A. Pvt.
Robbins, Levi Pvt.
Rossel, Marion J. Surg.
Smallwood, William B. Pvt.
Smith, Jeremiah P. Pvt.
Smith, Samuel C. Pvt.
Scott, John Pvt.
Seals, James M. 1st.Lt.
Sharp, Elijah P. Pvt.
Sharp, Elisha A. Pvt.
Shepherd, Emsley Pvt.
Shepherd, Hiram D. Pvt.
Shepherd, Levi Pvt.
Shepherd, William H. Pvt.
Sherman, James Pvt.
Sherman, William Pvt.
Sprows, George R. Pvt.
Steel, Henry P. Pvt.
Stewart, Joseph M. Pvt.
Taggart, Robt. L. Sgn.
Tankersley, Rowland W. Sgt.
Tankersley, Sherwood R. Pvt.
Tate, David Pvt.
Tatum, William M. Sgt.
Tramel, Joseph F. Pvt.
Tramel, Thomas W. Pvt.
Trim, William W. Pvt.
Uscey, Joseph Pvt.
Vick, Jasper Pvt.
Wait, James Pvt.
Wait, John Pvt.
Wait, William G. Pvt.
Ward, Jacob J. Pvt.
Webster, James M. Pvt.
White, Doctor M. Pvt.
White, James A. Pvt.
Wilkins, George W. Pvt.
Wilkins, Henry Pvt.
Wilkins, John Pvt.
Wilkins, Samuel Pvt.
Williams, Adam A. Pvt.
Williams, Hiram D. Pvt.
Williams, Jacob A.D. Pvt.
Williams, James M. Pvt.
Williams, John A. Pvt.
Wilson, James L. Asst.Sgn.
Witherspoon, Thomas D. Chaplain
Woodall, James Pvt.
Worthy, James M. Pvt.
Yancy, Monroe T. Pvt.

Gaston Rifles Company G. (Chicasaw) 42nd Infantry

Adams, Harrison P. Pvt.
Adams, Jefferson J. Pvt.
Adams, Sidney W. Pvt.
Alexander, Nelson Pvt.
Anderson, Thomas J. Pvt.
Arnold, Nimrod Pvt.
Bailey, Robt. Pvt.
Barker, James O. Pvt.
Batchelor, James M. Pvt.
Bentley, Charles G. Sgt.
Berry, Thomas L. Pvt.
Blunt, Granberry B. Pvt.
Bowen, J. D. Pvt.
Boyd, Thomas J. Pvt.
Bryant, John E. Pvt.
Bullock, James Pvt.
Burns, James J. Pvt.
Burson, Milton A. Pvt.
Chrozier, John M. Pvt.
Clark, John Pvt.
Cook, Henry N. Pvt.
Cortwright, George Pvt.
Crutchfield, Abraham Pvt.
Crutchfield, Cain Pvt.

Higgins, I.J. Sgt.
Howard, John 1st.Sgt.
Hudson, Isaac Pvt.
Hudson, W. S. 1st.Lt.
Hunt, Thomas W. Pvt.
Hunt, Willis H. Pvt.
Ivy, R. N. Pvt.
Kane, T. H. Pvt.
Kennedy, Andrew J. Lt.
Knight, And. J. Sgt.
Knight, John H. Pvt.
Kyle, James M. Pvt.
Kyle, William P. Pvt.
Landreth, JohnL. Pvt.
Landreth, Robt. J. Pvt.
Lyles, T. J. 1st.Lt.
McAdams, Thomas L. Pvt.
McCulley, Isaiah Pvt.
McDade, J. A. Pvt.
McEwen, Francis M. Sgt.Mjr.
McFarland, William Pvt.
Miller, F. E. Q.M.S.
Mims, Bart W. Pvt.
Morgan, Steven B. Corp.
Mussick, G.M. Pvt.
Olinger, James D. Pvt.
Oliver, Samuel Pvt.
Owen, Alexander W. Pvt.
Powell, Hudson J. Pvt.
Powell, Sanford D. Capt.
Pruett, Benj. F. Pvt.
Ragland, F. M. Pvt.
Ray, James M. Pvt.
Reader, William J. Pvt.
Reagan, Thomas B. Sgt.
Reane, T. H. Pvt.
Richards, Daniel M. Pvt.
Robertson, W.B. Pvt.
Ross, James F. Corp.
Russell, Walter S. Pvt.
Sartain, Joel Pvt.
Sartain, John Pvt.
Savage, Joshua Pvt.
Seale, James P. Pvt.
Smith, Clark Corp.
Spradling, William J. Pvt.
Stacy, Isaiah D. Pvt.
Stacy, Miles Henry Pvt.
Stacy, Geo. P. Pvt.
Stacy, William Pvt.
Steele, Moses Sgt.
Stephens, M.D.L. Col.
Steward, J.W.E. Pvt.
Stewart, Anderson A. Pvt.
Stewart, Jasper N. Corp.
Stribbling, Benj. H. Pvt.
Stribling, Mathew C. Pvt.
Stribling, R.C. Pvt.
Summers, William M. Pvt.
Sutton, Nathan Pvt.
Sutton, William Pvt.
Talent, Solomon Pvt.
Taylor, Thomas N. Pvt.
Truss, Josiah Pvt.
Trusty, B. L. Pvt.
Tucker, Cornelius R. Pvt.
Turner, William M. Pvt.
Vanwinkle, James B. Corp.
Washington, J.C. Pvt.
Wilson, James L. 2nd.Lt.
Wilson, William M. Pvt.
Wull, J. H. Pvt.

Company B. - 19th Battalion Cavalry (and Covington)

Adams, H. P. Pvt.
Alexander, J.W. Pvt.
Alexander, W. A. Pvt.
Anderson, L. W. Corp.
Anderson, Wiley Pvt.
Austin, J. H. Pvt.
Austin, Samuel Pvt.
Bailey, W. P. Pvt.
Barr, G. W. Pvt.
Bennett, G. W. Pvt.
Bentensen, J. W. Pvt.
Boland, G. W. Pvt.
Boland, J. C. Pvt.
Boland, M. M. Pvt.
Brewer, Jesse S. Pvt.
Brooker, J. A. Pvt.

Brooker, W.W.	Pvt.	Griffin, Levi	Pvt.
Brown, J. R.	Pvt.	Griffin, M. W.	Pvt.
Byars, W. R.	Pvt.	Gulledge, Jolin P.	Pvt.
Campbell, P. W.	1st.Sgt.	Haines, James	Pvt.
Cannon, J. A.	Pvt.	Hall, Hiram	Pvt.
Carter, A.	Pvt.	Hall, Newman	Pvt.
Clark, W. H.	Pvt.	Hall, S. H.	Pvt.
Cole, J. B.	Pvt.	Hall, W.	Pvt.
Collins, B. F.	Pvt.	Hamby, J.K.P.	Pvt.
Conner, E. T.	Pvt.	Hamilton, J. R.	Pvt.
Cook, A. G.	Pvt.	Hanna, J. C.	Pvt.
Cotton, J. J.	Pvt.	Harden, J. E.	Pvt.
Countiss, J. M.	Pvt.	Hardin, C.	Pvt.
Crossland, J. D.	Pvt.	Harville, J. A.	Pvt.
Crowley, J. W.	Pvt.	Hawkins, H.J.	Pvt.
Crowley, J.W.,Sr.	Pvt.	Henderson, A.	Pvt.
Daniel, F. A.	Pvt.	Hill, James	Pvt.
Davis, Abaslom	Pvt.	Hitchcock, D.E.	Pvt.
Davis, Jasper	Pvt.	Hitchcock,William	Pvt.
Davis, L. J.	Pvt.	Hodge, H. J.	Pvt.
Davis, V. L.	Pvt.	Holleway, J. I.	Pvt.
Dempsey, Griffin	Pvt.	Holliman, Josiah	Pvt.
Denley, John D.	Pvt.	Howell, R. P.	Pvt.
Denley, M.W.S.	Pvt.	Hubbard, R. H.	Pvt.
Denton, J. W.	Pvt.	Humell, J. A.	Pvt.
Donahoo,William	Pvt.	Jackson, Thomas	Pvt.
Dowdy, T. J.	2nd.Lt.	James, Isaac	Pvt.
Duren, George	Pvt.	Jenkins, James	Pvt.
Dye, P.L.	Pvt.	Jennings, E. W.	1st.Lt.
Fidson, W. S.	Pvt.	Johnson, B. F.	Pvt.
Elliot, J. S.	Pvt.	Johnson, T. J.	Pvt.
Ellison, Ira	Pvt.	Kilgo, James	Pvt.
Embrey, J. M.	Sgt.	Kilgo, R. H.	Pvt.
Embry, W. G.	Pvt.	Lamb, F. M.	Pvt.
Enochs, Thomas T.	1st. Lt.	Langston, Asa	Pvt.
		Langston, W. C.	Pvt.
Fitzpatrick, J.A.	Pvt.	Langston, W. G.	Pvt.
Freeman, Elias	Pvt.	Law, James	Pvt.
Gabb, Wesley	Pvt.	Long, Berry	Pvt.
Glenn, J. W.	Pvt.	Looney, Gideon	Pvt.
Gober, Lewis	Pvt.	Maxey, J. J.	Pvt.
Golden, S. S.	Pvt.	Maxey, William M.	Pvt.
Goodwin, William	Pvt.	McDonald, L. A.	Pvt.
Gore, C.C.	Pvt.	McIntire, J. L.	Pvt.
Griffin, B.F.	Pvt.	McKelvey, J.D.	Pvt.
Griffin, Dempsey	Pvt.	McKinney, G. W.	Pvt.

McKinney, J. W.	Pvt.	Russell, E. Z.	Pvt.
McMora, Thomas	Pvt.	Ruthe, S. D.	Pvt.
Middleton, Robt.	Pvt.	Sanders,W.T.	Pvt.
Mitchell, Ira	Pvt.	Smitz, G. S.	Pvt.
Mitchell, T. A.	Mjr.	Sessions, Henry	Corp.
Monger, G. B.	Pvt.	Simmons, A.C.	Pvt.
Mooman, J. B.	Pvt.	Smith, Anguish	Pvt.
Mooman, J.D.F.	Pvt.	Smith, Jolin	Pvt.
Mooman, J.W.	Pvt.	Smith, J. W.	Pvt.
Mooman, W. H.	Pvt.	Spark, R. F.	Pvt.
Moore, P.P.	Pvt.	Spencer, D.E.	Pvt.
Morgan, Charles	Pvt.	Spencer, H. C.	Pvt.
Morgan, J. J.	Pvt.	Sprewell, G. L.	Pvt.
Morgan, J. W.	Sgt.	Sprewell, J.W.	Pvt.
Morgan, J.W.,Jr.	Pvt.	Starnes, A. F.	Pvt.
Morris, F. M.	Pvt.	Steel, F. M.	Pvt.
Mosley, F.	Pvt.	Stevens, J. A.	Pvt.
Murphree, David,Jr.	Pvt.	Stribbling,F.J.	Sgt.
Murphree,David,Sr.	Pvt.	Stringfellow,W.A.	Pvt.
Murphree, J.P.	Pvt.	Sugg, H.T.	Pvt.
Murphree, Sol.	Pvt.	Swafford, J.P.	Pvt.
Murphree, William	Pvt.	Swafford, Sanders	Pvt.
Nelms, Robt.	Pvt.	Taylor, R.A.	Pvt.
Oswald, L.	Pvt.	Thedford, James	Sgt.
Owens, Robt.	Pvt.	Therrell, Thomas	Pvt.
Parker, E.	Pvt.	Therrell, W.T.	Capt.
Parker, George	Corp.	True, J. K.	Corp.
Pass, J. W.	Sgt.	Tunnel, Peylon	Pvt.
Patterson,D.R.	Pvt.	Turner, W. G.	Sgt.
Phillips, J.S.	Pvt.	Vanlandingham,Geo.	Corp.
Phillips, Watson	Pvt.		
Pilgreen William	Pvt.	Vance, A. B.	Pvt.
Pillgreen,Silas	Pvt.	Weatherbee,J.A.	Corp.
Ramsey, A. M.	Pvt.	Weatherbee,J.B.	Pvt.
Ramsey, J. H.	Pvt.	Weeks, L. W.	Pvt.
Ramsey, M. V.	Pvt.	White, R. B.	Pvt.
Reagan, M. V.	Sgt.	Winter, Joseph	Pvt.
Regan, James	Pvt.	Winter, L.	Pvt.
Rickman, E. W.	Pvt.	Woolard, J. M.	Pvt.
Roberts, J. C.	Pvt.	Wooten, Gregory	Pvt.
Roberts, Josiah	Pvt.	Wright, W.S.	Pvt.
Wyatt, John D.	Pvt.	Young, W. T.	2nd.Lt.
		Wyatt, John D.	Pvt.

Partisan Rangers Company F. 2nd Mississippi
(Ballentines Regiment and Cavalry)

Acee, Marshall S.	2nd.Lt.	Fleetus, William A.	Pvt.
Adams, Iverson G.	Sgt.	Flowers, Thomas J.	Pvt.
Adams, William A.	Pvt.	Ford, William H.	Mjr.
Allen, Monticue	Pvt.	Forshee, Nathaniel	Pvt.
Atkins, Adolphus L.	Corp.	Fox, Jesse H.	2nd.Lt.
Bagwell, John D.	Pvt.	Fox, William H.	Pvt.
Baker, William T.	Act.Surg.	Futhey,Samuel W.	Pvt.
Ballentine,John G.	Col.	Gabble, Joseph	Pvt.
Barton,Albert G.	Pvt.	Geesling, Benj. F.	Pvt.
Barton, John	Pvt.	Gillespie, John D.	Pvt.
Barton, Merrit M.	Pvt.	Goodwin,Crawford	Sgt.
Benoist,Cornelius J.	Pvt.	Green, D.L.V.	Pvt.
Boothe, John J.W.	Pvt.	Gwin, William M.	Pvt.
Boyer, Andrew B.	Pvt.	Hammack, Charles	Pvt.
Brogden,Arthur	Sgn.	Hammack, John	Pvt.
Brown, John R.	Pvt.	Harden, Jacob	Pvt.
Buchanan, A. B.	Act.Asst. Sgn.	Harden, Joseph B.	Pvt.
		Harden, Lewis G.	Pvt.
Bullock, Chas. F.	Sgt.Mjr.	Harden, Solomon B.	Pvt.
Burchfield,Sampson	Pvt.	Hardy, John	Pvt.
Burlison,William H.	Pvt.	Hazzard, Alfred	Pvt.
Burton,Frank L.	Comsy.Sgt.	Heath, David J.	Pvt.
Burton,John W.	Comy.Sgt.	Heflin, W. D.	Capt.A.Q.M.
Byrd, George	Pvt.	Henderson, R.H.C.	Pvt.
Cahill, Perry	Pvt.	Herring, Elijah A.	Pvt.
Cain,Johnson, W.	Pvt.	Hicks, James	Pvt.
Caroway, Laban C.	Pvt.	Hitt, Washington	Pvt.
Carr, William	Pvt.	Hogg, William R.	Pvt.
Cowker, William	Pvt.	Horton, Hiram Cozzart	1st.Lt.
Chapman, Robt.	Pvt.	Hubbard, Elijah	Pvt.
Coleman, William L.	Pvt.	Huddleston,Alonzo W.	Pvt.
Cook, James V.	Pvt.	Hughes,Francis M.	Pvt.
Cooke, John M.	1st.Sgt.	Hunt, James A.	Q.M.S.
Cozzart, David	Pvt.	Hyde, James M.	Pvt.
Cozzart, William	Pvt.	Jackson, James L.	Pvt.
Crowder, Geo. G.	Pvt.	Johns, David F.	Pvt.
Crowder, James B.	1stLt.	Johnson, Thomas	Pvt.
Crowder, John R.	Pvt.	Johnson, Will. H.	Pvt.
Crowell, Robt. J.	Pvt.	Kilgore, George	Pvt.
Cruthirds, Alex.	Pvt.	Kilgore, Joseph	Pvt.
Cruthirds, Bartholomew	Corp.	Lamar, Edw rd P.	Sgt.
Cruthirds, Robt.	Pvt.	Lamar, James H.C.	Pvt.
Davis, Levi J.	Pvt.	Lamar, Taylor	Corp.
Dill, Elijah	Pvt.	Lamar, Thomas C.	Pvt.

Langley, Henry M.	Pvt.	Reid, William N.	Pvt.
Lay, John E.	Corp.	Richey,Alex. M.	Pvt.
Lay, William B.	Pvt.	Shaw, Churner M.	Pvt.
Lewelling,Benj.	Pvt.	Sheffield, Frierson	Pvt.
Lewelling,William	Pvt.	Sheffield,Joel A.	Corp.
Maginnis,James M.	Pvt.	Sheffield,Tillman D.	Corp.
Martin, Robt. E.	Pvt.	Shepherd,Leonidas	Pvt.
Massey, James	Pvt.	Sherley,Newton L.	Pvt.
Maxey, Robt. B.	1st.Sgt.	Simons,Allred B.	Pvt.
Maxwell,Robt. H.	Pvt.	Smith, Fleet	Pvt.
Maxwell,William L.	Pvt.	Smith, Giles	Pvt.
May, Thomas	Pvt.	Spears, Thomas W.	Pvt.
Maybone, James	Pvt.	Steele,Ira M.	Sgt.
McCord,James M.	Corp.	Steele,Isaac C.	1stLt.
McCord,	Pvt.	Stevens, Elhanan D.	Pvt.
McCoy, John	1st.Lt.	Stevens, Thomas M.	Corp.
McDougal, W. G.	Pvt.	Stoddard,Thadias J.	Pvt.
McGinnis, James M.	Pvt.	Stone, James P.	Pvt.
McKinney,And. J.	Sgt.	Stubblefield,Robt. C.	Pvt.
Moore, Robt. M.	Sgt.	Summer, Will. A.	1st.Lt.
Moore, Virgil V.	Adjt.	Tankersley,Grief J.	Corp.
Moore, William A.	Pvt.	Tankersley,Issac	Pvt.
Morgan, Dewit C.	Pvt.	Tankersley,Merrill	Pvt.
Murphree,Chas. A.	Pvt.	Taylor, John	Pvt.
Murphree,Roland J.	Pvt.	Taylor,Richard L.	Pvt.
Nations, James C.	Pvt.	Taylor, William	Pvt.
Nations, William A.	Pvt.	Tharpe,William C.	Pvt.
Neil, Albert	Pvt.	Thomason, Columbus H.	Pvt.
Niles, G. N.	Asst.Sgn.	Thomason,James M.	Corp.
Nunn, James D.	Pvt.	Thornton,David T.	Pvt.
Nunn, James R.	Pvt.	Turner, Hamilton	Pvt.
Nunn, Samuel	Pvt.	Turner,James F.	Pvt.
Payne, William	Sgt.	Vaughn,Jerome B.	Pvt.
Payne, William H.	Pvt.	Walker,Thomas W.	Pvt.
Pendergrass,John R.	Corp.	Ward,James C.	Pvt.
Pendergrass,W.L.	Pvt.	Warner,George W.	Pvt.
Phillips, Levi	Pvt.	Washington,Geo.	Sgt.
Philpot,Francis M.	Pvt.	Wells, John W.	Pvt.
Philpot, James M.	Pvt.	White, Joseph J.	Pvt.
Philpot,Reuben J.	Pvt.	Whitehead,Cullen A.	Pvt.
Philpot,Sebron J.	Pvt.	Williams, John	Pvt.
Philpot, Thomas	Pvt.	Williams,Richard	Pvt.
Philpot, William	Pvt.	Williams,Thomas N.	Pvt.
Pittman, Noel	Pvt.	Wilson, John J.	O.S.
Proctor, Joseph	Pvt.	Wortham, William T.	Pvt.
Randolph, George W.	Pvt-2ndLt.		
Reasons,Allen K.	Capt.		

Yarbrough, James R. Pvt. Yarbrough, William M. Pvt.

R O S T E R

WORLD WAR

Name	Rank	Enlistment Date	Discharge Date	Over-seas
Abbott, Henry	Corp.	6-25-17	10-25-18	yes
Aldridge, Emmet V.	Pvt.	7-16-18	2-19-19	yes
Alexander, Frank W.	Sgt.1	3-19-17	3-18-20	yes
Allday, Riley	Pvt.	6-25-18	6-23-19	yes
Arnold, James W.	Pvt.	6-18-18	6- 5-19	yes
Ashby, Sam D.	Pvt.	6-23-17	6-18-18	yes(Killed)
Ashmore, Lucius L.	Pvt.	7-21-18	12-15-18	-
Bagwell, James E.	Pvt.	6-23-17	5-22-19	yes
Bailey, Braxter	Pvt.	5-25-18	3-24-19	yes
Bailey, Carter D.	Corp.	6-23-17	5-31-19	yes
Bailey, James R.	Pvt.	8-20-18	3-15-19	no
Bailey, Samps W.	Pvt.	6-24-18	4-16-19	yes
Banks, Cecil H.	Corp.	4-19-17	9- 9-19	yes
Barker, Roy L.	Pvt.	7-30-17	7-15-18	yes
Barton, Clifton S.	Pvt.	6- 4-17	8- 8-17	no
Barton, David M.	Corp.	6- 4-17	12- 8-18	no
Barton, Luther A.	Pvt.1cl	6-23-17	8-28-19	yes
Beckett, Lee R.	2 Lt.	6- 6-18	10-11-19	yes
Beckham, James R.	Pvt.	9-30-17	7-23-18	yes
Benham, Robert	Pvt.	9-18-17	3-12-19	no
Bennett, Ernest L.	Corp.	6-30-17	3-20-19	yes
Bennett, James R.	Pvt.	1-15-17	3-24-20	yes
Bennett, Leland F.	Sgt.	6-30-17	5- 9-19	yes
Berry, Burris C.	Pvt.	6-24-18	12-19-18	no
Berry, Fred T.	Pvt.	6-24-18	12-19-18	no
Berry, Grover E.	Pvt.	6-26-17	7- 9-19	yes
Betterton, Clarence B.	Pvt.	5-28-18	3-15-19	yes
Betterton, Fred W.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	1-30-19	no
Betterton, Lawrence	Pvt.	8- 8-18	1-11-19	yes
Betterton, Tommie F.	Pvt.	7-16-18	3-15-19	yes
Black, Ashby C.	Pvt.1cl	4-23-18	2-15-19	yes
Blaylock, Orson P.	Pvt.	8- 8-18	3- 8-19	yes
Blevins, Ulysses G.	Pvt.	7-16-18	3-13-19	yes
Blue, Juett D.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12-11-18	no
Boland, Carl B.	Pvt.	7-15-18	9-29-19	yes
Boland, Jessie D.	Pvt.	4-11-17	7-12-19	yes
Boland, Tilden	Pvt.	11- 1-17	2-13-19	no
Bollinger, George D.	Pvt.	6-23-17	4-11-19	yes

Bounds, Cecil C.	Pvt.lcl	9-12-17	7- 1-19	yes
Bounds, Robert E.	Pvt.	6-23-18	4-20-19	yes
Bounds, Timothy M.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	1-28-19	no
Bowie, Horace H.	Pvt.lcl	9- 7-17	5-21-19	yes
Bowling, Alonzo H.	Pvt.	6-25-18	7-30-19	yes
Brand, William B.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	no
Brand, Winfred M.	Pvt.	5-25-18	5-25-19	yes
Brannon, Robert E.	Pvt.	6-23-17	6-27-19	yes
Brasfield, Joseph	Sgt.	9- 5-18	7-25-19	yes
Brasher, Sim A.	Sgt.	4- 2-18	2-24-19	no
Bray, Oliver P.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	1- 4-19	no
Bray, Thomas G.	Pvt.	5- 2-18	7- 2-19	yes
Brown, Robert E.	Pvt.	2-11-18	5- 2-19	no
Brown, William J.	Corp.	4-16-18	1-18-19	yes
Bryan, Dwight L.	Mess Sgt.	6-23-17	7-11-19	yes
Bryan, Rufus G.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-23-18	no
Bryant, Perry A.	Pvt.	6-25-18	6- 8-19	yes
Buchanan, James E.	Sgt.	5-10-18	12-27-18	no
Buchanan, Wesley C.	Pvt.	7-25-18	1-18-19	no
Burgess, Archie L.	Pvt.	7-16-18	5-31-19	yes
Burgess, Leslie C.	Pvt.	5-28-18	7-19-18	no
Burke, Robert C.	Pvt.	6-25-18	3-31-19	yes
Burson, German H.	Wag.	2-15-18	6-20-19	yes
Burt, Henry R.	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	5-31-19	yes
Caldwell, James D.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-28-18	no
Callahan, Clyde A.	Pvt.	6-23-17	6-16-19	yes
Carter, Ernest P.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-24-18	no
Carter, Everett	Cook	7-14-17	9-24-19	yes
Carter, Grover L.	Pvt.	5-25-18	12-15-18	no
Carter, Joel W.	Pvt.	4- 1-18	3-18-19	no
Carter, Quincy	Pvt.	6-23-17	7- 8-19	yes
Carter, Roy	Sgt.	6-30-17	3-18-19	yes
Carter, Worther	Pvt.	6-30-17	7-25-18	yes (Died)
Carter, Wyley L.	Pvt.	5- 8-18	7-21-19	yes
Caviness, Benjamin F.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-11-18	no
Chrestman, Harvie L.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	no
Christman, Calvin S.	Pvt.lcl	4- 2-18	2-11-19	no
Christman, Emmit L.	Pvt.	7-24-17	1-17-19	yes
Clanton, Edgar A.	Pvt.	9- 2-18	12-20-18	no
Clark, Joe W.	Pvt.	6-25-18	6-13-19	yes
Clark, Lester E.	Pvt.lcl	7-22-18	5-26-19	yes
Clark, Middleton B.	Pvt.	5-28-18	1-15-19	yes
Clements, Elmer H.	Pvt.	9-18-17	1-18-19	No
Clements, Warren W.	Pvt.	7-24-18	7- 3-19	no
Clements, Walter C.	Pvt.	7-22-18	5-26-19	yes
Cobb, Vernon E.	Pvt.	5-25-18	4- 4-19	yes
Cofer, Oyer J.	Pvt.	5-28-18	5-28-19	yes

Coker, John D.	Sgt.	5- 2-18	5- 6-19	yes
Coker, Walter M.	Pvt.lcl	5-25-18	9- 2-19	yes
Cole, Barnie E.	Wag.	6-23-17	3- 8-19	yes
Conner, Fox	Brig.Gen	-	-	yes
Cook, Marion S.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	no
Cooner, Everett B.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12- 9-18	no
Cooner, Grover C.	Sgt.lcl	9-18-17	6-18-19	yes
Cooper, Henry A.	Pvt.	5-25-18	10- 3-19	yes
Cooper, Sidney Lee	Pvt.	9- 4-18	12- 8-18	no
Crawford, Walter W.	2 Lt.	10-15-18	1- 9-19	no
Criss, Erastus T.	Pvt.	5-25-18	4-28-19	yes
Dale, Robert C.	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	5-29-19	yes
Dale, Samuel M.	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	7-29-19	yes
Davis, Barnie V.	Pvt.	6- 8-18	6-20-19	yes
Davis, Oleny	Pvt.lcl	7-22-18	5-26-19	yes
Davis, William J.	Pvt.	7-16-18	5-31-19	yes
Deaton, John R. L.	Pvt.	6-25-18	12- 8-18	no
Denley, Emery	Corp.	10-24-17	12-21-18	no
Denley, George D.	Pvt.	8- 8-18	2-13-19	yes
Dickson, Cornice R.	Pvt.	6-23-18	6-14-19	yes
Dillard, Hiram E.	Corp.	8-23-17	2-12-19	yes
Doolittle, Clyde A.	Pvt.	7-16-18	12- 3-18	yes
Doolittle, Samuel B.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-19-18	no
Doss, James J.	Pvt.lcl	6-25-18	10-13-19	yes
Dover, William F.	Pvt.	8- 8-18	1-25-19	yes
Dowdy, Jack	Sgt.	6-23-17	8-13-19	yes
Dye, Leslie E.	Pvt.lcl	7-22-18	1-11-19	no
Dye, Louis F.	Pvt.	6-25-18	11- 5-18	no
Dye, Tomie L.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-24-18	no
Easley, Edgar S.	Pvt.	6-23-17	8-10-17	no
Edington, Marion	Pvt.	4-27-17	1- 5-18	no
Edmondson, Aubrey	Pvt.	5-28-18	5-12-19	yes
Edmonson, Clarence L.	Pvt.	6-25-18	12-18-18	no
Edwards, Delta Ray	Pvt.	7-16-18	8- 4-19	yes
Edwards, Eula	Pvt.	6-23-17	5-20-19	yes
Edwards, George W.	Pvt.	9-30-17	8- 9-19	yes
Edwards, John T.	Pvt.	6-30-17	5-12-19	yes
Ellard, Jack F.	2 Lt.	8- 1-17	12-29-18	no
Ellard, John A.	1 Lt.	8- 5-17	4-11-19	yes
Ellard, William H.	Cook	5-16-18	7- 1-19	yes
Embray, Robert L.	Sup.Sgt.	1-23-17	8- 4-19	yes
England, Edmond A.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	3-25-19	no
Evans, George O.	Pvt.	10-10-18	1-22-19	no
Farrell, Omer K.	1 Sgt.	7-11-17	1-23-19	yes
Few, Marvin J.	Pvt.	4-19-18	11-16-18	no
Few, Samuel J.	Pvt.	5-25-18	1- 6-19	no
Fisher, Rance R.	-	3- 5-18	5-23-19	yes
Flanagin, Jim S.	Pvt.	5-10-18	12- 3-18	no

Flowers, Oscar	Pvt.	7- 5-18	3- 4-19	no
Floyd, Chester F.	Pvt.	8- 4-17	6-16-18	yes (Died)
Forrest, Roy L.	Pvt.	6-25-18	5-24-19	yes
Foster, James M.	Pvt.lcl	12-18-14	7-22-20	no
Foster, Luke	Pvt.	8- 8-18	4-18-19	yes
Foster, Shelby L.	Pvt.	6-23-17	7-30-19	yes
Fox, Prince E.	Sgt.	7-22-18	3-20-19	no
Fox, Willie	Sgt.	6-30-17	7- 8-19	yes
Gabbert, Stacy	Pvt.	9-19-18	12- 8-18	no
Gabbert, Truman	Corp.	6- 4-18	5-13-19	yes
Gable, John Elbert	Pvt.	7-16-18	5-21-19	yes
Gable, Wyatt T.	Pvt.	8-19-18	3-15-19	no
Gaston, Robert T.	Sgt.	5-10-15	9- 5-19	yes
Goodwin, Jessie H.	Sgt.	2-10-18	12-20-18	no
Gregory, John W.	Pvt.	7-16-18	9- 2-19	yes
Griffin, Marion L.	Pvt.	5-10-17	11- 4-18	yes
Gulledge, George	Pvt.	6-23-17	4-23-19	yes
Gulledge, Jim F.	Pvt.	6-23-17	8- 9-17	no
Hair, William C.	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	9- 2-19	yes
Haley, Charles P.	Pvt.	7-11-17	2-13-19	yes
Haley, Philip Bush	Pvt.	7-16-18	3-13-19	no
Hamilton, Joe L.	Sgt.	6-24-17	5-12-19	yes
Hannaford, James	Corp.	5-10-18	12-31-18	no
Hannaford, John P.	Pvt.lcl	9-30-17	5-26-19	yes
Hannah, Roscoe S.	Pvt.	8-10-17	2-17-19	no
Hardin, Charles M.	B.Corp.	9----17	7- 6-19	yes
Hardin, Henry Grady	Pvt.	6-16-18	3-13-19	yes
Hardin, John Walter	Pvt.	7-16-18	3-15-19	yes
Hardin, Willie	Pvt.	7-16-18	10-25-18	yes (Died)
Hardy, Walter R.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-18-18	no
Harper, Hubert S.	Pvt.lcl	4-19-17	3-18-19	yes
Harpole, Irvin G.	Pvt.	6-25-18	7-23-19	yes
Harpole, William G.	Pvt.	8- 8-18	6-26-19	yes
Hawkins, Canon D.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12-14-18	no
Hawkins, Homer E.	Pvt.lcl	5-28-18	2- 2-20	yes
Helms, John C.	Pvt.lcl	5-10-18	2-26-19	no
Henden, Floyd I.	Pvt.	6-23-17	9-16-19	no
Henry, Albert P.	Pvt.	7-16-18	2- 4-19	no
Henry, Durell L.	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	7-17-19	yes
Henry, Jesse E.	Corp.	8-23-17	6-25-19	yes
Henry, John Q.	Sgt.	5- 7-18	12- 7-18	no
Henry, Luther J.	Pvt.	6-25-18	2- 7-19	yes
Henry, Stephen	Pvt.lcl	5-25-18	9- 9-19	yes
Hicks, Clarence E.	Pvt.lcl	6-30-17	6-23-19	no
Hightower, James	Pvt.	8- 8-18	4-19-19	yes
Hill, Grady E.	Pvt.	7- 3-18	7- 3-19	yes
Hill, Roy D.	Pvt.	10- 6-18	12-10-18	no
Hiller, Durell A.	Pvt.	10- 4-18	12-11-18	no

Hiller, Eugene A.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	1-28-19	no
Hipp, James C.	Pvt.	12-19-17	4-28-19	yes
Hipp, John C.	Pvt.	10-19-18	12-11-18	no
Hipp, Johnnie L.	Pvt.lcl	7-22-18	10-27-19	yes
Hipp, Mallon L.	Pvt.lcl	7-22-18	10-27-19	yes
Hitt, James A.	Corp.	6-23-17	8-10-17	no
Hitt, John H.	Sgt.	3-19-17	6- 4-20	no
Hollingsworth, Herbert	Pvt.	6-25-18	12- 7-18	no
Hollingsworth, William	Corp.	9-18-17	2- 6-19	no
Howell, Adie D.	Pvt.	7-22-18	12-23-18	yes
Howell, Henry E.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-23-18	no
Howell, John H.	Pvt.	7-22-18	8- 7-19	yes
Hudson, Arthur	Pvt.	6-25-18	7-26-19	yes
Huffman, Raymond C.	Pvt.	7-18-17	1-31-19	yes
Hughes, Zee L.	Pvt.	6-23-17	9-21-18	no
Hulsey, Thomas L.	Pvt.	5-25-18	4-16-19	yes
Inman, Cecil E.	Capt.	8- 5-17	3- 4-19	yes
Inman, Willie H.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	no
Jenkins, Done	Pvt.	6-25-18	3-22-19	no
Jenkins, Lee J.	Pvt.	6-25-18	6-14-19	yes
Johnson, Jim H.	Pvt.	6-30-17	5-27-19	yes
Johnson, Willie E.	Pvt.	6-23-17	10-27-17	no (Died)
Justice, Thomas B. F.	Pvt.	6- 4-18	12-12-18	yes(Died)
Kilgore, Ed G.	Pvt.	4- 2-18	9- 9-19	yes
Kilgore, Robert L.	Cook	5- 9-17	5-25-19	yes
Killgore, Zeak	Pvt.	7-23-18	5-24-19	yes
Killingsworth, John V.	Pvt.	6-23-17	3-31-19	no
Killingsworth, Raymond	1 Lt.	8- 5-17	5-20-19	yes
Kimbrell, Early A.	Pvt.	9- 4-18	7-29-19	yes
Kimbrell, James G.	Corp.	5-16-18	7- 1-19	yes
Kimbrough, John E.	Pvt.	6-23-17	6- 3-19	yes
Kimsey, Thomas	Pvt.	7-16-18	3-18-19	yes
Landreth, Guy H.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-23-18	no
Langston, Joab	Sgt.	7-30-17	6-20-19	yes
Langston, Joseph B.	Pvt.	7- 1-18	4- 1-19	yes
Lantreth, John W.	Pvt.	6-25-18	7-19-19	yes
Lantrip, Daniel F.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-14-18	no
Lantrip, Dewey B.	Pvt.	10-12-18	12-11-18	no
Law, Abram Monroe	Pvt.	5-25-18	5-31-19	yes
Leachmon, John	Pvt.	7-16-18	9-22-20	yes
Lee, Samuel O.	Pvt.	6-23-17	5-28-19	yes
Lee, Shelby D.	Pvt.	4- 4-17	12-28-18	yes
Lester, Wade D.	Pvt.	6-30-17	9- 9-19	yes
Long, Arlis A.	Pvt.lcl	5-25-18	5-28-19	no
Lovelace, John	Pvt.	5-28-18	12-27-18	no
Lusk, Daniel	Wag.	5-22-18	3- 7-19	no
Lusk, Dewey E.	Pvt.	10-10-18	12-10-18	no
Lusk, Ewell	Pvt.	5-25-18	8-13-19	no
Martin, John V.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	no

Massey, Samuel A.	Corp.	6-25-18	12-11-18	no
McCord, Carl	Corp.	9-20-17	6-19-19	yes
McCord, Roscoe M.	Pvt.lcl	7- 5-17	3-27-19	yes
McCord, Wilfred M.	Pvt.	10- 4-18	12-11-18	no
McCormick, Chester J.	Corp.	6-23-17	3-20-19	yes
McCormick, Mitchell	Pvt.lcl	7-22-18	8-13-19	yes
McCurley, Robert E.	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	7-21-19	yes
McGarity, Hubert A.	Pvt.	7-30-17	12-25-18	no
McGarity, Sam Vollie	Pvt.	8- 8-18	7-30-19	yes
McGraw, John J.	Pvt.lcl	7- 9-17	11-29-18	yes
McGuff, Johnnie W.	Pvt.	8-19-18	1-10-19	no
McKee, John	Pvt.lcl	7-16-18	8-13-19	yes
McKibben, Ellard F.	Pvt.	5-25-18	6- 6-19	yes
McLemore, John A.	Pvt.lcl	5-16-18	6-12-19	yes
McPhail, James Jess	Pvt.	8- 8-18	4-24-19	yes
McQuarry, George	Pvt.	7-16-18	5-26-19	yes
Miller, Dan W.	Pvt.	6-23-17	5- 3-18	yes
Miller, Willie S.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-19-18	no
Mitchell, Clarence	Pvt.	8- 8-18	6-25-19	yes
Mitchell, Clarence	Pvt.	5-28-18	7-28-19	yes
Mitchell, Robert T.	Pvt.	7- 6-17	6- 7-19	yes
Mobley, James R.	Pvt.	6-23-17	11-25-17	no (Died)
Moore, Irby	Cook	7-15-18	5-10-19	no
Moorman, Clarence	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	8-10-17	no
Morgan, Gene C.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-11-18	no
Morphis, Ira D.	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	12-11-18	no
Mosley, Albert H.	Pvt.	8-19-18	1-10-19	no
Murphree, Mart	Pvt.	7-16-18	3-31-19	yes
Neel, Will	Pvt.	6-25-18	11- 9-18	no
Nelms, Roland H.	Pvt.	7-16-18	7-19-19	yes
Nix, Ernest C.	Pvt.	7-10-17	4-18-19	yes
Parker, Clarence	Pvt.	5-28-18	5-25-19	yes
Parker, Dewey B.	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	5-31-19	yes
Parker, George W.	Pvt.	6-30-18	12-10-18	no
Parker, Orval E.	Pvt.	5-10-18	2-24-19	no
Parker, Sammie Lee	Pvt.	7-16-18	5-20-19	yes
Parker, William	Saddler	5-10-18	2-22-19	no
Patterson, Cazzie A.	Pvt.TC	8- 8-18	6-20-19	yes
Patterson, Rolly R.	Sgt.	7-19-15	7-21-19	no
Patterson, Sonnie	Pvt.lcl	7-29-18	7- 5-19	yes
Patterson, Wiley C.	Bglr.	6-23-17	5-31-19	no
Peden, Perry	Pvt.	6-25-18	4- 4-19	yes
Peden, Rex	Pvt.	6-23-17	5-31-19	yes
Pendergrast, Eddie C.	Corp.	3-31-17	1-30-19	no
Pendergrast, Grady	Capt.	7- 3-17	-	no
Pettit, Jessie J.	Pvt.lcl	4- 2-18	5- 9-19	yes
Pettit, John H.	Pvt.lcl	6-25-18	2-14-19	yes
Phillips, Durell R.	Corp.	9- 5-18	4-30-19	no
Phillips, Leland B.	Pvt.	5-28-18	5-29-19	yes

Philpots, Clarence	Pvt.	5-25-18	3- 8-19	yes
Porter, Walter	Pvt.	9- 5-18	1-11-19	no
Powell, Hubert H.	Pvt.	10-14-18	12-10-18	no
Powell, John C.	Pvt.lcl	8-10-17	12-11-18	no
Poyner, Barney E.	Pvt.	6-23-17	4-29-19	yes
Poyner, Dewey B.	Pvt.	6-23-17	12-14-18	no
Poyner, Frank L.	Pvt.	6-23-17	4-26-18	yes
Prichard, George C.	Cook	6-30-17	3-20-19	yes
Prichard, James	Cook	6-30-17	10- 2-19	yes
Provine, Charles	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12-13-18	no
Provine, George T.	Corp.	8- 3-17	6-20-19	yes
Pryor, Carl Tilden	Pvt.lcl	7-16-18	5-31-19	yes
Pullen, George W.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-24-18	no
Pullen, Wyatt P.	Pvt.	8-30-18	1- 7-19	no
Putman, Henry R.	Pvt.	6-25-18	11-26-18	no
Putman, Homer C.	Pvt.lcl	9-30-17	8-16-19	yes
Putman, John G.	Pvt.	9-30-17	4-26-19	yes
Rasberry, Reinzia E.	Pvt.	6-25-18	1-25-19	yes
Reasons, James W.	Pvt.	6-25-18	7- 3-19	yes
Reid, Everett,W.	Corp.	6-23-17	10- 3-19	yes
Rhodes, William P.	Cook	5-28-18	10-14-19	yes
Rich, Hosea M.	Pvt.lcl	6-29-17	7-24-19	yes
Riley, Grady A.	Pvt.	6-25-18	6- 5-19	yes
Riley, John W.	Pvt.	2-12-18	3- 7-19	no
Ritter, Charles L.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-24-18	no
Ritter, James E.	Pvt.	6-23-17	6-19-19	no
Robbins, James F.	Pvt.	5-16-18	5-20-19	yes
Russell, Robert O.	Pvt.	5-28-18	6-13-19	yes
Ruth, Homer D.	Pvt.	5-25-18	3-21-19	yes
Ruth, William A.	Sgt.	9-30-17	2-13-19	no
Sartin, Claud F.	Pvt.	6-23-17	2- 5-18	no
Saxon, Joseph L.	Pvt.	6-23-17	10-14-17	no
Scarbrough, Durall	Sgt.	6-23-17	7-14-19	yes
Schmitz, Orber L.	Sgt.	5-21-17	3-27-19	yes
Schwalenberg, Henry	Pvt.	6-25-18	12- 7-18	no
Scobey, Max A.	Pvt.	10-11-18	12-11-18	no
Seale, Jesse H.	Pvt.	6-23-17	12-16-18	no
Shankle, Robert G.	Pvt.	8- 8-18	1-31-19	yes
Shannon, Elma	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	5-31-19	yes
Shannon, Percy C.	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	5-22-19	yes
Shaw, Henry E.	Corp.	9- 4-17	6-26-19	yes
Shepherd Otho	Pvt.	5-28-18	11-22-18	no
Simmons, George W.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	7-30-19	yes
Simmons, Joe A.	Pvt.	9-18-17	4-19-19	no
Simpson, Wilton W.	Pvt.	7-11-17	8-10-17	no
Sims, William R.	Cook	7-11-17	7-24-19	yes
Smallwood, Morris	Pvt.lcl	6- 3-17	8- 7-18	yes(Killed)
Smith, Charlie A.	Bglr.	6-23-17	4- 5-19	yes
Smith, Ernest M.	Pvt.	7-16-18	3- 8-19	yes

Smith, Hue C.	Sgt.	1-25-15	8- 8-19	yes
Smith, Max	Pvt.	5-25-18	4-17-19	yes
Stephenson, Glenn	Pvt.	11- 2-18	12-11-18	no
Stewart, Charlie A.	Pvt.	10-28-18	12-13-18	no
Stewart, James E.	Pvt.	8- 8-18	3- 8-19	yes
Stewart, John C.	Pvt.	6-25-18	2- 7-19	yes
Stewart, Robert A.	Pvt.	9-19-18	12- 7-18	no
Stillman, Edd J.	Pvt.lcl	4-19-17	9- 7-18	yes
Stillman, Howard W.	Sgt.	4- 8-17	7-18-19	yes
Stone, Henry C.	Pvt.	5-25-18	12-18-18	no
Stone, James F.	Pvt.	6-30-17	1-12-18	no
Stone, Virgil G.	Pvt.	7-22-18	6-20-19	no
Strong, Walker	Pvt.	5- 8-18	12-19-18	no
Sturdivant, Wesley	Sgt.	7-12-17	12- 8-18	no
Suggs, Wirt G.	Pvt.	5-25-18	1-25-19	yes
Sutton, Rodgie D.	Pvt.	6-25-18	6-13-19	yes
Tallent, William T.	Pvt.	7-22-18	6-28-19	no
Taylor, Joe C.	Pvt.	8- 8-18	3- 8-19	yes
Taylor, John Thomas	Pvt.	8- 8-18	1-25-19	yes
Tedford, Berry T.	Pvt.	6-23-17	9-25-19	no
Tedford, Emmitt L.	Pvt.	6-23-17	9-27-19	yes
Therrell, Thomas R.	Pvt.	6-23-17	3-25-19	no
Thomas, Clarence R.	Pvt.lcl	6-23-17	5-26-19	yes
Thomas, Pickney E.	Pvt.	8- 8-18	4-30-19	yes
Thompson, Henry L.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	11-21-19	no
Thornton, Jodie A.	Pvt.	10- 4-18	12-10-18	no
Tilghman, London E.	Corp.	5-17-18	8-26-19	yes
Tims, Everett	Pvt.	7-16-18	7-11-19	yes
Tingle, Samuel N.	Corp.	7-11-16	12-28-18	no
Turner, Melton D.	Pvt.	10-26-17	2- 5-18	no
Turner, Wesley M.	Pvt.	5- 8-18	7-21-19	yes
Vance, Gusie R.	Pvt.	7-22-18	4-14-19	no
Vance, L. B.	Pvt.	10-11-18	12-10-18	no
Vance, Robert Carl	Pvt.lcl	7-16-18	8-13-19	yes
Vanlandingham, Smith	Pvt.	11- 1-17	5-13-19	yes
Van Winkle, Zofficoffer	Sgt.	7-24-13	9- 3-20	no
Vaughn, Byron W.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12-13-18	no
Vaughn, John H.	Pvt.	6- 2-17	11-12-17	no (Died)
Walton, Herman	Pvt.	6-30-17	7-12-18	yes
Ward, Jodie O.	Pvt.	5-28-18	1-11-19	yes
Ward, Thomas A.	Pvt.	6-23-17	1- 5-18	no (Died)
Warner, Harry D.	Sgt.	6-23-17	4-23-19	yes
Warner, Willie H.	Sup.Sgt.	6-23-17	7- 8-19	yes
Weaver, John W.	Pvt.	7-16-17	5-10-19	yes
Webb, Jesse H.	Pvt.	6-25-18	8-12-18	no
Webb, Walton C.	Pvt.	12-21-17	12-13-18	no
Weeks, Ernest	Pvt.	6-25-18	6-21-19	yes
Wells, Arthur	2 Lt.	9-20-18	12-13-18	no
Wilkins, Willie A.	Pvt.	9-30-17	5- 9-19	no

Williams, Clarence E.	Corp.	6-27-17	6-19-19	yes
Williams, George W.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	2- 8-19	no
Williams, Levi V.	Pvt.	6-25-18	6-26-19	yes
Williams, Luther M.	Pvt.	5-14-17	12-26-18	no
Willis, Perry Law	Pvt.	8- 8-18	1-11-19	yes
Winter, George W.	Pvt.	8-30-18	12-13-19	no
Winter, James M.	Pvt.	6-25-18	12-20-18	no
Winter, Oscar T.	Pvt.	5- 2-18	12- 4-18	no
Woodall, Herbert	Pvt.	8-13-18	1-31-19	no
Young, Willie Joe	Pvt.	8- 8-18	5- 3-19	yes

Negroes

Armstrong, Alex	Pvt.	7-18-18	2- 1-19	no
Armstrong, Grover C.	Pvt.	4- 1-18	12-16-18	no
Black, Gaston	Pvt.	7-29-18	8- 2-19	yes
Black, Houston	Pvt.	9- 1-18	8-11-19	yes
Bounds, Marvin	Pvt.lcl	10- 5-17	7-24-19	yes
Brown, James W.	Pvt.lcl	4- 1-18	4-30-19	yes
Brownlee, Lallie	Pvt.	5- 2-18	7-26-19	yes
Brownlee, William	Pvt.	5- 2-18	12-23-18	no
Buchanan, Lonnie	Pvt.	8-23-18	7-30-19	yes
Carroll, Floyd L.	Pvt.	2-19-18	9- 4-19	yes
Coleman, Hayes	Pvt.	10- 4-17	10-22-17	no
Cruthird, Uriah	Pvt.	7-16-18	7- 7-19	yes
Deon, John Henry	Pvt.	10- 5-17	7- 8-19	yes
Dobbs, Robert	Corp.	10- 5-17	4-11-19	no
Duke, Sam	Pvt.	9- 1-18	8-11-19	yes
Dukes, Ed	Pvt.	9- 2-18	12-14-18	no
Flowers, Clate	Pvt.	9- 1-18	5- 2-19	no
Fox, Sam	Pvt.	7-28-18	2-15-19	no
Gillard, Willie	Pvt.	8-23-18	7-30-19	yes
Glaspie, Henry	Pvt.	5- 2-18	4-11-19	no
Gooch, Mathew	Pvt.lcl	9- 1-18	8-11-19	yes
Harley, Cleveland	Pvt.lcl	2-19-18	9- 4-19	yes
Hightower, Eddie	Pvt.	5- 2-18	7-17-19	yes
Horley, Emmerson	Pvt.	2-19-18	11- 5-19	no
Ivy, Samuel Dovane	Corp.	7-29-18	8- 9-19	yes
Lawrence, Jordan	Pvt.	7-18-18	9-27-19	yes
Lay, Lenard	Pvt.	5- 2-18	8- 2-19	yes
Longstreet, Buck	Pvt.	5- 2-18	12-13-18	no
McGowan, Frazier	Pvt.	10- 6-17	7- 9-19	yes
Mister, Frank	Pvtl	7-18-18	7-24-18	no
Mize, Mike	Pvt.	10- 5-17	7-23-19	yes
Morgan, Aubry	Pvt.lcl	7-18-18	10-18-19	yes
Myers, Jess	Pvt.	5- 2-18	7-19-19	yes
Nabors, Cleve	Pvt.lcl	2-19-18	9- 4-19	yes
Parker, Reuben	Pvt.	9- 1-18	12-15-18	no
Payne, Henry	Pvt.	7-29-18	10-19-18	no
Payne, Joe B.	Pvt.	10- 5-17	7-24-19	yes
Pittman, John A.	Pvt.	5- 2-18	7-17-19	yes

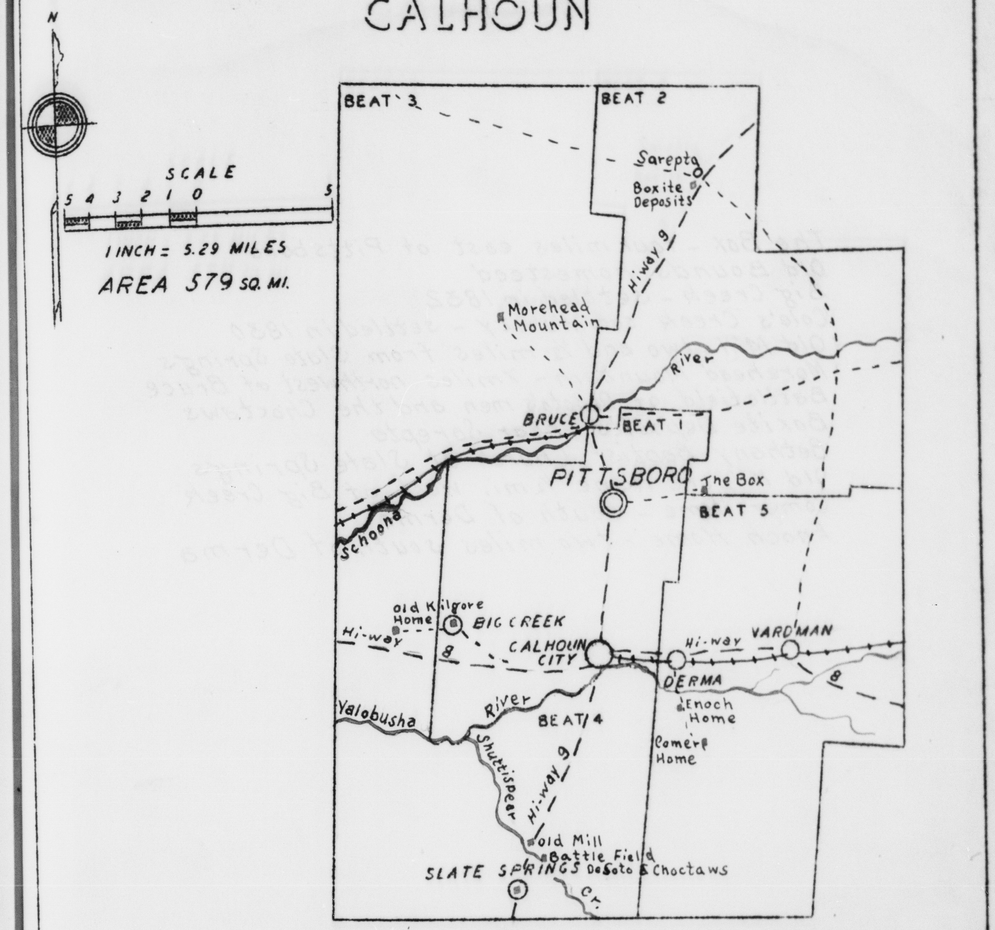
Powell, Cecil	Pvt.	7-17-18	5- 5-19	no
Pratt, Tom Lee	Pvt.	9- 1-18	1-18-19	no
Pulljam, Reed	Pvt.	9- 1-18	3-17-19	yes
Ruff, Dave	Pvt.	5- 8-18	7-15-19	yes
Russell, Elbert	Pvt.1cl	7-18-18	1-18-19	no
Shannon, Judge	Pvt.	5- 2-18	7-16-19	yes
Shaw, Cephas	Pvt.1cl	7-29-18	1- 2-19	no
Shell, Dempsy	Pvt.	2-19-18	6-31-19	no
Small, Johnnie	Pvt.	6-21-18	7-30-18	no
Smith, John Wesley	Pvt.	7-18-18	8-30-19	yes
Smith, Joseph C.	Pvt.1cl	5- 2-18	7-16-19	yes
Spearman, John	Pvt.	5- 2-18	12-17-18	no
Steele, Lee Owen	Pvt.	8- 7-18	12-17-18	no
Steele, Sammie P.	Sgt.	10- 5-17	6-12-19	yes
Sugg, Eula F. J.	Pvt.	7-18-18	8-18-19	yes
Therrell, Press	Pvt.	9- 1-18	12-23-18	no
White, Raymond	Pvt.1cl	5- 2-19	7-18-19	yes
Williams, Hubert	Pvt.1cl	8-31-18	5- 2-19	no
Woddard, Wilson	Pvt.	8-23-18	8- 5-19	yes
Woodward, Sam	Pvt.	7-18-18	7-19-19	yes
Woodward, Vester	Pvt.	2 19-18	7-10-19	yes

Marines

Beasley, Charles A.	Seaman	7-21-16	4- 7-20
Benley, George E.	Aprnts.Seam.	7-24-18	2-14-19
Black, Guy P.	Seaman 2cl	4-20-18	12-31-18
Bounds, Homer S.	Seaman 2cl	9-18-17	6- 3-19
Byars, Morgan P.	-	7- 1-18	8-13-19
Chapman, Dewitte T.	Corp. M. C.	5- 7-15	5-13-19
Cole, Thomas L.	Corp. M. C.	7-14-18	8-13-19
Cook, Charley B.	Seaman	4-19-17	3-14-19
Cook, Curtis C.	Aprnts.Seam.	5-30-18	1-10-19
Cook, Vivian	Pvt.1cl MC.	10-18-16	10-17-20
Cozart, James H.	-	8-11-18	8-13-19
Crawford, Ama B.	Yeoman 3cl	7- 2-18	5-10-19
Crutchfield,Lucian L.	Water Tender	3-20-14	6-16-19
Davis, James Buckhana	Hosp.Ap.1cl	12-10-17	12-20-18
Dickson, William A.	Bts.Mte.2cl	1-24-17	11- 8-20
Dorman, Bryan	Fireman 3cl	7-24-18	3-15-19
Edwards, James C.	Pharm.Mt2cl	11- 3-17	9- 8-19
Ellis, Lethal A.	Carp.Mt.2clA	2-19-18	3- 1-19
Flanagan, Robert B.	-	8-16-18	9-10-19
Fox, William A.	Electr.3clR	10- 6-17	5-20-19
Fox, William F.	Aprnts.Seam.	7-23-18	10-22-18
Gable, James W.	Fireman 2cl	4- 2-18	8- 8-19
Hardin, Ruble Hill	Yeoman 2cl	7-30-18	7-26-19
Hawkins, Zegie P.	Electr.1clR	12-13-17	7-23-19
Hoarington, William D.	Qtrmas.2cl	12-14-17	5- 6-19
Heflin, John L.	Yeoman 1cl	6- 4-17	1-31-19
Henry, Escar C.	Aprnts.Seam.	1-31-18	9- 9-18

Henry, James W.	Seaman 2cl	4-24-18	2- 6-19	
Hipp, Vernon D.	Ship's Cook 4cl	6-23-17	7-16-18	
Huffman, Enoch M.	Yeoman 2cl	4- 2-17	10-29-19	
Inmon, Jackson S.	Fireman 1cl	3-26-17	9-30-19	
Kelso, Monroe R.	Fireman 3cl	6-18-18	1-12-20	(Died)
Lee, Walter R.	Fireman 3cl	6-14-18	6-21-19	
Maddox, Ralph A.	Seaman 2cl	5-30-18	2-14-19	
Martin, Julius H.	Chf. Btswain.Mt.	11- 9-15	8-15-19	
Martin, Pete	Phrmsts.Mt.3cl	6- 6-17	3-14-19	
McCluskey, Ellis E.	Aprnts.Seaman	7-23-18	11-12-18	
McDougal, Martha A.	Landsman	9-28-18	7-31-19	
Mosely, Howard N.	Aprnts.Seaman	8- 8-17	9-28-17	
Parker, Forrest D.	-	10-31-18	3-31-19	
Quinn, Thomas W.	Storekeeper1cl	1-23-17	1-22-20	
Reeves, Noah C.	Gy-Sgt. M.C.	12-29-16	1- 6-21	
Reeves, Noah C	Marine Gunner	-	-	
Reeves, William C.	Fireman 3cl	12-10-17	1- 2-18	
Ritch, Joseph O.	Crpntrs.Mt.3cl	3-29-18	1- 5-19	
Scrivner, Hugh J.	Chf.Yeoman	1- 8-17	10- 7-20	
Seale, Azzie W.	Seaman	5-27-18	12-16-18	
See, James L.	Chf.Yeoman	5-19-17	12-16-19	
See, Marvin K.	Chf.Yeoman	4-28-17	12-15-19	
Shannon, James I.	Fireman 1cl	10-10-16	12-17-19	
Smith, Guy E.	Seaman 2cl	7-22-18	8-19-19	
Spencer, Joe Willie	Aprnts.Seaman	11-12-17	12-22-17	
Vanlandingham, George	Crpntrs.Mt.1clA	2-19-18	1-22-19	
Ward, Joe Will	Gunners Mt.2cl	7-31-18	6-26-19	
Ward, Sidney B.	Seaman 2cl	7- 2-18	2-18-19	
Webb, Verdo Toy	Hos.Aprnts.1cl	12-10-17	12-20-18	
Wright, Joseph M.	Phrmsts.Mt.2cl	6- 4-17	3-10-19	

CALHOUN



-LEGEND-

- HISTORICAL PLACES
- HIGHWAYS
- COUNTY ROADS
- RAILROADS
- STREAMS

MISSISSIPPI STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

OVER



The Box - four miles east of Pittsboro
Old Bound's homestead
Big Creek - settled in 1832
Cole's Creek community - settled in 1830
Old Mill - two and ½ miles from Slate Springs
Morehead Mountain - 7miles northwest of Bruce
Battlefield of DeSoto's men and the Choctaws
Boxite Deposits - near Sorepta
Bethany Baptist Church at Slate Springs
Old Kilgore Home ½ mi. west of Big Creek
Comer Home - south of Derma
Enoch Home - two miles south of Derma